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THE ROLL

OF THE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

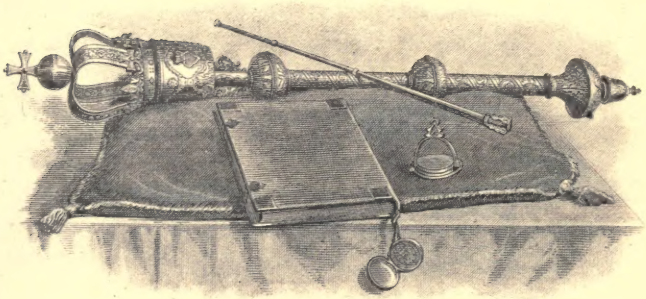
OF LONDON;

COMPRISING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF ALL THE EMINENT PHYSICIANS, WHOSE NAMES ARE RECORDED IN THE ANNALS FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGE IN 1518 TO ITS REMOVAL IN 1825, FROM WARWICK LANE TO PALL MALL EAST.

By WILLIAM MUNK, M.D., F.S.A.,

FELLOW OF THE COLLEGE, ETC., ETC., ETC.



SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

VOL. I., 1518 TO 1700.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY THE COLLEGE, PALL MALL EAST.

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE present edition of "The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians," appears as did the work originally, in compliance with a vote of the College. At the suggestion of my colleagues the work has been extended and brought down to the 25th June, 1825, on which day the present edifice in Pall Mall East was formally opened. The period now comprised in "The Roll" is more than three hundred years, and the number of physicians who in that time have obtained from the College their highest and often sole authority to practise physic has been more than seventeen hundred. The names of all these physicians appear in "The Roll," and such information as I have been able to collect concerning them will be found in the following pages. In many instances such information consists of no more than a name and a date, but in the majority of them, and in the case of all, who were in any degree celebrated, I have been able to supply a biographical sketch more or less full. In doing so, I have looked first and principally to contemporary accounts; and in the Annals of the College, in Hamey's Bustorum Aliquot Reliquiæ (one of the most interesting MSS. in the College), and in the Harveian Orations, I have found a large amount of reliable information, of which I have made the freest use. To the authorities specified in the preface to the first edition, I owe much of the new matter now added to the work, whilst as respects several of the lives in the third volume, I am indebted to the "Lancet" and

the "Medical Times and Gazette;" the biographical articles in both of which journals are generally so complete and accurate as to leave nothing to be desired. But my use of them has been limited by the space at my disposal, and the necessity I was under of maintaining a certain proportion between the several sketches.

In a long series of short articles on men of one calling and pursuit, for the most part educated alike, and then entering on the exercise of a profession, the highest duties of which are performed in the privacy of the sick chamber and by the side of suffering humanity, where the tenor of life is necessarily but little varied, affords but few opportunities for remark, and rarely furnishes any extraordinary incidents, there must be similarity which by repetition soon amounts to monotony. This I have found it impossible to avoid. The more successful a physician is, the more he is engaged in the best duties of his office, the less is there to meet observation or to court publicity, and the less material, therefore, for biography. "The physician's part," says Johnson, "lies hid in domestic privacy, and silent duties and silent excellencies are soon forgotten." *

To the Treasurer of the College, Dr. F. J. Farre, and to the Registrar, Dr. Pitman, I am indebted for much valuable assistance. Dr. Farre has most kindly and liberally met all my wishes in regard to the work as it now appears, has aided me with much valuable information, and has often lessened and removed difficulties that have occurred to me in its progress through the press. To the sound judgment and correct taste of Dr. Pitman I have often had to appeal, and always with

* Life of Sir Thomas Brown, M.D., of Norwich.

advantage to my reader, and satisfaction to myself; and his ripe knowledge of the College and its affairs has been unreservedly communicated to me whenever I have had occasion to seek it.

I have also to express my obligations for assistance and for information that I could not otherwise have obtained, to Miss Elliotson of Clapham, and Miss Edith H. Willson of Rauceby Hall, co. Lincoln; to the Right Reverend Edward Parry, D.D., bishop of Dover; the Rev. J. Rouse Bloxam, D.D., of Beeding Priory, Sussex; the Rev. Maurice Philip Clifford, D.D., of Golden-square; the Rev. William Wigan Harvey, B.D., rector of Ewelme, Oxfordshire; the Rev. Charles Best Robinson Norcliffe, M.A., of Petergate house, York; the Rev. Octavius Ogle, M.A., of Oxford; the Rev. Allan Buttress, M.A., of Braintree; Sir John Eardley-Wilmot, bart.; Sir Walter Farquhar, bart.; R. Pelham Warren, esq., of Worting house, Hants; and Frank Rede Fowke, esq.;—and among members of my own faculty, to Sir Thomas Watson, bart., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir George Burrows, bart., M.D., F.R.S.; James Arthur Wilson, M.D.; F. Bisset Hawkins, M.D., F.R.S.; Alexander Tweedie, M.D., F.R.S.; Robert Nairne, M.D.; George Edward Paget, M.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Physic in the university of Cambridge; Alfred Lochèe, M.D., of Canterbury; Alfred Swaine Taylor, M.D., F.R.S.; Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.S.; Robert Martin, M.D.; Reginald Southey, M.D.; W. Tilbury Fox, M.D.; Edward Liveing, M.D.; Robert James Lee, M.D.; John Sykes, M.D., F.S.A., of Doncaster; and Aquila Smith, M.D., M.R.I.A., King's Professor in Trinity college, Dublin.

I may mention in regard to the arrangement fol-

lowed throughout the following pages, that in order to bring my record in accord with the printed annual lists of the Fellows, Candidates, Licentiates, &c., of the College, I have been obliged to enter each individual at the date of his admission to the highest order in the College to which he ever attained. Thus a Fellow appears at the date of his admission as such, no matter when he first joined the College as Candidate, Inceptor Candidate, or Licentiate ; and one, originally an Extra-Licentiate, who subsequently became a Licentiate, in which class he remained to the last, will be found entered at the date of his admission as licentiate. Those members who, on the 25th of June, 1825, when "The Roll" terminates, had already joined the College and were in progress towards the fellowship or any other class than that to which they had then attained, will be found at the date of their admission to the precise order to which they had arrived on the 25th June, 1825.

The Vignettes on the three title pages represent;—in vol. 1, the emblems of government and honour, viz., the Statute Book and Seal, the Caduceus and the Cushion on which they severally repose ; "Virtutis Insignia," in the words of their inventor, Caius, which are placed in front of the President at all comitia, as is also the Mace of silver-gilt, given by Dr. Lawson, in 1684 :—in vol. 2, a view of the former College in Warwick-lane, taken from the south side, and showing three sides of the quadrangle of which that edifice consisted :—in vol. 3, a view of the present College in Pall Mall East, as it appeared at its opening, and before the roadway and pavement had been raised to its present level.

While the following work was passing through the

press two fellows of the College mentioned in the third volume, have died.

Dr. Francis Hawkins (vol. iii, p. 286) died on the 13th December, 1877, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Dr. Hawkins possessed a highly-cultivated mind, was full of information, and a sound classical scholar; he was a genial and entertaining companion, most courteous in his bearing, and esteemed by all who knew him for the high tone of thought and feeling that marked every action of his life.

Dr. James Blundell (vol. iii, p. 180) died on the 15th January, 1878, aged eighty-seven. He had long retired from the practice of his profession, and having for several years withdrawn himself from association with his medical brethren, was but little known to the present generation of physicians. Dr. Blundell died very wealthy; more so indeed than any physician of whom we have record, his personalty being sworn under £350,000.

W. M.

40, Finsbury Square,
May, 1878.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

It was not without hesitation that I assented, at the suggestion of some of my colleagues in the College of Physicians, to the publication of the present work.

The original MS., in three large volumes, was compiled without any view to publication. It was undertaken with the hope of supplying a want I had myself experienced; and each volume, as it was completed, was presented to the College, and deposited in the Library for the use of the Fellows. The first volume, which comprised the period from the foundation of the College to 1600, was placed in the Library in March, 1855; the second volume, from 1601 to 1700, in December, 1855; and the third volume, from 1701 to 1800, in June, 1856. On the 9th of November, 1860, I received a letter from the Treasurer of the College, Dr. Alderson, informing me that a wish had been expressed by some influential Fellows of the College for the publication of "The Roll;" and at the Comitia Majora Ordinaria of the 22nd December, 1860, it was ordered to be printed at the expense of the College. It is in obedience to this vote of the College that the work now appears.

Such additional information as I have since collected, and it amounts to at least a third part of the whole work, has been incorporated with the original MS.; and I shall be more than satisfied if "The Roll," as it now appears, does not disappoint the expectations of my colleagues, or prove devoid of interest to those

who have the welfare of the medical profession at heart, and are desirous of obtaining more information than has hitherto been obtainable concerning that learned and venerable institution, *The Royal College of Physicians of London*, the precursor and exemplar of all the other medical corporations in the United Kingdom.

I cannot permit these volumes to go forth without an apology for the absence of formal quotation, or at the least of more precise acknowledgment than appears in the body of the work, of the sources whence I have derived my information, and even, in many instances, the actual words in which it is conveyed. The MS. as originally compiled was not, I have stated, intended for publication; and with the view of economising space in a record already inconveniently large, and of preserving unbroken the thread of the narrative, my authorities, except on disputed points, or where I had simply transcribed a memoir, were omitted. I have attempted, but in vain, to supply this omission: for, having destroyed in 1857 most of the memoranda upon which my sketches were founded, I find myself now unable to trace many of them to their respective sources. To Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," Watt's "Bibliotheca Britannica," Ward's "Lives of the Gresham Professors," Hutchinson's "Biographia Medica," Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," "The Catalogue of Oxford Graduates," the "Graduati Cantabrigienses," the "List of Edinburgh Medical Graduates," the various "County Histories" and "Biographical Dictionaries," and that invaluable repertory of biographic lore "The Gentleman's Magazine," I have been largely indebted.

To the President of the College of Physicians, Dr. Mayo, I have to offer my thanks for the invariable kindness and courtesy I have experienced from him, whenever I have had occasion, in the preparation of this work, to seek his counsel or aid.

To my friend and colleague, Dr. Alderson, the Treasurer of the College, I am under deep and lasting obligations. His minute and accurate knowledge of all that concerns the endowments and property of the College of Physicians has been placed unreservedly at my command, and has thus saved me from omissions and errors into which, without his aid, I should inevitably have fallen. In his official capacity of Treasurer he has cordially seconded all my wishes in regard to the form and arrangement of the work as it now appears, and he has placed me under the additional obligation of reading the sheets in their passage through the press, and of favouring me with numerous suggestions and corrections.

From the late and present Registrar of the College, Dr. Francis Hawkins and Dr. Pitman, I have received every assistance which their official position enabled them to supply. Without their consent and co-operation, the original MS. could not have been compiled, nor the present work completed. To their courtesy I owe an unrestricted access to the Annals of the College, and all the other important documents confided to their custody. To Dr. Hawkins, however, my obligations are of a more special character. From first to last he has evinced a kindly interest in my labours; he has assisted me whenever I have had occasion to seek his aid, and it has been often; and the information he is known to possess on all that relates to the past

history and present state of the College of Physicians, indisputably more extensive and accurate than is possessed by any other person now living, has been imparted with a readiness and courtesy which have made my communications with him among the most agreeable of my reminiscences connected with the preparation of "The Roll."

To Charles Henry Cooper, Esq., F.S.A. of Cambridge, the learned author of the "Athenæ Cantabrigienses," now in course of publication, I beg to express my thanks for the courtesy and promptitude with which he has replied to my numerous inquiries respecting the medical graduates of that university, and yet more for his kindness in supplying me with the sheets of his valuable—I might almost say national —work as they have been struck off.

For other assistance in the preparation of this and the following volumes, I am indebted to Archibald Billing, M.D., F.R.S.; James Yonge, M.D. of Plymouth; George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S.; Robert Nairne, M.D.; William Emmanuel Page, M.D.; Henry Jeaffreson, M.D.; Alexander John Sutherland, M.D.; John Webster, M.D., F.R.S.; William Richard Basham, M.D.; Thomas Shapter, M.D. of Exeter; and Joseph C. Cookworthy, M.D. of Plymouth. And lastly, to two esteemed personal friends now passed away, the Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L. of Oxford, and the Rev. George Oliver, D.D. of Exeter.

W. M.

April 20th, 1861.

" Quis tandem me reprehendat, aut quis mihi jure succenseat, si, quantum cæteris ad suas res obeundas, quantum ad festos dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates, et ad ipsam requiem animi et corporis conceditur temporum : quantum alii tribuunt tempestivis conviviis; quantum denique aleæ, quantum pilæ; tantum mihi egomet ad hæc studia recolenda sumpsero ?"—Cicero pro Archia Poeta.

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ROLL

OF THE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

HENRY the Eighth, with a view to the improvement and more orderly exercise of the art of physic, and the repression of irregular, unlearned, and incompetent practitioners of that faculty, in the tenth year of his reign founded the Royal College of Physicians of London. To the establishment of this incorporation the King was moved by the example of similar institutions in Italy and elsewhere, by the solicitations of at least one of his own physicians, Thomas Linacre, and by the advice and recommendation of his chancellor, Cardinal Wolsey.

By the terms of the Letters Patent constituting the College, dated 23rd September (1518), John Chambre, Thomas Linacre, and Ferdinand de Victoria, the King's physicians, Nicholas Halsewell, John Francis, and Robert Yaxley, physicians, and all men of the same faculty, of and in London and within seven miles thereof, are incorporated as one body and perpetual Community or College. To this was added the power of annually electing a President, that of perpetual succession, and the use of a common seal, with the liberty of holding lands whose annual value did not exceed twelve pounds. They were permitted to hold assemblies and to make statutes and ordinances for the government

and correction of the College, and of all who exercised the same faculty in London and within seven miles thereof, with an interdiction from practice to any individual, unless previously licensed by the President and College. Four persons were to be chosen yearly (Censors), to whom was consigned the correction and government of physic and its professors, together with the examination of all medicines and the power of punishing offenders by fine and imprisonment, or by other reasonable ways. And lastly, the members of the College were granted an exemption from summons on all assizes, inquests, and juries in the city and its suburbs.

The text of the Letters Patent is as follows :—

"Henricus Dei gratiâ, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, et Dominus Hiberniæ, omnibus ad quos præsentes literæ pervenirent, salutem. Cum regii officii nostri munus arbitremur ditionis nostræ hominum felicitati omni ratione consulere; id autem vel imprimis fore, si improborum conatibus tempestive occurramus apprime necessarium duximus improborum quoque hominum, qui medicinam magis avaritiæ suæ causâ, quàm ullius bonæ conscientiæ fiduciâ, profitebuntur, unde rudi et credulæ plebi plurima incommoda oriantur, audaciam compescere: Itaque partim bene institutarum civitatum in Italiâ, et aliis multis nationibus, exemplum imitati, partim gravium virorum doctorum Johannis Chambre, Thomæ Linacre, Ferdinandi de Victoria, Medicorum nostrorum, Nicholai Halsewell, Johannis Francisci, et Rob. Yaxley, Medicorum, ac præcipue reverendissimi in Christo patris, ac domini Dom. Thomæ tituli Sanctæ Ceciliæ trans Tiberim sacrosanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ presbyteri cardinalis, Ebora-

censis archiepiscopi, et regni nostri Angliæ cancellarii charissimi, precibus inclinati, Collegium perpetuum doctorum et gravium virorum, qui medicinam in urbe nostrâ Londino et suburbiis, intraque septem millia passuum ab eâ urbe quaquaversus publice exerceant, institui volumus atque imperamus: Quibus tum sui honoris, tum publicæ utilitatis nomine, curæ (ut speramus) erit, malitiosorum quorum meminimus inscitiam temeritatemque, tam exemplo gravitateque sua deterrere, quàm per leges nostras nuper editas ac per constitutiones per idem Collegium condendas, punire: Quæ quo facilius rite peragi possint memoratis doctoribus Joan. Chambre, Thomæ Linacre, Ferdinando de Victoria, Medicis nostris, Nicholao Halsewell, Johanni Francisco, et Rob. Yaxley, Medicis, concessimus quòd ipsi, omnesque homines ejusdem facultatis de et in civitate prædictâ, sint in re et nomine unum corpus et communitas perpetua sive Collegium perpetuum; et quòd eadem communitas sive Collegium singulis annis in perpetuum eligere possint et facere, de communitate illâ aliquem providum virum, et in facultate medicinæ expertum, in Præsidentem ejusdem Collegii, sive communitatis, ad supervidend' recognoscend' et gubernand', pro illo anno, Collegium, sive communitatem præd' et omnes homines ejusdem facultatis, et negotia eorundem. Et quòd idem Præsidens et Collegium, sive communitas, habeant successionem perpetuam, et commune sigillum negotiis dict' communitatis et Præsidentis in perpetuum serviturum. Et quòd ipsi et successores sui in perpetuum sint personæ habiles et capaces ad perquirendum, et possidendum in feodo et perpetuitate

terras et tenementa, redditus, et alias possessiones quascunque.

" Concessimus etiam eis et successoribus suis pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quòd ipsi et successores sui possint perquirere sibi et successoribus suis, tam in dictâ urbe quam extra, terras et tenementa quæcunque annuum valorem duodecim librarum non excedent' statuto de alienatione ad manum mortuam non obstante. Et quòd ipsi per nomina Præsidentis et Collegii seu communitatis facultatis medicinæ Lond' placitari et implacitari possint coram quibuscunque judicibus in curiis et actionibus quibuscunque. Et quòd præd' Præsidens et Collegium, sive communitas, et eorum successores, congregationes licitas et honestas de seipsis ac stat' et ordinationes pro salubri gubernatione, supervisu, et correctione Collegii seu communitatis præd', et omnium hominum eandem facultatem in dictâ civitate, seu per septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem civitatis exercen' secundum necessitatis exigentiam quoties et quando opus fuerit, facere valeant licite et impune, sine impedimento nostri, hæredum, vel successorum nostrorum, justiciorum, escætorum, vicecomitum, et alior' ballivor' vel ministror' nostror' hæred' vel successor' nostror' quorumcunque. Concessimus etiam eisdem Præsidenti et Collegio, seu communitati, et successoribus suis quòd nemo in dictâ civitate, aut per septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem, exerceat dictam facultatem, nisi ad hoc per dict' Præsidentem et communitatem, seu successores eorum, qui pro tempore fuerint, admissus sit per ejusdem Præsidentis et Collegii literas sigillo suo communi sigillatas, sub pœna centum

solidorum pro quolibet mense, quo non admissus eandem facultatem exercuit, dimidium inde nobis et hæred' nostris, et dimidium dicto Præsidenti et Coll' applicandum.

"Præterea volumus et concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris (quantum in nobis est), quòd per Præsidentem et Collegium præd' communitatis pro tempore existen' et eorum successores in perpetuum, quatuor singulis annis eligantur, qui habeant supervisum et scrutinium, correctionem et gubernat' omnium et singulor' dictæ civitatis Medicorum utentium facultate medicinæ in eadem civitate, ac aliorum Medicorum forinsecorum quorumcunque facultatem illam medicinæ aliquo modo frequentantium et utentium intra eandem civitatem et suburbia ejusdem, sive intra septem milliaria in circuitu ejusd' civitatis, ac punitionem eorund' pro delictis suis in non bene exequendo, faciendo, et utendo illa; necnon supervisum et scrutinium omnimodarum medicinarum, et earum reception' per dictos medicos, seu aliquem eorum hujusmodi, ligeis nostris pro eorum infirmitatibus curandis et sanandis, dandis, imponendis, et utendis, quoties et quando opus fuerit pro commodo et utilitate eorundem ligeorum nostrorum, ita quòd punitio hujusmodi Medicorum utentium dictâ facultate medicinæ, sic in præmissis delinquent' per fines, amerciamenta, et imprisonamenta corpor' suor' et per alias vias rationab' et congruas exequatur.

"Volumus etiam et concedimus pro nobis, hæredibus, et successoribus nostris (quantum in nobis est), quòd nec Præsidens, nec aliquis de Collegio præd' Medicorum, nec successores sui, nec eorum aliquis exercens facultatem illam, quoquo modo in futur' intra civitatem nos-

tram præd' et suburbia ejusdem, seu alibi, summoneantur aut ponantur, neque eorum aliquis summoneatur aut ponatur in aliquibus assisis, juratis, inquestis, inquisitionibus, attinctis, et aliis recognitionibus intra dictam civitatem, et suburbia ejusdem, imposterum, coram majore ac vicecom' seu coronatoribus dictæ civitatis nostræ pro tempore existen', capiendis, aut per aliquem officiarium seu ministrum suum, vel officiarios sive ministros suos summonend', licet iidem jurati, inquisitiones, seu recognitiones, summon' fuerint super brevi vel brevibus nostris, vel hæredum nostrorum, de recto; sed quòd dicti magistri, sive gubernatores, ac communitas facultatis antedictæ et successores sui, et eorum quilibet dictam facultatem exercentes, versus nos hæredes et successores nostros, ac versus majorem et vicecomites civitatis nostræ præd' pro tempore existen', et quoscunque officiarios et ministros suos, sint inde quieti et penitus exonerati in perpetuum per præsentes.

"Proviso quòd literæ nostræ seu aliquid in eis content' non cedent in prejudicium civitatis nostræ Lond' seu libertat' ejusd'. Et hoc absque fine seu feodo pro præmissis seu sigillat' præsentium nobis facienda, solvenda, vel aliqualiter reddenda aliquo statuto, ordinatione, vel actu in contrarium ante hæc tempora facto, edito, ordinato, seu proviso in aliquo, non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, 23 die Sept', an' reg' nostri 10."

'Per ipsum Regem,
Et de data præd' auctoritate parl.'

Tunstall.

The haste or negligence with which these Letters Patent were prepared left their meaning in many respects ambiguous, and liable to misconstruction, whilst the plans which they sanctioned, having probably been laid down in theory only, were found inadequate to the end for which the foundation was designed. To obviate these inconveniences the Letters Patent were confirmed by Statute 14, Henry VIII. By that statute it was further granted that the persons named in the Letters Patent, with two others of the said community, to be chosen by themselves, should be called Elects, who should yearly appoint from amongst themselves a President. In case of a vacancy of an Elect, occurring by death or otherwise, it was to be filled up by the survivors within thirty or forty days after, by the admission of one of the most cunning and expert men in London, to supply the number of eight, after an examination and approval by the supervisors mentioned in the Letters Patent. It was also enacted that no person except a graduate of Oxford and Cambridge, without dispensation, should be permitted to practise physic throughout England, unless he had previously obtained letters testimonial under seal, of his having been examined and approved by the President and three of the Elects.

The words of the Statute are as follows :—

"In the most humble wise shew unto your Highness your true and faithful subjects and liegemen, John Chambre, Thomas Linacre, Ferdinandus de Victoria, your Physicians, and Nicholas Halsewell, John Frances, and Robert Yaxley, and all other men of the same faculty within the City of London, and seven miles about, That where your Highness (by your most gracious letters patent, bearing date at Westminster the twenty-third day of September, in the tenth year of

your most noble reign) for the commonwealth of this your realm, in due exercising and practising of the faculty of physic, and the good ministration of medicines to be had, hath incorporate and made of us, and of our Company aforesaid, one body and perpetual commonalty or fellowship of the faculty of physic, and to have perpetual succession and common seal, and to choose yearly a President of the same fellowship and commonalty, to oversee, rule, and govern the said fellowship and commonalty, and all men of the said faculty, with divers other liberties and privileges by your Highness to us granted for the commonwealth of this your realm, as in your said most gracious letters patent more at large is specified and contained, the tenour whereof followeth in these words."

(*The Charter of* 10 HEN. VIII. *to the College is here set out.*)

"And forasmuch that the making of the said corporation is meritorious and very good for the commonwealth of this your realm, it is therefore expedient and necessary to provide, That no person of the said politic body and commonalty aforesaid be suffered to exercise and practise physic, but only those persons that be profound, sad, and discreet, groundedly learned, and deeply studied in physic."

2. "In consideration whereof, and for the further authorizing of the same letters patent, and also enlarging of further articles for the said commonwealth to be had and made: Pleaseth it your Highness with the assent

of your Lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons in this present Parliament assembled, to enact, ordain, and stablish, That the said corporation of the said commonalty and fellowship of the faculty of physic aforesaid, and all and every grant, article, and other thing contained and specified in the said letters patent, be approved, granted, ratified, and confirmed in this present Parliament, and clearly authorized and admitted by the same good, lawful, and available, to your said body corporate, and their successors for ever, in as ample and large manner as may be taken, thought, and construed by the same.

" And that it please your Highness, with the assent of your said Lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons in this your present Parliament assembled, further to enact, ordain and stablish that the six persons beforesaid in your said most gracious letters patents named as principals and first-named of the said commonalty and fellowship, choosing to them two more of the said commonalty, from henceforward be called and clepyd Elects ; and that the same Elects yearly choose one of them to be President of the said commonalty, and as oft as any of the rooms and places of the same Elects shall fortune to be void by death or otherwise, then the survivors of the said Elects, within thirty or forty days next after the death of them, or any of them, shall choose, name, and admit one or more, as need shall require, of the most cunning and expert men, of and in the said faculty in London, to supply the said room and number of eight persons, so that he or they that shall be so chosen be first by the said survivors strictly

examined after a form devised by the said Elects, and also by the same survivors approved.

3. "And where that in dioceses of England out of London it is not light to find alway men able to sufficiently examine after the statute such as shall be admitted to exercise physic in them; that it may be enacted in this present Parliament, That no person from henceforth be suffered to exercise or practise in physic, through England, until such time as he be examined at London by the said President, and three of the said Elects; and to have from the said President or Elects, letters testimonials of their approving and examination, except he be a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, which hath accomplished all things for his form without any grace."

To the Roll of Physicians who have issued from the College thus constituted, I now proceed :—

John Chambre, M.D., the first in order of the six physicians specially mentioned in the letters patent of Henry VIII for the foundation of the Royal College of Physicians of London, is remarkable rather for the position there assigned to him than for his services to the infant institution, in the management and success of which he does not appear to have been warmly interested. Though surviving the foundation of the College for more than thirty years, I meet with him but once as elected to any office, namely, to that of Censor, in 1523.

Dr. Chambre was a native of Northumberland, and was designed for the priesthood in early life. In the Church, unlike his distinguished colleague Linacre, who received ordination when of middle age, he ob-

tained preferment before he attached himself to the study of medicine. Of Chambre's family nothing is known. In 1492 he was elected to a fellowship of Merton College, Oxford; and about that time was presented to the church of Tychmarsh, in Northamptonshire. Having taken the degree of M.A., he, in 1502, travelled through Italy, and studied at Padua, where he graduated in physic; and, on his return to England, became the King's physician. In 1508 he was presented by the widow of Lord Scrope to the church of Bowden, in Leicestershire; and he became canon of Windsor in 1510. In 1522 he obtained the prebend of Combe and Harnham, in the church of Sarum; and in 1524 was collated to the archdeaconry of Bedford. Two years afterwards he was elected warden of Merton college, to which he was a benefactor On the 29th of October, 1531, he was incorporated doctor of physic at Oxford: "a certificate of it," says Wood, "was sealed with the university seal, the 16th November following, and forthwith sent to him." In 1536 he subscribed to the Articles of Faith, in a convocation of the clergy, as dean of the collegiate chapel of St. Stephen's, Westminster. In 1544 he resigned the wardenship of Merton, and in 1545 the treasurership of the cathedral church of Bath and Wells, of which he had also been possessed. He held likewise the archdeaconry of Meath, from which he was exempted residence by letters patent of Henry VIII, on account of his attendance on the King in quality of physician. He succeeded Linacre in this station when the health of the latter precluded his residence at court; and was the messenger to him of the King's pleasure, that his translation of "Galen's Method of Healing" should be dedicated to Henry.

Dr. Chambre stood high in the estimation of his sovereign, of which his pluralities in the Church may be received as proof. He appropriated a portion of his wealth to the Church, from which he had obtained

it, by building cloisters to his collegiate chapel at an expense of 11,000 marks. This splendid act of liberality was done at a time when benefactions to the Church were growing out of use.

With his medical qualifications we are acquainted only from a MS. Pharmacopœia of plasters, spasmadraps, and unguents, in which are several recipes which he composed jointly with Dr. Butts, Dr. Cromer, and Dr. Ang, principally for the King's use.* The mode in which these medicaments are directed to be prepared is very complicated, and, like all the prescriptions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, they contain, amongst a few efficacious articles, many which are foreign if not useless to the purposes for which they are designed.

Dr. Chambre died in 1549, having outlived the five other physicians specified by name in the charter of the College, and was buried in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster, having lived to see the destruction of the buildings which he had reared at such great cost, and the appropriation of the revenues of his deanery to the augmentation of the royal purse.†

Thomas Linacre, M.D.—This distinguished scholar and physician, the founder and first President of the College of Physicians, was born at Canterbury. The names of his parents have eluded research, and the time of his birth is uncertain—it probably took place A.D. 1460. His first instructions in grammar were obtained at the school of the monastery of Christchurch, Canterbury, then presided over by William Selling. In 1480 Linacre was removed to Oxford, and in 1484 was elected a fellow of All Souls' college. With Cornelio Vitelli for his master, he applied himself assiduously to the study of Greek, and laid the foundation for that perfection in it which he so amply

* Sloane MSS. British Museum, No. 1047.

† Vide Wood's Fasti Oxon. and the Life of Thos. Linacre, by J. N. Johnson, M.D. London, 8vo. 1835.

displayed at a later period of his life. About the year 1485 he travelled into Italy with his former master, Selling, who had been appointed ambassador from Henry VII. to the court of Rome. The two friends parted at Bologna, Linacre remaining there for a time to avail himself of the instructions of the celebrated Politian. He next passed on to Florence, where he was honoured by the countenance of Lorenzo the Great, who associated him with his two sons Piero and Giovanni as their companion, and granted him permission to attend the instructions of their preceptors. Amongst these was the learned Greek, Demetrius Chalcondylas, under whom Linacre perfected the knowledge he had obtained at Oxford under Vitelli. After a residence of more than twelve months at Florence, Linacre left that city for Rome, and there laid the foundation of a firm and lasting friendship with another eminent scholar, Hermolaus Barbarus. From Rome he proceeded to Venice, and from Venice to Padua. At the former he became acquainted with Aldus Minutius, the learned printer, and at the latter, then the most celebrated school of physic in the world, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine with the highest applause.

On Linacre's return to England he immediately revisited Oxford, to renew his studies and enjoy the privileges which the tenure of his fellowship still supplied. His degree of doctor was confirmed to him at home by an act of incorporation immediately after his arrival. It is asserted that this act of incorporation by his own university was followed by a similar act at Cambridge, a statement which receives some weight from his subsequent foundation at that university of a lecture, for which he made a provision equal to that for his corresponding institution at Oxford.

About the year 1501 he was summoned from Oxford to the court, to undertake the office of preceptor and physician to Prince Arthur; and to these duties is

said to have been added the still more important charge of the King's (Henry VII.) health, in the capacity of domestic physician. The death of the prince allowed Linacre to enter on the practice of his profession unfettered by the obligations which his office of tutor had laid upon him. That he had entered on the public exercise of it seems probable from a letter of Erasmus, who, having availed himself of his skill whilst in England, wrote to him from Paris in 1506 describing his complaints, lamenting the want of his usual advice, and earnestly requesting him to remit a former prescription, from which the writer had derived great benefit, but which the pharmacopolist had neglected to return.

The interval between the death of Prince Arthur and the accession of Henry VIII. Linacre so ardently devoted to the practice of his profession, and the studies connected with it, that his friends complained to him of a too rigid economy in the distribution of his time, and urged him to occasional relaxation by a mutual intercourse and epistolary communication.

The accession of the new King seems to have occasioned a temporary alteration in Dr. Linacre's views, for he returned about this time to his residence at Oxford, where he read a Shagglyng lecture—an institution of which the origin is involved in equal obscurity with the name. He was soon, however, honoured with the appointment of physician to the King (Henry VIII.), resided occasionally at court as the guardian of his Majesty's health, and maintained a literary intimacy with the most eminent characters by whom it was adorned. Linacre had now reached the highest point of professional fame, and to his care was committed the health of the foremost in the church and state. Amongst these were Sir Reginald Bray, knight of the garter and Lord High Treasurer, to whose will he was a subscribing witness in 1503; Wolsey, cardinal of St. Cecilia; with William Warham, the primate, and Richard Fox, privy seal and bishop of Winchester, to

both of whom he has gratefully acknowledged his obligations.

We have now to regard Linacre in a new character, and to exhibit him at an age past the meridian of life, devoting himself to the study of theology, and the duties of the priesthood. These occupations were admitted by the Church as compatible with the practice of medicine (though not of surgery); and the union had prevailed for several centuries, thus giving to the ecclesiastics of the middle ages a similar power over the bodies, as their more legitimate office had given them over the minds and conscience of mankind. In examining the motives of this choice, it would seem that he was guided less by the expectation of dignity and preferment than by the desire of retirement, and of rendering himself acquainted with those writings which might afford him consolation in old age, and relief from the infirmities which a life of assiduous study and application had tended to produce. The precise time of Linacre's ordination, or from whose hands he received it, has not been discovered; certain passages in his letters dedicatory seem to point to Warham or Wolsey as the bishop by whom he was ordained. The register of the former, about the period when it was most likely to have occurred, is altogether silent on the subject. His ordination probably took place in or about 1509, for in October of that year he was collated by the primate Warham to the rectory of Merstham, in Kent, from which he derived no emolument, as he resigned it a little more than a month from his collation. By whatever causes this resignation was induced, it was followed in December of the same year by his installation into the prebend of Easton-in-Gordano, in the cathedral church of Wells, and in the year 1510 by an admission to the church of Hawkhurst, in Kent, on the presentation of the abbot and convent of Battle, which he held till the year 1524. An interval of seven years elapsed before he was further advanced: he was nominated in 1517 to a canonry and prebend in the colle-

giate church of St. Stephen's, Westminster, vacant by the death of Andrea Ammonio, apostolic prothonotary and papal collector in England. In the following year he became prebendary of South Newbold, in the church of York, which preferment he held for the short period of six months only, being succeeded on the 23rd of April, 1519, by Richard Sampson, afterwards bishop of Chichester. He probably resigned this stall on receiving the more dignified and lucrative appointment of precentor of the same cathedral, to which he had been admitted on the 9th of April preceding, and for which there is sufficient reason to believe he was indebted to Wolsey, to whom about this time he dedicated his translation of "Galen on the Use of the Pulse." This dignity was also resigned in November of the year of his admission. In addition to the appointments mentioned, he had the rectory of Holsworthy, in Devonshire, which was given him by the King in 1518; and in 1520 he obtained the rectory of Wigan, in Lancashire, which he appears to have held till his death. Why these preferments were accepted, and why so speedily resigned, it is difficult to divine, since the expenses of institution must have exceeded the profits which were derived from them during the period of possession. My late very learned friend, the Reverend George Oliver, D.D., the author of the "Monasticon Diœcesis Exoniensis," in a letter to me dated Exeter, 2nd December, 1854, explains the matter thus: "In ancient times," says he, "the clergy applied themselves not a little to medicine, and such as gained celebrity were pretty certain of being retained by the nobility and the court, and were loaded with Church preferments. This arose to a very great abuse. These doctors on resigning a benefice often obtained, with the connivance of the bishops, an annual pension from the succeeding incumbent. The Crown was satisfied with these arrangements, as it was a saving to the royal purse; but religion and the poor, who looked up naturally to the Church for relief, were the sufferers."

The most magnificent of Linacre's labours was the design of the Royal College of Physicians of London —a standing monument of the enlightened views and generosity of its projector. In the execution of it Linacre stood alone, for the munificence of the Crown was limited to the grant of letters patent; whilst the expenses and provision of the College were left to be defrayed out of his own means, or of those who were associated with him in its foundation. In the year 1518, says Dr. Johnson,* when Linacre's scheme was carried into effect, the practice of medicine was scarcely elevated above that of the mechanical arts; nor was the majority of its practitioners among the laity better instructed than the mechanics by whom those arts were exercised. With the diffusion of learning through the republics and states of Italy, establishments solely for the advancement of science had been formed with success; but no society devoted to the interests of learning yet existed in England unfettered by an union with the hierarchy or exempted from the rigours and seclusion which were imposed upon its members as the necessary obligations of a monastic and religious life. The wealth which the prelates of the middle ages derived from the church had reverted to it in the creation of numerous collegiate establishments with endowments of the most ample and liberal kind. In reflecting on the advantages which had been derived from these institutions, Linacre did not forget the impossibility of adapting rules and regulations which accorded with the state of society in the middle ages, to the improved state of learning in his own, and his plan was avowedly modelled on some similar community of which many cities of Italy afforded an example.

"The wisdom of Linacre's plan," wrote Dr. Friend, "speaks for itself. His scheme without doubt was not only to create a good understanding and unanimity among his own profession, which of itself was an ex-

* Life of Linacre, 8vo. London, 1835.

cellent thought, but to make them more useful to the public; and he imagined that by separating them from the vulgar empirics and setting them upon such a reputable foot of distinction, there would always arise a spirit of emulation among men liberally educated, which would animate them in pursuing their inquiries into the nature of diseases and the methods of cure, for the benefit of mankind; and perhaps no founder ever had the good fortune to have his designs succeed more to his wish."

Of the new College Linacre was the first President,* an office he continued to hold till his death on the 20th October, 1524.† The meetings of the College were held at his house, situated in Knight-rider-street,‡ which, from the time of Linacre until the year 1860, continued in the possession of the College, when it was taken under the provisions of a recent Act of Parliament, to provide "a site for Her Majesty's Court of Probate, and other courts and offices." It was given during Linacre's life-time, and was certainly not bequeathed by will, as has usually been supposed.

Linacre was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, in a spot chosen by himself, and expressly specified in his will. His grave was unmarked by any memorial for many years, nor was the neglect supplied until 1557, when Dr. Caius, then President of the College, gratefully erected a monument to him at his private cost, with the following inscription:

THOMAS LYNACRUS, Regis Henrici VIII. Medicus. Vir et Græcè et Latinè, atque in re medicâ longe eruditissimus: Multos ætate suâ languentes, et qui jam animam desponderant, vitæ restituit; Multa Galeni opera in Latinam linguam, mirâ et singulari facundiâ vertit: Egregium opus de emendatâ structurâ Latini sermonis, amicorum

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* For List of Presidents, see Appendix.

† "1524 Vicesimo Octobris moriebatur Thomas Linacrus, Presidens. Is dono dedit Collegio primam faciem seu partem ædium suarum in locum Comitiorum et Bibliothecæ." Annales.

‡ For Sites of College, see Appendix.

rogatu, paulo ante mortem edidit. Medicinæ studiosis Oxoniæ publicas lectiones duas, Cantabrigiæ unam, in perpetuum stabilivit. In hac urbe Collegium Medicorum fieri suâ industriâ curavit, cujus et Præsidens proximus electus est. Fraudes dolosque mirè perosus; fidus amicis; omnibus ordinibus juxta clarus; aliquot annos antequam obierat Presbyter factus. Plenus annis, ex hac vitâ migravit, multum desideratus, Anno Domini 1524, die 20 Octobris.

Vivit post funera virtus.
THOMÆ LYNACRO clarissimo Medico
JOHANNES CAIUS posuit, anno 1557.

"The character of Linacre," writes Dr. Johnson, "has been drawn in high but not undeserved terms, by those who were best qualified to give an opinion of his merits. It has been questioned whether he was a better Latinist or Grecian, a better grammarian or physician, a better scholar or man for his moral qualifications. For his accurate skill in the Greek and Latin tongues, in other sciences, and in his own profession, he was esteemed the ornament of his age. By his endeavours Galen speaks better Latin in the translation than he did Greek in the original; and Aristotle shines not more in his Attic than in his Latin garb.

"Linacre selected for his models in composition the works of Quintilian and Aristotle, rather than those of Cicero, at least his orations and other rhetorical works. His style is remarkable for its elegance, propriety, and conciseness. Erasmus has found fault with him for being too elaborate; and Sir John Cheke has censured him for not being Ciceronian enough in his style, and represents him as, out of some morose humour, an enemy to that author; at the same time, however, he could not refrain from doing justice to his character for medical knowledge, on which he passes a high encomium.

"That Linacre was of a great natural sagacity and of a discerning judgment in his own profession, we have the concurrent testimony of the most knowing of his contemporaries. In many cases, which were considered desperate, his practice was successful. In the

case of his friend Lilye, he foretold his certain death if he submitted to the opinion of some rash persons who advised him, and prevailed with him to have a malignant strumous tumour in his hip cut off, and his prognostic was justified by the event.

"In private life he had an utter detestation of every thing that was dishonourable; he was a faithful friend, and was valued and beloved by all ranks in life. He showed a remarkable kindness to young students in his profession; and those whom he found distinguished for ingenuity, modesty, learning, good manners, or a desire to excel, he assisted with his advice, his interest, and his purse.

"'In short' (to use the words of Dr. Friend), 'he was, in his own time, reckoned by the best judges a man of a bright genius and a clear understanding, as well as of unusual knowledge in different parts of learning; and his works, which are now extant, will fully satisfy us that he deserved this character. He was one, who, both living and dead, by his writings and benefactions, has done great honour not only to his profession but also to his country.'"

In fine, it was said of Linacre, that no Englishman of his day had such famous masters, namely, Demetrius and Politian, at Florence; such noble patrons, Lorenzo de Medici, Henry VII, and Henry VIII; such high-born scholars, the Prince Arthur and the Princess Mary of England; or such learned friends, for amongst the latter were to be enumerated Erasmus, Melancthon, Latimer, Tonstal, and Sir Thomas More.

It yet remains to give some particulars of the lectures Linacre founded at the two universities, the letters patent for which received the sign manual but eight days before his decease, namely, on the 12th October, 1524. By this document a licence was granted to himself, his executors and assigns, to found three separate lectures, to the glory of God and the true art of medicine, for the relief of the fallen and the increase of the whole realm. Two of them were to be

appropriated to Oxford, and one to Cambridge; and they were to be distinguished by the name of "Lynacre's Lectures." In the 3rd Edward VI, Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of London, the sole surviving trustee appointed by Linacre, assigned two of the lectures to Merton College, Oxford, and one to St. John's College, Cambridge. The office of the two Oxford professors was to explain or comment on certain parts of Hippocrates and Galen; that of the Cambridge professor to explain the treatises of Galen "De Sanitate Tuendâ" and "De Methodo Medendi," as translated by Linacre, or those of the same author "De Elementis et Simplicibus."

Linacre's translations, which were numerous, are as follows:—

Proclus—De Sphærâ, 1499.
Galen—De Sanitate Tuendâ, 1517.
„ Methodus Medendi, 1519.
„ De Temperamentis, 1521.
„ De Naturalibus Functionibus, 1523.
„ De Pulsuum usu, 1523.
„ De Symptomatibus, lib. iv.; De Symptomatum Differentiis, lib. i.; et De Causis, lib. iii. 1528.

His philological works were the following:—

Rudimenta Grammatices.
De Emendatâ Structurâ Latini Sermonis.

Linacre's will, dated 19th June, 1524, was proved in London 18th July, 1825. A bust of Linacre, in bronze, by Sir Henry Cheere, is in the library of All Souls' College, Oxford. His portrait in the Censor's Room is a copy from an original picture in Kensington Palace. It was painted in 1810 by Mr. William Miller, the College bedell, an amateur artist of considerable merit.

The Life of Dr. Linacre has been admirably written by a late Fellow of the College, Dr. J. Noble Johnson, to whose work (8vo. Lond. 1835) I am indebted for most of these particulars.

Ferdinand de Victoria, M.D.—But few traces of

this physician have reached us. He was, says Wood,* physician to Henry VIII and the Queen Consort, doctor of physic beyond the seas, and was incorporated in the same degree at Oxford in October, 1520. He was Censor of the College of Physicians in 1523, and must have died in the early part of 1529, for on the 16th April of that year Dr. Thomas Fincke was named Elect in place of Dr. de Victoria, deceased.

Nicholas Halsewell, M.D., was of All Souls' College, Oxford, of which society he was elected a fellow in 1468. He was proctor of the university in 1480, and eventually a doctor of medicine. His arms were formerly in the windows of the cloister of All Souls.† He must have died about the same time as Dr. de Victoria, for his place of Elect was filled up on the same 16th April, 1529, by the appointment of Dr. John Clement.

John Francis, M.D.—The only mention I find of him in the Annals is as Consiliarius, in 1523. The date of his death is uncertain, but I am satisfied he was not alive in 1541. The records for the preceding ten years are so defective, that he may have died at any period between 1531 and 1541.‡

Robert Yaxley, M.D., is the last-named of the six physicians specified in the College Charter. Concerning him, I can only state that he twice filled the office of Consiliarius, namely, in 1523, 1526, and was certainly not living in 1541. The variation in the orthography of names in the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth centuries renders it difficult to identify the

* Fasti Oxon. vol. i, p. 662.

† Wood's "History of the Colleges and Halls," by Gutch, p. 305.

‡ "Ab anno D'ni 1531 ad 1541 quid actum sit in collegio, quis ei præsidebat, qui consuluerunt, qui censores fuere non extat: nisi quod interea temporis assumpti sunt in collegium, anno 1536 Joānes Fryar, Jo. Burges, et Rob. Huyc, doctores."—Annales i.

individuals mentioned; but this must have been the same physician who, under the name of Yakesley, we find mentioned as follows in a MS. volume, in the Cotton Library, of extracts from an original book of accounts of Henry VIII.: "23 Henr. viij, Feb. 1. In reward to Dr. Yakesley and another physitian, iiij li."

Note.—The before-mentioned physicians were the first six Elects, to which, by the statute 14 Hen. VIII, they were to add two others. This was done 12th March, 1523, by the election of Richard Bartlot, M.D., and Thomas Bentley, M.D. "1523, 12 Marcii. Sex illis prioribus electoribus asciti sunt ex præscripto Parliamenti alii duo, Richardus Bartlot, Thomas Bentley."

Richard Bartlot, M.D.—Being then master of arts and a fellow of All Souls' College, he was in 1503 admitted bachelor of physic at Oxford. On the 3rd November, 1508, he supplicated to proceed in physic, "but whether," says Wood,* "he was admitted, or did really proceed, does not, by the neglect of the Registrar, appear." He was the first Fellow admitted into the College of Physicians, but the date of his admission is not recorded. He was appointed Elect in 1523; was six times Consiliarius: viz. 1526, 1529, 1530, 1541, 1545, 1546; Censor in 1542; and he filled the office of President, in 1527, 1528, 1531, 1548. He died in 1556–7, at his house in Blackfriars, London, and was buried in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield. "This good and venerable old man," says Dr. Caius, "very famous for his learning, great knowledge, and experience in physic, died in the eighty-seventh year of his age, at whose funeral the President and College attended; it being the first time that the statute book of the college, adorned with silver, was carried before the President."†

* Fasti Oxon, vol. i, p. 647.

† "Richardus Bartlot, Doctor et Elector, bonus et venerandus

Dr. Bartlot left a basin and ewer of silver to All Souls' College, and not long before his death was a contributor, with Sir W. Petre, Sir J. Mason, Bishop Pole, and others, to the building of the warden's new lodgings. He possessed lands in Cadesdon and Denton, Oxfordshire, and Edgware, Middlesex; the last named he granted to All Souls' College, by his deed dated 7th May, 2 & 3 Philip & Mary, in consideration that daily masses should be celebrated in the chapel for the souls of himself, of his wife Anne, &c. The salary of the celebrating priest was 20*d.* per week, or 5*s.* 8*d.* per month.

[John] Christopherson.—The surname of this physician appears in the Annals at this place as of one admitted a fellow of the College. He must be John Christopherson, M.D., who died in 1524, and was buried in St. Mildred's, Poultry.

Thomas Bentley, M.D., was of New College, Oxford, and proceeded doctor of medicine in June, 1518. The date of his admission as a fellow of the College of Physicians is not recorded, but his name follows immediately after Dr. Christopherson. He was Elect and Censor in 1523; Consiliarius, 1527, 1528; President, 1526, 1529, 1530. The time of his death is nowhere recorded. His name is not in the list of Elects for 1541, but as I have before stated, the records for the previous ten years are so defective, that he may have died at any period between 1531 and 1541.

Nicolas Encolius, M.D.—Of this physician I can only state, that he was already a Fellow of the College in 1523; that he was Consiliarius in 1527, 1528;

senex, doctrinâ et longo medicinæ usu insignis, duodec. calend. Februarii, horâ tertiâ bene mane obiit diem, anno ætatis suæ octogesimo septimo, sepultus decimo calend. ejusdem mensis, in cujus pompa funebri gestatur primo est ante Presidentem Liber Statutorum argento ornatus. Inhumatus est autem apud S. Bartholomæum Majorem." Annales, vol. i.

Censor and Elect 1542. The place of Elect vacant by his death was filled in 1552 by the appointment of Thomas Wendy, M.D.

Petrus Hispanus and John Bartholomew. — These two names appear at this place in the Annals. They were Fellows of the College, which is all I can find concerning them.

John Smythe, M.D.—Appears as a Fellow of the College 22nd September, 1526. He was dead on the 12th January, 1531, when his death is thus noticed: "et suffecti Electores Ed. Wotton et W. Freeman in locos demortuorum Thomæ Fincke et Joannis Smythe."

John Clement, M.D.—Of the birth-place, parentage, or early education of this learned and conscientious physician but little is known. There are grounds to believe that he was born in Yorkshire. He was certainly educated at Oxford, but in what house is not known. It was his good fortune at an early period to make the acquaintance of Sir Thomas More, who took him into his family, made him tutor to his children, and treated him with a kindness almost paternal. About the year 1519 he was again at Oxford, and settled in Corpus Christi College, having been constituted Cardinal Wolsey's rhetoric reader in the university, and soon afterwards professor of Greek. These offices he filled with a success and reputation unequalled in the schools on any former occasion. His friend and patron, Sir Thomas More, writes of him thus: "Clemens meus Oxonii profitetur, auditorio tanto quanto non ante quisquam. Mirum est quàm placeat et deametur universis. Quibus bonæ literæ propemodum sunt invisæ tamen illum charum habent, audiunt, et paulatim mitescunt. Linacer, qui neminem ut scis temerè probat, tamen illius epistolas sic effert atque admiratur ut ego quoque, qui unicè homini faveo, propemodum

tamen tam cumulatis laudibus ab illo viro congestis invideam."*

It does not appear that up to this period his studies had been directed to any particular profession, but he now devoted himself entirely to the pursuit of medical knowledge. Thus More, in one of his epistles (anno 1521 or 1522), mentioning Lupset as professor of languages at Oxford, says, "Successit enim Joanni Clementi meo, nam is se toto addixit rei medicæ."

On the 1st February, 1528, Clement was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians. On the 16th of April following he was admitted an Elect "in loco Ric. Halsewell demortui;" and he was one of the physicians sent by Henry VIII to Wolsey, when he lay languishing at Esher, in 1529. He was Consiliarius in 1529, 1530, 1531, and 1547. In 1544 he was elected President.

Sincere and constant in his attachment to the Church of Rome, in whose communion he had been born and nurtured, he left his native country soon after the accession of Edward VI., and retired to Louvaine. In the Annals, anno 1551, is the following entry: "Postridie Divi Thomæ Apost. electus est in numerum Electorum Tho. Huys, vice doctissimi viri Joannis Clementis doctoris, Lovanii peregrinantis religionis gratiâ." Some circumstances must have rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to the Court, as he was, with some others, exempted from a general pardon granted by Edward in 1552. It was, Wood thinks, during his continuance abroad on this occasion, that he took the degree of doctor, a supposition clearly inadmissible, for I find him as early as the 16th April, 1528, mentioned in the Annals as then a doctor of medicine.

The death of Edward and the accession of Mary led him once more to England, and his return is thus recorded:—"19 Mart. 1554.—Quo tempore in comitiis, primo post reditum Louvanio, apparuit Joannes Clemens,

* Tres Thomæ, auctore Th. Stapleton, 12mo. Colon. Agripp. 1612, in Vitâ Thomæ More.

doctor et elector, cujus reditu fortuna effectum est, ut sint electores novem." Age and infirmities now overtook him, and, notwithstanding he was elected Censor in 1555, and Consiliarius again in 1556, 1557, 1558, the College, at the *comitia majora*, held 20th May, 1555, accorded to him the following exemption :—"Jo. Clementi Doctori data facultas est, ut pro arbitrio accedat ad Collegium, tum propter senectutem tum propter adversam valetudinem, nisi cum electio Præsidentis aut gravis aliqua causa aut honor Collegii postulat." On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he again left England and retired to Mechlin, where he lived and practised for many years. Dying 1st July, 1572, at his residence in the Blocstrate, in St. John's parish, Mechlin, he was buried the following day in the cathedral church of St. Rumbold in that city.

Dr. Clement married, about the year 1526, a lady named Margaret Giggs, who had been educated among Sir Thomas More's children, and in great part by Clement himself. Pits calls her "Margaritam illam quam inter filias suas, tanquam filiam, educari fecerat Morus." She was in truth a very accomplished scholar, was little inferior to her husband in a knowledge of the learned languages, and she gave him considerable assistance in his translations from the Greek. She shared his joys and troubles for more than forty-four years, and died in July, 1570. In an epitaph which Dr. Clement wrote for her monument, among other subjects of praise, he mentions her teaching her sons and daughters Latin and Greek.

Dr. Clement was the author of "Carmina et Epigrammata, lib. i.," and of "Translations of the Epistles of St. Gregory Nazienzen," of the "Homilies of Nicephorus Calixtus," and of the "Epistles of Pope Celestin to Cyrillus, bishop of Alexandria."

Edward Wotton, M.D., was born in the city of Oxford, being the son of Richard Wotton, superior

bedel of the university. He was educated in the grammar school adjoining Magdalen college, of which society he was subsequently made semi-commoner or demie, and fellow, as Wood conceives, after he had taken his degree of B.A. By the favour of bishop Fox, the founder, he was in 1520 made *socius compar* of Corpus Christi College, with leave to travel into Italy for three years. There he applied himself to the study of physic, and at Padua took the degree of doctor. On his return he was appointed Greek reader of his college, and on the 3rd March, 1525, was incorporated doctor of his faculty at Oxford. Soon afterwards he removed to London, was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 8th February, 1528, and was appointed physician to the King (Henry VIII). He served all the offices in the College; was Consiliarius 1531, 1547, 1549; Elect 1531, on the death of Dr. Fincke; Censor 1552, 1553, 1555; President 1541, 1542, 1543. He died 5th October, 1555, æt. 63, and was buried in St. Alban's church, Wood-street, Cheapside.

Dr. Wotton seems to have been the first of our English physicians who particularly applied themselves to the study of natural history. He rendered himself famous by a work on this subject entitled, "De Differentiis Animalium, lib. x," Paris, 1552. Of this work Gesner, in the preface to his "Historia Avium," expresses the following opinion: "Edoardus Wotton, Anglus, nuper de Animalium Differentiis libros decem edidit; in quibus, etiamsi suarum observationum quoad historiam nihil adferat neque novi aliquid doceat, laude tamen et lectione dignus est, quod pleraque veterum de animalibus scripta ita digesserit ac inter se conciliarit ut ab uno fère authore profecta videantur omnia: stylo satis æquabili et puro, scholiis etiam ac emendationibus utilissimis adjectis, et quod priusquam ad explicandas singulorum naturas accederet, quæ communia et in genere dici poterant doctissimè exposuerit." This account, though drawn by a friendly hand, is not essentially different from the sentence of

Haller: "ab eruditione magis quàm ab ipsarum rerum cognitione commendatus."*

Thomas Fincke, M.D., would seem to have been admitted a Fellow of the College on the same day as Dr. Wotton, viz., 8th February, 1528, and on the 16th April in the same year was appointed an Elect. He did not long survive, for on the 12th January, 1531, his death is mentioned in the Annals, and his place of Elect supplied by Dr. Wotton.

Sir William Butts, M.D., was educated at Gonville Hall, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. He proceeded B.A. 1506, M.A. 1509, and M.D. 1518. Wood tells us that in 1519 was "a supplicat made that William Butts, doctor of physic, of Cambridge, might be incorporated, but whether he was so or not I cannot find." In 1524, he took a lease of St. Mary's hostel, Cambridge, so that he was probably the principal of that house. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 9th November, 1529, "sed ea conditione admissus est ut juret in honorem, perpetuitatem et observationem Statutorum Collegii," and, although high in the estimation of his colleagues, seems never to have filled any collegiate office. He was physician to Henry VIII, whose confidence he enjoyed in a remarkable degree; and he seems to have been favourable to the Reformation. He was the friend of Wolsey, Cranmer, and Hugh Latimer, and the warm patron of Cheke and Thirlby. He was knighted by Henry VIII, under the title of Sir William Butts, of Norfolk, is immortalised by Shakspeare, in his play of Henry VIII, and his portrait is in Holbein's picture of the delivery of the Charter to the Barber Surgeons. He had an extensive grant of abbey lands, 36 Henry VIII, and dying, 17th November, 1545, was buried in Fulham Church. His altar-tomb, on which

* Aiken's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine. 8vo. London, 1780.

was his portrait in brass, clad in armour, bore the following inscription :—

Epitaphium D. Gulielmi Buttii, Equitis Aurati
et Medici Regis Henrici Octavi, qui obiit A.D. 1545, 17 Novemb.

Quid Medicina valet, quid honos, quid gratia Regum :
Quid popularis amor, mors ubi sæva venit ?
Sola valet pietas quæ structa est auspice Christo :
Sola in morte valet, cætera cuncta fluunt :
Ergo mihi in vitâ fuerit quando omnia Christus :
Mors mihi nunc lucrum vitaque Christus erit.

Sir William Butts is characterised in the Annals as "vir gravis, eximiâ literarum cognitione, singulari judicio, summâ experientiâ, et prudenti consilio, doctor."

William Freeman, M.D.—Being then master of arts, he was, on the 21st July, 1523, admitted bachelor, and on the 7th July, 1526, doctor of medicine, at Oxford. Dr. Freeman was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 9th November, 1529, and in 1531 was appointed an Elect. He served the office of Consiliarius in 1541, 1544, 1548, 1549 ; was President in 1545, and was re-elected in 1546. His last year of office as President is marked by the grant of arms to the College from Christopher Barker, Esq., Garter King of Arms.* Dr. Freeman was dead on the 31st March, 1550, when his place of Elect was filled by the appointment of Dr. Huyc.

John Blysse, M.D. was of Merton College, Oxford. B.A. 19th June, 1507. In the catalogue of fellows of that college he is styled "medicus et astronomus

* "Vicesimo Septembris hujus Præsidentis anni, qui anno erat Domini 1546, exacto jam 1545, quo incepit præsidere, is Præsidens Will'mus Freman, Richardus Bartlot, Joannes Clemens, et Edwardus Wotton obtinuerunt a Joanne Barker seu Gartero Armorum Rege, insignia Collegio ; manum videlicet è nube demissam, ægri brachium complectentem, dimidiatas irides per ambitum, et in imo malum granatum, ut in ejus literis testimonialibus ad hoc conscriptis, videre licet."—Annales, i.

quam doctus." Being then M.A. (the date of which is not recorded) he was admitted bachelor of medicine 4th April, 1525, and doctor the following day. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 9th November, 1529.

Thomas Gwyn, M.D.—Of All Souls' College, Oxford, M.D. 13th February, 1528, was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians the 11th April, 1530, an Elect 1541, and Censor the same year. He was dead on the 3rd July, 1542, when his place of Censor was filled by the appointment of Dr. Richard Bartlot, whilst the office of Elect was supplied on the 22nd December, 1542, by the appointment of Dr. John Burgess.

Walter Cromer, M.D.—Admitted a Fellow of the College 11th April, 1530, Elect 1541, Censor 1544. He was dead in 1547, for in that year I meet with the following record : " In locum defuncti Doctoris Cromer suffectus Elector est Johannes Fryar."

Dr. Cromer was, I believe, physician to Henry VIII, for, in conjunction with Dr. Chambre, Sir William Butts, and Dr. Ang, he drew up the MS. now in the British Museum (Sloane MS. No. 1047) of medicines for the King's use.

John Fryer, M.D.—Born at Balsham, Cambridgeshire, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's College, Cambridge, in 1517. He was A.B. 1521, and A.M. 1525. On the 5th November, 1525, he was incorporated at Oxford, being one of three masters of arts who had been preferred to Cardinal Wolsey's college in that university. Proving however violent Lutherans, they were one and all obliged to leave it. " John Fryar," says Wood, " was upon account of religion committed prisoner to the master of the Savoy, where he did much solace himself with playing on the lute, having good skill in musick, for

which reason a friend of his would needs commend him to the master of the Savoy, but he answered, 'Take heed, for he that playeth is a devil, because he hath departed from the Catholick faith.' Afterwards he was set at liberty, and, travelling beyond seas, returned to that religion wherein he was educated, was made doctor of physick, and after his return settled in the parish of St. Martin Outwich, in Bishopsgate-street, London, where dying in the winter time, anno 1563, he was buried in the church there." Thus far Wood. He graduated M.D. at Padua, and probably was incorporated on that degree at Cambridge. Dr. Fryer was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1536, was Censor in 1541, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1559; Elect, 1547; Consiliarius, 1548, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560; and President, 1549, 1550. Eventually he was again imprisoned, and on this occasion not for Lutheranism but for Catholicity. Shortly after his liberation in the beginning of August, 1563, he contracted the plague, and died of it on the 21st October, as did also his wife and some of his children. This event is thus recorded in the Annals: "Restitutus libertati est Joannes Fryer Dr. principio Augusti, qui paulo post peste obiit 21 Octobris, anno 1563, una cum uxore et liberis aliquot."

John Burgess, M.D., admitted a Fellow of the College in 1536, was elected Censor and Elect, 1543; Consiliarius, 1544, 1545, 1546; and President, 1547. Dr. Burgess was dead on the 30th March, 1550, when his place of Elect was filled by the appointment of Dr. Caius.

Robert Huicke, M.D.—A native of Berkshire; he was A.M. of Oxford, and a Fellow of Merton College in that university, but proceeded doctor of medicine at Cambridge in 1538. He was admitted principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, 10th March, 1534-5, but soon after relinquished that office. Ad-

mitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1536, he was Censor in 1541, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559; was named an Elect in 1550; was President in 1551, 1552, 1564; and Consiliarius in 1553, 1559, 1560, 1561.

Dr. Huicke was physician to Henry VIII. and Queen Katharine Parr. Edward VI, by letters patent dated 4th July, 1550, appointed him his physician extraordinary, with the annual stipend of fifty pounds. He was also one of the physicians to Queen Elizabeth, before whom he took a part in the Physic Act kept at Cambridge 7th August, 1564, Her Majesty jesting with him when he desired her licence. He also disputed in the Physic Act before the Queen at Oxford, 5th September, 1566, and on the following day was incorporated M.D. in that university.

Dr. Huicke was not happy in his domestic life, but the fault seems to have rested with himself. In March, 1546–7, there was an appeal against the definitive sentence of Dr. John Croke, in a suit of divorce between Dr. Huicke and Elizabeth his wife. Dr. Croke having given sentence in favour of the wife, Dr. Huicke was the appellant. Examinations respecting the dispute between him and his wife were made by the Privy Council at Greenwich, 11th and 12th May, 1546. The Lords, after hearing both of them face to face, wrote thus to Secretary Petre: "We never in all our liefes harde matier that more pitied us: so much crueltie and circumvencion appered in the man, so little cause minstred by the woman."*

Augustin de Angustinis, M.D., was a Venetian, and was admitted a Fellow of the College about the year 1536. He was Censor subsidiarius in 1541, 1542; Censor in 1543, 1544. He was domestic physician to Cardinal Wolsey; and in the Cottonian M.S. Titus B. I. fol. 365, there is a letter of his to Thomas Cromwell, requiring speedy medical assistance, apparently

* Cooper's Athenæ Cantab., vol. i, pp. 224, 554.

for Wolsey. It is dated Esher, 19th January, 1529–30. The letter is so badly written, as far as penmanship goes, that it would be difficult to give an exact transcript of it. Angustin begs in it that Master Butts and Master Walter may be sent down as soon as possible, adding in Latin, "Res multum urget. Prudenti et amico pauca." He wishes leeches, hungry ones, to be procured, and desires that Master Balthasar, or, if he cannot or is unwilling, that some other person may be sent who understands to put them on. He adds, again in Latin, "periculum est in mora," and signs, Aug. de Ang. It is not known in what year Dr. Ang. entered the Cardinal's service, but he was certainly acting in that capacity before the 7th January, 1523, under which date he is mentioned in Sanuto's diaries.

He, with Dr. Chambre, Dr. Butts, and Dr. Cromer, was the author of the volume of Recipes, Sloane MS., British Museum, 1047. He was doubtless, therefore, one of the physicians to Henry VIII.

John Person.—The two following entries are all I can collect of this Fellow of the College. 25th Junii, 1541. Among the Censors of the year, "Joannes Person Licentiatus qui a Linacri tempore inter Collegas fuit." This is the first time his name appears in the Annals, but it is clear it should have done so long before. "18th Feb. 1559. Decessit ex hâc vitâ Joannes Person Licentiatus, et sepultus est apud S. Botolphum xix. ejusdem mensis, Londini."

John Roiston, M.D., was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 3rd April, 1542, and appointed Censor in 1544.

Peter Aschton, M.D., was admitted a Fellow of the College 3rd April, 1542, and was appointed Censor in 1543. In the grant of arms to the College by Christopher Barker, Garter, 20th September, 1546, he is twice mentioned as "Maister of the Chauncery."

Dr. Aschton was the son of Peter Aschton, of Old Weston, co. Huntingdon, was in holy orders and became rector of the church of Houghton and Witton, in Huntingdonshire, and, as is stated in the pedigree of his family, "one of the Masters in Chancery in the time of Henry VIII."*

Mauritius Donatus, M.D. — His admission as a Fellow of the College, on the 3rd April, 1542, is all that appears concerning him.

Thomas Bille, M.D., of Bedfordshire, B.A., 1524-5, was soon afterwards elected fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He commenced M.A. 1528. Being a medical student, he had leave from his college in 1530 to travel for three years and a quarter, and again in 1531 for two years more. He took the degree of M.D. at Pavia, and was incorporated at Cambridge in 1534. He was one of the physicians to Henry VIII. and Edward VI., from the latter of whom, on the 26th March, 1546-7, he received a grant of one hundred pounds per annum. We find him specially called in to attend the Princess Elizabeth at Cheshunt in 1549.† Dr. Bille's name appears for the first time in the Annals of the College of Physicians on the 30th September, 1543, the day for the annual election of officers, amongst whom he stands as junior Consiliarius and senior Censor. Dr. Bille obtained from St. John's College, Cambridge, a lease of their estate at Heigham. This lease was granted during the mastership of Dr. William Bille, who is said to have been a younger brother of the physician.

N. Moresse, M.D.—The precise place of this physician in the series of members is uncertain. His name appears for the first time in the Annals as Censor in 1544.

* Nicholl's Leicestershire, vol. iv, part 1, p. 370.
† Athenæ Cantab., vol. i, p. 98.

GEORGE OWEN, M.D., was born in the diocese of Worcester, and educated at Oxford. He became probationer fellow of Merton College in 1519, and took his degree of doctor of physic at Oxford in 1527. Soon after his graduation, he was appointed physician to Henry VIII., in which office he also served Edward VI. and Queen Mary. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1545; an Elect 1552, in place of Dr. John Chambre deceased; and on the 2nd October, 1553, was elected President, to which office he was re-appointed the following year. His station at court, and the testimony of respectable contemporaries, sufficiently assure us of his high character in the profession; but few particulars of his life are recorded. He was one of the subscribing witnesses to the will of Henry VIII., who left him a legacy of one hundred pounds. It has been said that Edward VI. was brought into the world by Dr. Owen, who is reported to have performed the Cæsarian operation on his mother. From this circumstance, whether truly or falsely related, we may conclude him to have been a practitioner in midwifery, as well as in physic. In the 1 Mary he was instrumental in obtaining an Act for the confirmation and enlargement of the powers of the College. Some time after, upon occasion of a difference between the College of Physicians and the University of Oxford concerning the admission by the latter of Simon Ludford and David Laughton to the degree of bachelor of medicine, Cardinal Pole, then chancellor of the university, compelled that body to consult with Dr. Owen and Dr. Thomas Huys, the Queen's physicians, "de instituendis rationibus quibus Oxoniensis academia in admittendis medicis uteretur." An agreement was in consequence made, which the chancellor approved and ratified by his authority. We learn little further concerning this eminent physician, except that he enjoyed for several years before his death divers lands and tenements near Oxford, which had formerly

belonged to religious houses, and were conferred upon him by the favour of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. It may therefore appear strange, that one of his descendants should be condemned to death in the year 1615, for maintaining the legality of killing a prince excommunicated by the Pope.

The death of Dr. Owen, which took place from an epidemic intermittent fever, is thus recorded by Dr. Caius:—"Georgius Owen, regius medicus et doctor Oxon. obiit die xviii. Octobris (1558), et sepultus est apud S. Stephanum in Walbroke Londoni, xxiv. ejusdem mensis."* He was the author of a treatise entitled

A Meet Diet for the New Ague set forth by Mr. Owen. Fol. Lond. 1558.

JOHN CAIUS, M.D. was the son of Robert Caius of Norwich and Alice (Wodanell) his wife, and was born in that city 6th October, 1510. After receiving his rudimentary education at a school in his native city, he was, on the 12th September, 1529, transferred to Gonville hall, Cambridge. He appears in the first instance to have turned his attention to divinity, as before he was twenty-one years old he translated from Greek into Latin two works on prayer, and from Latin into English the paraphrase on St. Jude by Erasmus, of whose treatise, "de Verâ Theologiâ," he also made an epitome. His father died in 1532, and he took the degree of A.B. 1532–3. He was appointed principal of Physwick hostel 12th November, 1533, and elected a fellow of Gonville hall 6th December in the same year. He commenced A.M. 1535, and on 25th October in that year, with the master and other fellows of Gonville hall, subscribed the submission to the King's injunctions. In 1539 he set out for Italy and studied physic at Padua under John Baptist Montanus, the great medical teacher of his time. Whilst at Padua, Caius lodged in the same house with

* Aiken's Biographical Memoirs, p. 68.

the celebrated anatomist Vesalius, and pursued his anatomical studies with an ardour equal to that of his companion. On 13th May, 1541, he took the degree of doctor of medicine at Padua, being at the same time public professor of Greek in that university, a salary for which, or for public lectures on the Greek text of Aristotle, which about this time he delivered in conjunction with Realdus Columbus, was paid by certain noble Venetians. In 1543 he made the tour of the greater part of Italy, visiting all the most celebrated libraries, and collating MSS., principally with the view of giving correct editions of the works of Galen and Celsus. Returning to England, he was, on the 22nd December, 1547, admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, an event thus recorded by himself in the Annals:—"Vicesimo secundo Decembris, in comitiis cooptatus est, Joannes Caius, doctor Patavinus, Norvicensis, in Collegium; lectis prius literis testimonialibus universitatis Patavinæ, de gradu doctoratûs sui, qui fuit anno domini 1541, Maii xiij." On the 30th March, 1550, on the death of Dr. Burgess, he was appointed an Elect, and Consiliarius in that and the following year. In the Annals for 1552, occurs the following (to me) inexplicable memorandum: "Junii xxv. In frequentiss, comitiis lectæ sunt secundo literæ testimoniales nobilissimæ academiæ Patavinæ de doctoratû Joannis Caii doctoris." At the next quarterly *comitia* he was elected Censor and Consiliarius. Of his medical career up to this period but little is known with certainty. He is believed to have practised his faculty at Cambridge, Norwich, and Shrewsbury, in the last-named of which towns he is said to have been sojourning in 1551, when the sweating sickness broke out there. In the following year (1552, having then taken up his permanent abode in London) he published an account of that disease in English, which he afterwards improved and translated into Latin. He was physician successively to Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; but from the office of physician to the last

he is said to have been removed in 1568, in consequence of his adherence to the Roman Catholic faith.

In 1555 Dr. Caius was appointed President of the College of Physicians, and was annually re-elected to the year 1560 inclusive. Towards the end of this period his time and attention were much occupied with the magnificent design he had long had in view, and upon which he was then engaged, of enlarging and augmenting the resources of the college at Cambridge in which he had been educated. The annual election of officers at the College of Physicians was in 1559 postponed to so late a period as the 22nd December, mainly on account of Dr. Caius's absence at Cambridge. He himself records this circumstance in the Annals, as follows: "Ante eum diem xxij. electio esse nulla potuit, quòd die quo ex statuto esse debuit Præsidens Cantabrigiæ erat, tractandis, componendis, et ornandis Collegii sui rebus et negotiis. At post reditum, variis suis cujusque negotiis ita distracti erant Electores, ut citiùs ad electionem sufficiens eorum numerus in unum congregari nequebat." He was succeeded as President by Dr. Richard Masters, and on the 17th October, 1561, handed over to his successor the whole of the College funds, amounting to 55*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* The sum he had received six years before, on his election as President, was, he tells us, thirty-eight shillings and six pence only; and during his tenure of office the ornaments or insignia of the President had all been procured. We find him re-appointed President in 1562, and again in 1563, when he makes the following entry: "Absoluta et perfecta sunt Statuta et elegantèr transcripta. His et multis aliis gestis, sed paucioribus quam par est, propter pestem plebiscitum et Præsidentis absentiam, constituendo quæ ad ædificationem Collegii sui pertinebant. Ut reversus est Præsidens, et ad sesquiannum officio hic suo functus est, 12 Maii, 1564, id resignavit, et redditâ 22 Junii omnium ratione restitutisque omnibus, quietem jam et immunitatem petiit, tum

propter senium, tum propter multitudinem negotiorum Cantabrigiæ, quibus tum premebatur, præcipuè vero, quod per septennium et amplius functus Præsidentis officio est, gravibus suis laboribus et magno dispendio. Quod tamen eo æquius tulit quod Collegii honori atque commodo, Collegis contentioni fuit." It would almost seem that the Fellows feared the College could not proceed in its functions without the assistance of Dr. Caius, for, notwithstanding the above appeal, we find him elected President for the ninth and last time in 1571. On the 15th November, 1572, in consideration of his age, engagements elsewhere, and long and valued services to the College, he was excused from further attendance, except at the quarterly *comitia*, or on occasions when any very extraordinary or important business was under discussion.

Dr. Caius, in anticipation of his death, the very day of which he is said to have foretold, caused his own grave to be made in the chapel of Caius College on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of July; and died at his house in the parish of St. Bartholomew the Less, London, as he had predicted, on the 29th July, 1573, aged sixty-three. His body was, on the Tuesday after his death, removed from London, in order to its sepulture in the college chapel, pursuant to his testamentary directions. It was met at Trumpington Ford by the master and fellows of his college, and the vice-chancellor, doctors, and others of the university, by whom it was conducted into the town in honourable procession. On the following day, after a sermon in the university church, his remains were consigned to the tomb. Upon his monument in the college chapel, in place of an epitaph, there is merely inscribed—

Vivit post funera virtus.
Fui Caius.
Ætatis suæ LXIIJ. Obiit XXIX Julii, A.D. 1573.

The eminent services rendered by Dr. Caius to the College of Physicians, and his claim to the respect

and gratitude of all interested in its honour and welfare, are thus recorded by Dr. Goodall: "He was the first inventor of those ensigns of honour by which the President of the College is distinguished from the rest of the Fellows; the account of which he has thus entered in his Register: 'Ante hunc annum nulla, a Collegio condito, reddita ratio fuit acceptorum et expensorum, nullave solennis ratio instituendi aut honorandi Præsidentem, pulvinari, caduceo, libro, et sigillo, aut excogitata aut usitata; ullave deponendi munus et officium, primusque hos honores et excogitavit Caius et usus est. Neque certè inanes sunt honores isti. Nam caducæus, sive virga argentea, regendum significat mitius et clementius, contra quam solebant olim, qui virgâ regebant ferreâ, prudenter autem regendum, agendumque doceat serpentes, prudentiæ indices. Sustineri autem istis modis Collegium indicant insignia Collegii in summo posita. Jam vero cognitione Collegium fulciri indicio est liber, cujus etiam summum occupant eadem insignia. Quod autem pulvinar honoris honestamentum sit, et sigillum fidei signum et firmamentum, nemo est qui nescit. Vocentur hæc virtutis insignia.' He hath left behind him a book, written with his own hands, of the College Annals,* bearing date anno Domini 1555, and ending anno Domini 1572; which book was the first that was ever wrote of their affairs, and is managed with that excellent method, clearness of style, and fulness of matter, that all the memorable transactions of the College are there to be found entered in their due time and order. I cannot, therefore but heartily wish, that he may ever continue an exemplar to all succeeding Registers of this royal foundation. He was so eminent a defender of the College rights and privileges, that there happening, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to arise a difference betwixt the physicians and surgeons, whether the

* For an account of the Annals, see Appendix.

surgeon might give inward remedies in the sciatica, French pox, or any kind of ulcer or wound, &c., Dr. Caius was summoned (as President of the College) to appear before the Lord Mayor and others of the Queen's delegates, before whom he so learnedly defended the College rights and the illegality of the surgeons' practice in the forementioned cases, against the bishop of London, master of the rolls, &c. (who brought many arguments in behalf of the surgeons), that it was unanimously agreed by the Queen's Commissioners, that it was unlawful for them to practise in the forementioned cases. He was so religious in observing the statutes of the College that, though old, he durst not absent himself from the College's *comitia* without a dispensation which he hath entered after the following manner, in the conclusion of his Annals : 'Decimo quinto Novembris, an. Dom. 1572. Visum est Præsidenti et cæteris Electoribus præsentibus omnibus in his Comitiis, concedere Joanni Caio Doctori propter senium, et alia Collegii negotia perfuncta laboriosius per anteacta tempora, liceat abesse à Comitiis et convocationibus omnibus præterquam ordinariis quæ celebrantur in fine trimestris cujusque spatii, si in urbe fuerit et per valetudinem liceat, et eis in quibus gravia Collegii tractantur negotia.'"

No sketch of Dr. Caius would be complete without a particular mention of his munificent foundation at Cambridge. On the 4th September, 1557, he obtained the letters patent of Philip and Mary, by which Gonville hall was refounded as Gonville and Caius college, he being declared a co-founder with Edmund Gonville and William Bateman, bishop of Norwich. The new foundation was to consist of a master and twelve fellows ; ten of the latter are named in the charter, and Dr. Caius was empowered to nominate the other two, as also twelve scholars. He was also authorised to frame statutes, and to grant lands not exceeding a stipulated value. He subsequently endowed the college with the manors of Croxley, Hertfordshire, the manors of Runcton

and Holme, Norfolk, and the advowsons of Runcton, Holme, and Wallington, in that county; also the manor of Bincombe, with the advowson, and Woobourn, in the county of Dorset. He enlarged the site of the college, and built an additional court, as also the three singular gates respectively inscribed to Humility, to Virtue and Wisdom, and to Honour. He also gave plate, money, books, and other things, and framed an elaborate code of statutes for the government of the society. He was incorporated M.D. in 1558, and on the 24th January, 1558–9, was prevailed upon, though not without reluctance, to accept the office of master of the college, then vacant; but, whilst he held that position, he declined to receive the stipend and emoluments.

One incident of a painful character which occurred at Caius College, only a short time before Dr. Caius's death, must not be passed by unnoticed. He retained in his college certain books and vestments, which had been used in the Roman Catholic service. This came to the knowledge of Dr. Sandys, bishop of London, who wrote on the subject to Dr. Byng, the vice-chancellor of the university, whose proceedings appear in his report to Lord Burghley, the chancellor, dated 14th December, 1572: "I am further to give your honor advertisement of a greate oversight of D. Caius, who hath so long kept superstitious monumentes in his college, that the evill fame thereof caused my lord of London to write very earnestly unto me, to see them abolished. I could hardly have been persuadid that suche thinges by him had been reservid. But, causing his owne company to make searche in that college, I received an inventory of muche popishe trumpery—as vestmentes, albes, tunicles, stoles, manicles, corporas clothes, with the pix and sindon and canopie, beside holy water stoppes with sprinkles, pax, sensars, superaltaries, tables of idolles, mass bookes, portuises, and grailles, with other suche stuffe, as might have furnished divers massers at

one instant. It was thought good, by the whole consent of the heades of howses, to burne the books, and such other thinges as served most for idolatraous abuses, and to cause the rest to be defacid; whiche was accomplished yesterday, with the willing hartes as appeared of the whole company of that howse." Dr. Caius's own account of this scandalous outbreak of fanaticism is subjoined. "An. 1572, 13th Decemb. Discerpta, dissecta, et lacerata priùs, combusta sunt omnia ornamenta Collegii hujus, privatâ authoritate Tho. Bynge Procan. (ut ipse dicebat) nec æquè invisum erat illi quicquam, quam nomen et imago Christi crucifixi, B. Mariæ et S. Trinitatis, nam has indignis modis tractavit dissecando, et in ignem projiciendo, et abominandi titulis et epithetis prosequendo. Nec hoc factum est, nisi instigantibus quibusdam male affectis sociis, quorum alii rem procuraverunt convivio, alii, ne conserventur, aut noctu sustollantur, pervigiles extiterunt. Sed ex his alios Deus morte sustulit, alios aliis modis subduxit, non sine ignominiâ. Ut celarent tamen culpam suam, dissimularunt sedulo, et omnem culpam in Dimsdallum quendam Pensionarium Collegii nostri transtulerunt, cum tamen ipsi omnis male authores extiterunt. Ad hoc profuerunt foco, ut multum defatigatè comburendo, ab horâ 12 ad tertiam, idem Tho. Bynge, Joan. Whitgift Præfectus Coll. Trin. et Gul. (Rog.) Goade Præfectus Coll. Regalis. Postremo, quæ combuere nequiverunt, malleis contuderunt et violârunt, et tantus erat illis fervor in religionem, ut nec beneficia personarum, nec gratia in Academiam, ædificio et æditis libris suadere potuit moderationem."* Dr. Caius resigned the mastership of his college in favour of Thomas Legge, A.M., 27th June, 1573.

From his countrymen in general, and from the medical profession in particular, Dr. Caius has another and lasting claim to respect, in the fact that he was the first to introduce the study of practical anatomy

* Athenæ Cantab., vol. i, pp. 313, 314.

into this country, and the first publicly to teach it, which he did in the hall of the Barber Surgeons, shortly after his return from Italy : an honour originally (I believe) claimed for him by Sir George Baker, Bart., M.D., in his Harveian Oration for 1761, and established on very satisfactory evidence in the "Commentarius de Joanne Caio, anatomiæ conditore apud nostrates," published by Sir George, as an Appendix to the Oration.

The intellectual acquirements of Dr. Caius were in a marked degree those which characterised the period during which he flourished. Like his distinguished predecessor Linacre, whose character he held in the highest esteem, and upon whose example he has been thought to have modelled himself, Dr. Caius was a profound classical scholar, and devoted much of his time to the study of the best Greek medical authors. His writings, which were very numerous, establish his claim to the reputation of a linguist, a critic, a physician, a naturalist, and an antiquary.* His accurate knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and his critical abilities, are amply evinced by his translations, annotations, and the multitude of books, of which he gave corrected editions. His earliest literary effort was the translation of certain devotional works from the Greek, and he next employed himself in annotating the posthumous Latin works of his friend Frammingham. These, with the works themselves, were lost during Caius's absence in Italy. While there he wrote commentaries upon Galen's treatises, "de Administrationibus Anatomicis" and "de Motu Musculorum," which, with a corrected edition of the originals, and other works of the same author, he printed at Basil, in 1544. The correction and elucidation of the works of this great physician seemed to be an object, of all others, the most interesting to him. To this end,

* The Life of Caius, by Aikin, is the most complete I have met with. To it I have been much indebted, and in what follows I have done little more than condense his narrative.

Caius employed incredible labour, in collating MSS. and comparing parallel passages ; and his industry and sagacity were attended with such success, that he not only gave much more correct editions of many of Galen's works than had before appeared, but recovered some that had been long in obscurity and neglect. He likewise restored the Hippocratic treatise, "de Anatomia," the substance of which had been concealed under another title ; and that "de Medicamentis," never before printed. That a profound and critical knowledge of Greek was requisite in the execution of these attempts is obvious, and it is probable that no scholar in Europe was at that time superior, or perhaps equal, to him in this respect. To the Latin medical writers he also devoted much attention. Celsus was the companion of his tour through Italy, and, by a collation of several printed copies with the MSS. at Florence and Urbino, he was enabled to make large emendations, not only of that author, but also of Scribonius Largus. These he enriched with annotations ; but it does not appear that they were ever committed to the press.

Another subject for which Caius was well qualified gave occasion to his latest critical performance. This was the genuine pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages. It is certainly extraordinary, that so soon after the revival of letters in this kingdom, we should have departed in our pronunciation of the learned languages, from those who were our masters in them. With regard to Latin we stand alone, and in opposition to every other European nation, in our manner of pronouncing the vowels. Caius, by a long continuance abroad, and connection with foreign literati, was led to prefer their method. As to Greek, he wished to have it pronounced after the manner of the modern Greeks, and not according to that introduced by Sir John Cheke. His treatise on this subject was not printed till the year after his death, and was reprinted with some other of his minor works by Dr. Jebb in 1729.

Caius's intimate acquaintance with the works of Galen supplied him with all the medical knowledge of the sixteenth century, which, it is well known, was circumscribed within the limits of that physician's voluminous writings. For him Caius entertained the profoundest esteem and veneration, and from a person thus prepossessed in favour of a particular master we are not, perhaps, to expect many new observations or discoveries in his profession. His works in medicine will, upon the whole, confirm this remark. His annotations on the Greek and Latin medical classics, are understood to have been almost exclusively philological; and his own treatise, "de Medendi Methodo," a general system of the practice of physic, drawn up during his abode in Italy, is confessedly formed upon the principles of Galen, and of his own teacher, Montanus. He claims the merit of arranging, selecting, and clothing in more correct language the ideas of his preceptor; but he also asserts that some things in the work are entirely his own—"nam ut plura Galeno quam e Montano accepta sunt, ita quædam ex nostrâ officinâ (ut de me modestius loquar) certè promanarunt." His account of the sweating sickness, or, as he named it, the Ephemera Britannica, is however indisputably original. He had witnessed the disease in 1551, and carefully studied it; and his treatise concerning it, in English, though hastily drawn up, will bear comparison with the best medical writings of the sixteenth century. "Although," says Hecker,* "judged according to a modern standard, it is far from being satisfactory, yet it contains an abundance of valuable matter, and proves its author to be a good observer."

As a naturalist, Caius appears in a very respectable light. In the accuracy, extent, and originality of his information, in several departments of natural history, he had no equal among his cotemporaries

* "Epidemics of the Middle Ages." Sydenham Soc., 8vo. London, 1844, p. 302.

in this country, and but few superiors on the continent. He was a correspondent and intimate friend of Gesner, who, in the preface to his "Icones Animalium," styles him a man of consummate erudition, judgment, fidelity, and diligence; and in an epistle to Queen Elizabeth bestows upon him the epithet of "the most learned physician of his age." For Gesner's use, he drew up short histories of certain rare animals and plants, which were transmitted at different times, and inserted in the great naturalist's works. At his request, Caius composed a treatise on British dogs, which Gesner's death in 1565 prevented him from using. It was improved, enlarged, and published by Caius himself, in 1570. The method adopted in this work seemed so judicious to Mr. Pennant, that he inserted it entire in his "British Zoology;" and, according to this respectable authority, all of our physician's descriptions of animals, are proofs of his great knowledge in this branch of natural history.

Caius, at an early period, evinced a propensity for antiquarian studies. About the time he left Cambridge, he projected a history of his native city, Norwich, but was prevented by other occupations from executing his design. This taste he resumed in after life. The occasion was as follows:—Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Cambridge in 1564, when the public orator, in a speech before her Majesty, extolled the antiquity of that university, to the prejudice of that of Oxford. This incited Thomas Key, a fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, to vindicate the honour of the seminary to which he belonged in a publication, wherein he asserted that it was founded by some Greek philosophers, companions of Brutus, and was restored by Alfred about the year 870. This was too great a triumph to be borne by the Cantabrigians; and accordingly Dr. Caius, at the instigation of Archbishop Parker, steps forth, and in a learned dissertation, to which he affixed the signature of "Londinensis," asserted the antiquity of

his own university, and called in question that of Oxford. With all the forms of antiquarian certainty and precision, he establishes its foundation by one Cantaber, 394 years before Christ, and in the year of the World 4300 and odd. Thus, after defeating the Oxford claim from the companions of Brutus, yet allowing them an origin as far back as Alfred, he gains a priority of time to Cambridge of 1267 years! This was first printed in 1568, and re-published in 1574, with the addition of a History of the University of Cambridge in two parts; one giving an account of its origin, ancient state, and the foundation of the several colleges; the other containing a complete description of it, as it existed in his own time. Another of his antiquarian works, "De Antiquis Britanniæ Urbibus," was left in MS. at his death, and is now apparently lost.

There are three portraits of this distinguished physician at Caius College, Cambridge, but not one in the College of Physicians. One, on panel, is dated 1563; another, a profile, supposed to represent him in his forty-third year; and the third is believed to have been taken about 1719, from his corpse, when casually exposed to view during the execution of repairs in the College Chapel. For a complete list of Dr. Caius's published and unpublished works, I must refer to Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. vol. i, p. 315, *et seq.*

Thomas Huys, M.D., was a doctor of medicine, of Merton College, Oxford, of February, 1548, and was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1550. In 1551 he was appointed Consiliarius, and the same day (postridie divi Thomæ Ap.) an Elect, in place of Dr. Clement, then at Louvaine, as the Annals say, "religionis gratiâ." He was continued Consiliarius, and also made Censor the three following years, when his name, except as an Elect, disappears from the list of officers. His death is thus recorded: "5 Augusti, 1558, Thomas Huys, regius medicus et

Elector, vir doctus et singularis humanitatis, moriebatur horâ sextâ a prandio, et sepultus est apud S. Albanum Londini, octavo ejusdem mensis."

Thomas Wendy, M.D., was educated at Gonville Hall, Cambridge. Having taken his degree of M.D. abroad, he was incorporated thereon at Cambridge, in 1527. He obtained the appointment of physician to Henry VIII., who, in 1541, granted him the manor and rectory of Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire, part of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of St. Mary at York. He attested the will of that monarch, together with Dr. George Owen and Dr. Thomas Huicke. They each received a legacy of one hundred pounds. He was appointed physician to Edward VI. 13th March, 1546-7, with an annuity of one hundred pounds, and also acted in the same capacity under the queens Mary and Elizabeth. Dr. Wendy was one of the attesting witnesses to Queen Mary's will. On 11th November, 1548, he was appointed one of the commissioners to visit Cambridge and Eton. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1551. "Undecimo calend. Januarias, hoc est postridie divi Thomæ Apostoli, plenis suffragiis admissus est in collegium Thomas Wende, doctor Cantabrigiensis, vir egregius atque doctus." He became an Elect in 1552. His death, which happened in 1560, is thus recorded in the Annals: "Thomas Wendeus regius medicus, ex collegio Gonevilli et Caii in universitate Cantabrigiæ doctor, ætate, doctrinâ, gravitate, et prudentiâ insignis, anno ætatis suæ sexagesimo primo, mortem obiit Londini xj. Maii, horâ secundâ matutinâ, anno Domini 1560, et sepultus est Haselyngfeldi (prope Cantabrigiam) oppidi eodem mense." He was buried with heraldic attendance in the church of Haslingfield on the 27th.* To his memory was erected in that church an altar-tomb, bearing this inscription:

* Cooper's Athenæ Cantab., vol. i, p. 205.

"Here lieth
THOMAS WENDYE, Doctor in Phesicke,
and was buried the xxvij. daye of Maye, 1560."

ALBAN HYLL, M.D., a native of Wales, was educated first at Oxford, and secondly at Bologna, where he applied himself to the study of physic, and took his degree of doctor of medicine. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 23rd March, 1552, was Censor, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558; Consiliarius, 1555, and Elect, 1558. Wood tells us that "he became famous in London, not only for the theoretic, but for the practical part of physic, and that he was much beloved and admired by Dr. John Fryer and Dr. John Caius." Bassianus Landus, of Placentia, styles him "Medicus nobilissimus atque optimus et in omni literarum genere maxime versatus," and Wood tells us "that he wrote several things on Galen, which are printed and by others cited."* Dr. Hyll died 22nd December, 1559 (not, as Wood says, 26th December), and was buried in St. Alban's, Wood-street, Cheapside, near to his friend and colleague Dr. Wotton. Dr. Caius records his death thus: "22 Dec. 1559, horâ post meridiem quartâ, bonus atque doctus vir, Albanus Hyllus ex Electoribus unus, obiit mortem, sepultusque est apud S. Albanum Londini, 26 ejusdem mensis."

CHRISTOPHER LANGTON, M.D., probably a native of Yorkshire, was educated at Eton, and elected thence in 1538 to King's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. 1542-3. He stands in our Annals as a doctor of medicine of Cambridge, and was admitted a Fellow, 30th September, 1552; but on the 17th July, 1558, in the presidency of Dr. J. Caius, was expelled, and, as the following extract from the Annals shows, on ample professional and moral grounds. "1558, xvii. Julii. Christopher Langton exclusus est collegio ob temeritatem, levitatem, et stultam contentionem suam cum collegis in visitationibus ægrotantium, præ-

* Athenæ Oxon., vol. i, p. 99.

sentibus arbitris, contra statuta collegii, etiam ter culpæ admonitus: obque vanam gloriam et superbiam quibus passim utitur, et se ridiculum præbet omnibus, contra honorem collegii: et quasdem incontinentiæ notas, quas omitto." His moral character, says Mr. Cooper,* must have been very bad, as on 16th June, 1563, he was, for his incontinency, carted through London in ridiculous attire. He died in 1578, and was buried in the church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London. He was the author of—

A very brefe treatise ordrely declaring the principal partes of physick, that is to say:—Thynges naturall, Thynges not naturall, Thynges against nature. Lond., 8vo, 1547.

An introduction into physicke, with an universal dyet. Lond., 8vo, 1547.

Treatise of Urines, of all the colours thereof, with the medicines. Lond., 8vo, 1552.

Richard Master, M.D., a younger son of Robert Master, of Streetend in Willesborough, Kent, was educated at Oxford, and became a fellow of All Souls' College. About the year 1539 he accepted a benefice in the Church of England, but soon afterwards resigned to the patron, because he was not well qualified for the function of a good clergyman, and from his want of sufficient acquaintance with the word of God and of the duties connected therewith, and also because popery, however it was abolished in name, still flourished here in reality. He then applied himself to the study of physic, and proceeded M.B. at Oxford in June, 1545. About 1549 he was seized with a fever, which confined him to his bed for more than eighteen months. He was carried in a litter into Kent for a change of air and scene. Whilst there he had a quartan ague of three months' continuance. He proceeded M.D. at Oxford 9th May, 1554. Admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, 17th March, 1553; he was Censor in 1556, 1557, 1558, 1560; Elect in

* Athenæ Cantab., vol. i, p. 397.

1558; Consiliarius, 1564, 1583; and President 1561. On the 26th June, 1559, he was constituted physician to Queen Elizabeth, with the yearly fee of £100, besides bouche of Court and all other advantages. Wood* tells us that "on 14th March, 1562, he was installed prebendary of Fridaythorpe, in the church of York, being about that time physician of the chamber to Queen Elizabeth." He was incorporated at Cambridge on his doctor's degree in 1571; and, according to Mr. Cooper,† died about the close of 1587, in the enjoyment of a high reputation for professional skill.

Henry Stansby, M.D.—A fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, in or soon after 1530, was subsequently fellow of Michaelhouse, and proceeded M.D. at Cambridge in 1540, having no doubt previously graduated in arts. On the dissolution of that college, he obtained an annual pension of five pounds. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 21st December, 1553.‡

John Howell, M.D.—On the 21st December, 1553, being then a bachelor of medicine, he was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, on the understanding that he should within a given period take his degree of doctor. He neglected to do this, and was excluded the College on the 7th January, 1555. On the 22nd July following he proceeded M.D. at Oxford, as a member of All Souls' College; and on the 29th January, 1556–7, upon his humble petition to that effect, was reinstated in his former position as a Fellow. Dr. Howell died 3rd March, 1559, and was buried at St. Alphege by Cripplegate two days later.

Cæsar a Dalmariis, M.D., was a native of Trevigni, in Italy, the second son of Peter Maria à Dalmariis, of that city, doctor of laws, but descended

* Fasti Oxon., vol. i, p. 710. † Athenæ Cantab., vol. ii, p. 20.
‡ Cooper's Athenæ Cantab., vol. i, p. 545.

from those of his name living at Frejus, or Cividad del Fruili, on the confines of Italy. He was a doctor of medicine of Padua, and settled in England in 1550, and was physician to the Queens Mary and Elizabeth. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 27th April, 1554; and was chosen Censor 11th October, 1555, in place of Dr. Edward Wotton. On the 21st May, 1561, he purchased of the son of Balthasar Guersie, M.D., to be mentioned hereafter, an estate which had been granted to him by letters patent of the 21st April, 1539, therein described as "the neat house and gardens late part of the dissolved priory of St. Helens, and situated within the close of the said priory." There Dr. Cæsar fixed his abode, and dying in 1569 was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. Among the Sloane MSS. in the British Museum is a volume of recipes inscribed "Ex Manuscriptis D. D^{ris} Cæsar excerpta," 1683, consisting of two hundred and forty pages, which Sir Hans Sloane had thought of sufficient interest and importance to be himself at the pains of transcribing. Dr. Cæsar's son, Julius Cæsar, doctor of canon law, was afterwards master of requests, judge of the admiralty in the reign of Elizabeth, chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, master of the rolls, and privy councillor to James I and Charles I.*

Hector Nones, M.B., is described in the Annals as a Spaniard and a bachelor of medicine, but of what university is not recorded. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 5th July, 1554; and was Censor 1562 and 1563. On the last day of February, 1587–8, he was exempted from attendance at the *comitia;* and in the list of the College for 1589 has "peregrinus" against his name. In the Annals he is generally called Dr. Hector.

John Symings, M.D., was educated at Oxford, but

* Wood's Fasti, vol. i, p. 738 and 753.

in which college or hall, Wood says, he could not discover. He graduated at Bologna; and on 14th July, 1554, was admitted to, or incorporated on, the same degree at Oxford. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 18th October, 1555; was Censor 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1564; Elect 20th November, 1558, in place of Dr. George Owen, deceased; Consiliarius, 1562, 1563, 1570; pro-President, 1564; and President in 1569 and 1572. He died 7th July, 1588, at his house in Little St. Barthomolew's, Smithfield, and was buried in the church there.

Martin Corembek, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Bologna, incorporated at Oxford, was admitted a Fellow of the College 10th January, 1555–6. He was never appointed to any college office, and there is reason to believe that he practised in Norfolk, probably at Norwich. At any rate, Dr. Walker, one of our Fellows, was summoned to appear before the College, to answer several things objected against him by Dr. Corembek, he (Dr. Walker) having examined and admitted some physicians in Norwich and Norfolk, and extorted above two hundred marks from several empirics in those parts, whom he had licensed to practise. Dr. Walker was fined for not appearing, and letters were written by the College to Dr. Corembek, to authorise him to cite those empirics to appear before the College, in order to their due punishment.*

* 1570, Maii ii. Decretum est, ut Dr. Walker, in Collegium accerseretur, ad respondendum iis, quæ illi objicerentur, de examinatione et admissione medicorum Norvici et in Norfolciâ; sed recusavit venire, admonitus per bedellum. (Annales, i. p. 51.)

1570, Junii xxvj. Martinus Corimbecke affirmavit, D. Georgium Walker sibi corrasisse ex empiricis ultra ducentas marcas argenti, et hoc se probaturum coram in Collegio post festum S. Michaelis pollicetur. (p. 52.)

1570, x. calend. Januarii. Decretum est, ut Georgius Walker, Dr., unus ex Collegis, afficiatur pœna quadraginta solidorum, quod accersitus à D. Syminges præsidente anno superiori, et à nobis postea hoc anno per bedellum, ad Collegium venire recusavit, accusatus repetundarum et pecuniæ extortæ ab indoctis quibusdam empiricis,

PETER DAQUET, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Bologna, incorporated at Oxford. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 17th January, 1555–6, and was Censor in 1562 and 1563.

RALPH STANDISH, M.D., of St. Nicholas hostel, Cambridge, A.B. 1542, A.M. 1547; appears to have been one of the registrars of the court of chancery 1549, served the office of proctor of the university of Cambridge 1551-2, and commenced M.D. 1553. On the 5th November, 1556, he was licensed by the College of Physicians to practice for one year only, in virtue of a bye-law which had been passed the previous year.* In the May following (1557) Dr. Standish accompanied Nepeja, the Czar's ambassador to King Edward VI, on his return to Russia, where he was most graciously received. He dined several times with the Czar, and received from him presents of sables, seventy roubles in money, and a horse to ride about the town.† He probably remained some years in Russia.

THOMAS VAVASOUR, M.D., was a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, and proceeded A.B. 1536–7. He afterwards migrated to some other college, and probably took further degrees at Cambridge, although the same are not recorded. He was one of the disputants before the visitors of the university 25th June, 1549, on that occasion maintaining transubstantiation, and the sacrificial character of the mass.

quibus medicinam factitandi facultatem concessit. Literæ eodem tempore communi concensu scriptæ sunt ad D. Martinum Corinbec, qui supradicto D. Walker hoc crimen objiciebat, authoritasq. illi concessa est, ut prædictos empiricos indoctos curaret ad Collegium transmittendos, quô pro meritis supplicio afficiantur. (p. 53.)

* Anno 1556. Anno superiori decretum fuit, ut si quos doctrina et probitas commendarent, facultate quidem donentur exercendi medicinam ad certos annos, etsi ad annos quatuor non exercuerint medicinam ex statuto.

† British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, No. lx, Oct., 1862, p. 290.

He took the degree of doctor of medicine at Venice, and on the 20th November, 1556, received a licence from the College of Physicians, to practise that faculty for two years. He was complained of for harbouring Campion the Jesuit, 1572. Grindal, archbishop of York, writing to Lord Burghley, 13th November, 1574, refers to Dr. Vavasour, who, he says, was an old acquaintance of his lordship, and had been tolerated in his own house at York, almost three-quarters of a year, till the archbishop and the lord president of the North committed him to a solitary prison in the queen's castle of Hull. The archbishop says, that the doctor was the same man he had been, especially in his younger years, sophistical, disdainful, and eluding argument with scoffing, when he was not able to solve the same with learning.*

Giles Wale, M.B., a native of Somersetshire, and a bachelor of medicine of Oxford of 13th March, 1555, was on the 11th December, 1556, admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He died, as we learn from the Annals, on the 26th October, 1558, "apud S. Wylfred, in Averhm̃."

Balthasar Guersie, M.D., an Italian, who had been surgeon to Queen Katharine of Arragon, and was naturalised 16th March, 1521-2, took the degree of bachelor of medicine at Cambridge about 1530. He was also surgeon to Henry VIII., and in 1543 was engaged in collecting accusations against archbishop Cranmer. He was, by special grace, admitted M.D. at Cambridge in 1546. He was excepted out of the act of general pardon 7 Edward VI., being therein described as "Balthaser Guarsy, surgenn." He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1556, but died soon afterwards, and was buried 10th January, 1557–8.†

* Cooper's Athenæ Cantabrigienses, vol. i, p. 327.

† Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. vol. i, p. 173.

GEORGE COLDWELL.—The following is the only entry in our Annals concerning him: "1557, Jan. 29th. Georgius Coldwell, Northamptoniensis, examinatus et approbatus est, priùs in universitate Cantabrigiæ, gratiâ seu dispensatione admissus ad praxin, nullo gradu insignitus, probus tamen atque doctus." From the Athenæ Cantab. (vol. ii, p. 209) we learn, that he had in 1542 a grace to be M.B., conditionally on his being examined and approved of, by the doctors in that faculty. The grace states, that he had studied physic nine years, and practised in London and elsewhere. It seems that he subsequently settled at Northampton, and was residing there in 1596.

JAMES GOOD, M.D., was born at Dimock, in Gloucestershire, and educated at New College, Oxford, where he proceeded doctor of medicine, 26th June, 1560. He was, while yet only a bachelor of medicine, admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, viz., 13th March, 1559. He was elected Censor and Elect the same day, 14th October, 1560, and was Consiliarius, 1564, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572. "He was imprisoned," says Wood, "in 1573 for holding secret correspondence by letters, with Mary, Queen of Scots." Dr. Good married Joan, daughter of Edward Glinton, Alderman of Oxford. He died in 1581, aged 54, and was buried at West Drayton. His portrait was extant in 1805;* and then in the possession of Mr. John Simcoe, of Warwick Street.

WILLIAM LEVERETT was an Extra Licentiate, and the first of that grade admitted by the College, or rather, by the Elects. He is thus described in the Annals: "1559, Aprilis 17. Will[s] Leverett, Lincolniensis, ex Grantham oriundus, vir probus et doctus, examinatus, approbatus, et facultate donatus exercendi medicinam, per quæ loca solebat, ante admissionem

* Gent. Mag., vol. lxxv, part ii, p. 625.

suam." He practised at Newark, in Nottinghamshire, and was buried in the church of that town, where he is thus commemorated:

Anno Domini 1579, Maii 17, æt. suæ 68.
Here lyeth buried the body of
William Leveret, Physician,
thrice Alderman of this town,
who increased, by the good help of the
Right Honourable Henry Earl of Rutland his lord and patron,
the Corporation of the same town.
He was of godly life,
zealous in God's religion,
and a benefactor to the poor,
whose soul resteth with Christ Jesus in heaven.

Robert Dalton, another Extra Licentiate, admitted 3rd December, 1559, "vir gravis, spectabilis, et doctus, facultatem habuit (3 Dec. 1559) exercendi medicinam, in patriâ suâ, hæc est diœcesi Dunelmensi."

Richard Caldwell, M.D.—This worthy benefactor of the College was born in Staffordshire, about the year 1513. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, of which house he was afterwards a fellow. He took the degree of A.B. 20th July, 1533; A.M. 12th March, 1538; entered on the study of physic, and in the thirty-second year of his age became one of the senior students of Christchurch, a little after its last foundation by Henry VIII. He took the degree of doctor of medicine 9th May, 1554, and was examined, approved, and admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians on one and the same day, viz., 22nd December, 1559. The Annals, under this date, speak of him as follows: "Qui Richardus Caldwell propter doctrinam, gravitatem, et probitatem, eodem die, et iisdem comitiis examinatus, approbatus, et in Collegium cooptatus est." He was appointed Censor the very day of his admission into the College, and again in 1560, 1561, 1564; Elect, 27th January, 1560; Consiliarius, 1562, 1563, 1569; and President in 1570. "His affections," says Dr. Goodall, "were

such to the College, that he, with the Lord Lumley, in the twenty-fourth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, procured Her Majesty's leave, under the broad seal, to found a surgery lecture in the College, and to endow it with forty pounds per annum, which is laid as a rent-charge, upon the lands of Lord Lumley and Dr. Caldwell, and their heirs for ever. The words of the letters run thus: 'Solvend. eidem Præsidenti, et Collegio seu Communitati, et successoribus suis annuatim, ad usum lectoris artis seu scientiæ chirurgiæ, infra domum sive Collegium Medicorum Londin. in perpetuum alend. et manutenend. juxta ordinationes et statuta, dicti Joannis domini Lumley et Richardi Caldwell, in medicina doctoris, fact. &c.' This generous and noble gift of Dr. Caldwell's and the Lord Lumley's was so highly resented by the College, that immediately letters were drawn up and presented to both of them by the President, Dr. Gifford, wherein they did not only acknowledge their great obligations due for this so honourable and generous a donation, most thankfully by them accepted, but as a testimony thereof did immediately decree that one hundred pounds should be forthwith taken out of their public stock, to build the College rooms more ample and spacious, for the better celebration of this most solemn lecture."

On the 15th November, 1572, Dr. Caldwell by a vote of the College was excused from attendance at the *comitia*. He died in 1584, and was buried in St. Benet's Church, by St. Paul's Wharf. Camden, in his "Annals of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," gives the following sketch of this worthy man: "Hoc anno fato functus R. Caldwallus, e collegio Ænei Nasi, Oxon. medicinæ doctor, qui, ut de repub. bene mereretur, (adscito in partem honoris Barone Lumleio) lectionem chirurgicam, honesto salario, in Medicorum Collegio Londini a Thoma Linacro fundato, instituit. Juxtaque ad S. Benedict. inhumatur, monumento laqueis, plintheis, et carchesiis, scamno Hippocratis glosso-

comiis, et aliis chirurgicis, et Oribasio et Galeno machinamentis exornato."*

Wood tells us, that he wrote several pieces on subjects relating to his profession, but does not specify what they were. He mentions, however, a work written by Horatio More, a Florentine physician, entitled "The Tables of Surgery, briefly comprehending the whole art and practice thereof," which Dr. Caldwell translated into English, and published in London in 1585.

Thomas Francis, M.D., a native of Chester, educated at Christ Church, Oxford. "After he had taken the degree of M.A. (says Wood) he applied his studies to the theological faculty, but the encouragement thereof being in these days but little, he transferred himself to the school of physicians, and, with the consent and approbation of Dr. Wryght, the vice-chancellor, was entered on the physic line 4th August, 1550. In the year after I find him supplying the place and office of the King's professor of physick, being, I presume, only deputy of Dr. John Warner." On the 9th March, 1553, he was admitted M.B., and M.D. 9th May, 1554. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 21st October, 1560, at the *comitia* specially convened for that purpose. He is termed in the Annals "Vir probus atque doctus, et eâdem universitate (Oxon.) prælector publicus medicinæ." He was Censor in 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564; was provisionally named Elect 30th September, 1562, in place of Dr. John

* "Vir singulari eruditione inclytus, inclytum quoque favoris et æstimationis Collegarum exemplum, quem unus, idemque dies, candidatum, socium, et censorem salutavit dignissimum. Ib illo Prælectiones chirurgicæ nobis decretæ fuerunt: nec id quidem incommodo consilio, quippe cum nihil magis medendi artem conferat quam naturæ contemplatio et ejus solertiæ in istiusmodi morbis sanandis, quæ sensibus apprimè objiciuntur; noluit vir doctissimus ut a scientia nostra earum rerum coguitio secerneretur a quibus primam originem duxit medicina." Oratio Harveiana habita 18 Oct., 1722. Auctore Henrico Plumptre, p. 14.

Clement, a second time gone abroad; but was definitely appointed to that office 12th May, 1564. He was President of the College in 1568, and Consiliarius in 1571. Wood tells us that he succeeded Hugh Hodson in the Provostship of Queen's College in 1561, and that he was subsequently physician to Queen Elizabeth, and much respected by her.

John Geynes, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Oxford 5th July, 1535, and was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 15th November, 1560. The year before his admission as a Fellow, he was cited before the College for impugning the infallibility of Galen. On his acknowledgment of error, and humble recantation, signed with his own hand, he was received into the College. This incident, curiously illustrative of the state of medicine in this country at that time, although already cited by Sir George Baker and Dr. Francis Hawkins in their respective Harveian Orations, is so interesting in an historical point of view, that I append in a foot-note the chief particulars.* The temporary heresy of Dr. Geynes

* 1559, Decembris xxii. Præceptum est Joani Genes gratioso alioqui et non imprudenti viro, ut scripta Collegio exhibeat omnia ea Galeni loca (intra mensem unum) quibus eum errasse, et vulgo et apud doctos ac etiam coram universo Collegio in solennibus comitiis congregato dicere hominem non pudebat.

1560. Anno superiori, mense Decembris, imperatum est Joanni Geynes medico, ut in quibus publicè dicere solebat, Galenum errasse, referente venerabili viro Thoma Wendeo, medico Regio, et ipso etiam Geyno coram universo Collegio palam affirmante ea proferret. Quod tamen cum honestis rationibus facere recusaverit, coactus est per officiarium vicecomitis Londinensis, jubente Præsidente, id præstare, aut in carcerem deduci, &c. Suas autem partes cum nequibat Geynes defendere, clarèque deprehendebat suam, non Galeni, culpam fuisse, honestissimè sese dedidit, et errorem agnovit pœnitentiâ ductus, se vana proposuisse; diligentius non circumspexisse; Galeni, loca exquisitius non contulisse; ejus sensum non indagasse; sententiam non intellexisse; verba fideliter non citasse; reverentiâ in Galenum non usum esse, et eum falso accusasse. Quod etiam confirmavit subscriptione suâ in hæc verba: "Ego Johannes Geynes fateor Galenum in iis, quæ proposui contra eum, non errasse."

was forgotten as soon as forgiven. He was forthwith appointed to offices of dignity and trust in the College, was Censor in 1561, 1562, 1563, and was named Elect 30th September, 1562, in place of Dr. John Fryer, "carcere religionis suæ causâ." Dr. Geynes, as I find in the Annals, died of the plague on the 23rd July, 1563.

JOHN WARNER, M.D., was a native of Middlesex, educated at All Souls' College, Oxford. Being then M.A., a fellow of his college, and one of the proctors of the university, he was, 30th June, 1529, admitted M.B. and at the same time was licensed to practise by the university. He proceeded M.D. 5th July, 1535, and the year following was made warden of All Souls', being about the same time appointed by Henry VIII his first professor of physic at Oxford. He ceased to be warden of All Souls' during the reign of Queen Mary, but resumed his office as such in November, 1558.* Dr. Warner was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 17th October, 1561, and is styled by Dr. Caius "vir senior, doctus, et probis moribus." "He was," says Wood, "a learned man of his time, but published nothing, and was a great intruder into ecclesiastical benefices and dignities. In 1541, or thereabouts, he became one of the first prebendaries of Winchester Cathedral; in July, 1547 he was made Archdeacon of Cleveland, and soon afterwards Archdeacon of Ely. In 1559, being then prebend of Ulfcomb, in the church of Sarum, he was made Dean of Winchester." Dr. Warner died at his house in Warwick Lane, London, 21st March, 1564, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Great Stanmore, Middlesex. The church has disappeared, and there is now only one tombstone remaining in the middle of a field as a record of its existence.

JOHN LUKE.—A faculty was granted him by the

* Wood's Athenæ Oxon, vol. i, p. 675.

College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1561, to treat diseases of the eye, but he was strictly limited to the use of external means. "Concessa est facultas Joanni Luke, oculari medico, ut oculis medeatur, sic ut externis tantum medicamentis utatur, et non internis, ut nec clysteribus, nec purgationibus, nec syrupis, nec id genus aliis rebus, quæ intro in corpus assumuntur, neque in urbe Londino, neque in suburbiis, neque per ambitum septem milliariorum, nisi cum consilio alicujus docti et experientis medici, ex Collegio accersiti."

Simon Ludford, M.D.—A curious history is connected with this physician, which affords, as Dr. Johnson in his Life of Linacre justly says, a proof of the anxiety of the members of the College to fulfil the intentions of the founder, and to discharge the obligations to which they had bound themselves on their admission.

The university of Oxford had admitted Simon Ludford, originally a Franciscan friar, and afterwards an apothecary in London, and David Laughton, a coppersmith—two ignorant, unlettered, and incompetent persons—to the honours of the baccalaureate in medicine. The College reproved the university by letter, recommending that the vote which conferred the degrees should be rescinded, and advising a more cautious conduct in the future dispensation of them. With the former the university did not think it fit to comply, and the College was meditating further proceedings, when the inquisition of Cardinal Pole, in 1556, for the reformation of religion and faith, and the correction of collegiate abuses, enabled them to prosecute their appeal with more effect. The College immediately laid their complaints before the visitors, to whom they gave the following specimen of Laughton's pretensions: "Cujus infantia cum suggessit, ut quomodo *corpus* declinareter, exigeremus, respondit, *hic, hæc, et hoc corpus,* accusativo *corporem,*" adding "egregius certè

ex universitate, medicus cui humana vita committeretur." The visitors interdicted the university from a repetition of this licence, and provided that a certain course of study should be followed by each candidate previously to his incorporation. The coppersmith appears to have abandoned the further honours of the profession; but his colleague, whose pretensions at that time were not a degree higher, was not to be so easily diverted from his purpose, and, when he found the doors of congregation in one university closed against him, betook himself to Cambridge, with the hope of prosecuting his claim with better success. Here, however, a remonstrance from the College awaited him, and he failed in his purpose, as he justly deserved to do, with the following character as his herald: "Illud scimus, imperitiorem multò, multò indoctiorem esse hominem, quam ut medici nostri, aut vel infimo in medicinâ gradui respondere ullo modo possit. Hujus inscitiæ periculum fecimus in Collegio nostro, 17 calend. Marcii, anno 1553, sessione habitâ ejus rei gratiâ. Quo sanè tempore non aliud elucebat præter cæcam audaciam: nam rei medicinæ studium, nec philosophiæ, nec liberalium scientiarum vel gustus quidem aut levis tinctura, nec vel puerilis mædiocritas in respondendo nobis hominem commendabant, si quid in nobis est judicium. Eam ob rem communibus suffragiis et concordi omnium consensu indicatum est, ne admitteretur." This correspondence occupied several months, and occurred during the presidency of Dr. Caius, of whose zeal it deserves to be recorded. Notwithstanding all this, Ludford was afterwards, 26th June, 1560, admitted doctor of medicine at Oxford, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians 7th April, 1563. "In Comitiis extraordinariis, ascriptus est in Collegium Simon Ludforde, Bedfordiensis, medicinæ doctor Oxon." This, with the fact that he was Censor in 1564, 1569, 1572, would seem to prove that the deficiencies above mentioned had been overcome by close and successful study.

GEORGE WALKER, M.D., was born in the town of Cambridge, in 1533, and is believed to have been a son of Henry Walker, M.D., regius professor of physic in the university. He was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's College, Cambridge, of which he was admitted scholar 14th August, 1549. He was never fellow of that college, whence he seems to have migrated to Corpus Christi College in 1552. He proceeded A.B., 1553–4; A.M., 1557; and M.D., 1564. When Queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge, in August, 1564, Dr. Walker was one of the repliers in the physic act which was kept before Her Majesty.* The date of his admission as a Fellow of the College of Physicians is not recorded; but it must have been about the year 1567. He was one of the Elects, but when appointed is uncertain. He was dead on the 29th November, 1597, when Dr. Thomas Langton was chosen Elect in his place. I have already mentioned Dr. Walker, when speaking of Dr. Corembek (p. 55), as having assumed improper powers in Norfolk, having been summoned before the College, proving contumacious, and having in consequence been fined.

EDWARD ATSLOWE, M.D., was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. Being then M.A. and fellow of his college, he was, on the 22nd August, 1554, actually created doctor of physic, in the house of Dr. Henry Baylie, situated in the High Street, leading to the Quadrivium, by Dr. Thomas Francis and him, the said Dr. Henry Baylie, by virtue of a commission directed to them by the venerable convocation. He was one of four (three of whom were doctors of medicine) thus created, because appointed by the Convocation to dispute before Queen Elizabeth, when she came to be entertained by the academicians in the beginning of September of this year.† The date of Dr. Atslowe's

* Athenæ Cantab., vol. ii, p. 230.
† Wood's Fasti Oxon., vol. i, p. 727.

admission as a Fellow of the College of Physicians is not recorded, but it must have been at some period between 1565 and 1569.* He was Censor in 1569, 1570, 1571; Elect, 12th November, 1572; and Consiliarius, 1572, 1583. Dr. Atslowe, who was married at Stoke Newington, on the 2nd November, 1573, to Frances Wingfield, was dead 28th May, 1594, when his place of Elect was supplied by the election of Dr. Christopher Johnson, another distinguished Wykehamist.

Dr. Atslowe was a zealous Catholic, and warmly attached to the cause of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. He suffered imprisonment for designing means for her escape; and in a letter of Thomas Morgan to the Queen of Scots we read, "I hear that Dr. Atslow was racked twice, almost to death, in the Tower, about the Earl of Arundell his matters, and intention to depart England." The Earl, who died in 1595, settled an annuity on the doctor's widow.

Richard Smith, M.D. (Oxon.), was a doctor of medicine of Oxford, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians, admitted about the same time as Dr. Atslowe. He was Censor in 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572; Consiliarius, 1581; and, with the exception of the two years, 1583 and 1588, was annually re-appointed until 1594. He was also an Elect, but the date of his appointment I do not discover. He retired into the country in 1601, as we learn from the following entry, 3° Aug., 1602: "In istis comitiis, cæteris omnibus sociis semotis, D. Præsidens, Dr. Baronsdale, Dr. Marbeck, Dr. Langton, quatuor nimirum Electi, eligebant Dr. Atkins pro Electo, in locum D^ris^ Smith, qui nuper reliquit hanc civitatem, et discessit cum pannis ut loquuntur, et totâ familiâ in alias partes hujus regni, et jam abfuit per integrum annum."

Dr. Smith, who was a zealous Catholic, had been

* The Annals for 1565, 1566, 1567, and 1568 are wanting. Spaces are left vacant for them by Caius.

an active opposer of the Reformation, and upon that account was obliged to leave England. He must have done so prior to the above entry in our Annals; for we learn from Dodd* that he was already settled at Douay in July, 1602. There he was visited, on the 23rd of that month, by his nephew and namesake, Dr. Richard Smith, subsequently the celebrated bishop of Chalcedon. Our physician did not long survive his exile, for his reverend nephew, who, during his stay at Douay, had read lectures on controversy in the English college, abruptly broke them off upon his uncle's death and set out for England 14th January, 1603.

Richard Smith, M.D. (Cantab.)—Another physician of the same name as the preceding, but educated at Cambridge. He was born in Gloucestershire, was admitted a scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, on Dr. Keyton's foundation, in 1555, and a fellow on the Lady Margaret's foundation 1557–8. He proceeded A.B. 1556; A.M. 1560; M.D. 1567. The date of his admission as a Fellow of the College of Physicians I cannot recover. He was Censor 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572; Consiliarius, 1581, 1582, 1584, 1589, 1590, 1591; President, 1585, 1586, 1587, and 1588. He was dead in 1599; for, under date 13th July of that year, I read, "Dr. Browne, Regineus Medicus, eligitur in Electum, in locum venerandi viri D^ris^ Smith, Cantab., Reginei Medici, nuper defuncti."

Roger Giffard, M.D., was the son of Ralph Giffard, of Steeple Claydon, co. Bucks, by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Chamberlain, of Woodstock, co. Oxford. As a bachelor of physic of the 23rd July, 1563, sometime fellow of Merton College, Oxford, now or lately fellow of All Souls' College, he was, on the 30th August, 1566, actually created doctor of that

* Church History, vol. ii, p. 155.

faculty by Drs. Walter and Henry Baylie, by virtue of a commission directed to them by the venerable convocation. This Dr. Giffard, adds Wood,* was afterwards President of the College of Physicians, and physician to Queen Elizabeth.

When admitted a Fellow of the College does not appear, but he was Censor, 1570, 1571, 1572; Consiliarius 1585, 1586, 1587, 1591; President, 1581, 1582, 1583, and 1584. He died of hæmatemesis 27th January, 1596–7, and was buried in the parish of St. Bride's, Fleet Street.

[Roderigo] Lopus (or Lopez).—The Christian name of this physician, and the date of his admission as a Fellow of the College, are not recorded. On 13th January, 1569–70, he was selected to read the Anatomy lecture at the College, but declined the duty, and paid the fine.† As early as 1567 Dr. Lopus was physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a resident officer there; for between 1567 and 1575 there are various orders in the journals of the hospital for repairing his house and gardens, and to "board his parloure," in consideration that he should be "more painful" in his care of the poor. He had forty shillings a year, which with his house and a certain allowance of "billetts and

* Fasti Oxon, vol. i, p. 727.

† "Eodem die (xiii Januarii, 1569) placuit Collegio viro Lopus admoneatur ut proxime ordine humanum corpus secet publicè in Collegio ita postulantibus secandi vicibus quod si recusasset præsenti pecunia numeraret libras iiij. Qui per Bedellum insequenti die admonitus, recusavit.

"Decretum quoque est eodem die ut anatomia publicè administretur in Collegio statim post sessiones Judicum proximas ante Pascha nisi pestis quæ tunc grassabatur prohiberet et ne tuto eo tempore conveniremus in causa sit.

"Eodem die constitutum est etiam ut D. Smythe, Oxoniensis proximam Anatomiam in Collegio publice administret si D. Lupus secundo recusaret.

"1569. xv Marcii decretum est ut ob pestem differatur publica corporis humani dissectio in aliud tempus constituendum per President: et alios collegas."

coales," were given to him for a salary.* Dr. Lopus was absent from England in 1589, and his name does not subsequently appear in our Annals. Is not this the same person as Dr. Roderigo Lopez, who was physician to the Queen's household, and was hanged in 1594 for conspiring to poison Her Majesty?

HENRY WOTTON, M.D., was the son of Edward Wotton, M.D., a Fellow of the College, who died in 1555. Henry Wotton was a student of Christchurch, Oxford, proctor of the university, Greek reader and fellow of Corpus Christi College, and proceeded M.B. 1562; M.D. 12th July, 1567. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 12th May, 1564, a Fellow 18th January, 1571–2, and was Censor in 1581 and 1582. In 1584, when Dr. Turner resigned his appointment of physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, the College memorialised the treasurer and governors in favour of Dr. Wotton; with what success is not recorded in the Annals, and thus far I have been unable to discover from other sources. "1584, Decemb. xix. Decretum est his comitiis, ut literæ quædam petitoriæ in gratiam ac favorem D. Wootton scribantur, ad rectores et magistros Hospitii S. Bartholomæi, in hanc sententiam; scilicet, quoniam D. Turner, illius hospitii jam medicus, intra hos paucos dies munus illud suâ sponte relicturus est, idcirco rogare nos, ut D. Wootton, tum quia vir doctus est, et in medicinâ bene exercitatus, tum quia unus est ex nostri Collegii Societate, ad nostram petitionem in dicti Turneri locum subrogetur."

To the Right Worshipful the Aldermen and Governors of the Hospitall of St. Bartholomew.

Right worshipfull,

Understanding that Mr. Dr. Turner is resolved to depart with the Physitian's roome of the Hospitall of St. Bartholomew, and of this

* Sir James Paget's Records of Harvey, 8vo, Lond., 1846, p. 25.

his resolucion hath given warning unto your Wisedoms: We, as well for the charitable care that we have for the better furnishing of your said Hospitall in that behalf, as also for some other good respects, have thought good to co'mend unto you for the same purpose Mr. Dr. Wootten, a man very well learned, one of this Society and Company, borne within the city, and of long and good practice in the same. Of whom, if at our request it shall please you to make good liking, we doubt not but that the sequale itself will right well declare how good and convenient a choice you have made therein. We are not herein to press yo^{r} Wisedoms any further than may stand with yo^{r} good pleasure. But yet if this our honest motion may take place, we shall think ourselves well respected, and that you have had a good regard both of us and our priviledges in placing none other there but such as is of our Society, and therefore will be most ready and willing in what we may to requite yo^{r} curtesies. And for so much as that place hath oftentimes great and strange accidents and divers cases of importance not elsewhere usuall, if this our said College and Fellows maie be admitted to the same, we will be ready from time to time as occasion shall serve in all such matters of difficulty and moment, to allowe and impart unto him our best advice and conference—a matter to the poor sick and diseased of no small co'modity and comfort. And, albeit so noble and well governed a city as this is, is rather to give than take example by any other whatsoever, yet whereas in all other hon^{ble} cities and towns in all Europe, where the like hospitalls are maintained, the Physitian is always provided out of the body of the Society and College of the Physitions of the same city, we leave the consideration of this their discreet and hon^{ble} dealing herein to be rather thought upon and considered by yo^{r} Wisedoms than of us to be further urged. And so cōmit yo^{r} Worships to the good government of the Almightie.

At our College this vij. of January, 1584.

Yo^{r} Wor'ps assured Friendes,

THE PRESIDENT AND SOCIETY OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSITIONS.

WILLIAM BARONSDALE, M.D., was born in Gloucestershire, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which house he was one of the senior Fellows. He proceeded A.B. 1554–5; A.M. 1558; M.D. 1568; was four years bursar of his college, and twice held Linacre's lectureship. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, but of the date of his admission I can furnish no particulars. He was Censor in 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585; Elect, 5th February, 1587; Consiliarius, 1588, 1601, 1602; and President for eleven

consecutive years, namely, from 1589 to September, 1600, when he was succeeded by Dr. Gilbert. He was the first Treasurer of the College, and was appointed to this newly created office 14th November, 1583, and continued to hold it until September, 1586. He was re-appointed in 1604, 1605, 1607. Dr. Baronsdale was dead 17th June, 1608, when he was succeeded as Elect by Dr. Moundeford.

Thomas Fryer, M.D., was a son of Dr. John Fryer, a former Fellow of the College, who died of the plague in 1560. Our present physician was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and proceeded A.B. 1557, A.M. 1561. He then visited Italy, and graduated doctor of medicine at Padua. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1572, and served the office of Censor in 1583 and 1584. At the close of 1594 he was exempted from attendance at the College unless specially summoned. "Decemb. xiii. Petit Dr. Frier ut secum dispensetur pro suâ præsentiâ in istis nostris conventibus, tum ratione ætatis suæ, tum propter alias rationes, Collegio non ignotas. Concessa est ista petitio, sed eâ lege ac conditione, ut quoties præmonitus et accersitus fuerit per Præsid. propter aliqua graviora Collegii negotia, non recuset ullo modo interesse." His age could scarcely have been the real ground of exemption, for he survived this entry nearly thirty years. The other reasons, not unknown to the College, would seem to have been of a temporary character, for we meet him again as Censor in 1604, Elect 22nd December, 1603, and Consiliarius in 1607, 1608, 1609, 1611, 1619, 1620, 1622. We learn from Wood* that he was incorporated doctor of physic at Oxford, 28th February, 1623, and dying about two months after his incorporation, was buried in the church of St. Botolph, but in which of the parishes of that name Wood was unable to discover. It was most

* Fasti Oxon., vol. i, p. 844.

probably at St. Botolph's, Aldersgate Street; his two sons, who will have to be mentioned hereafter, having lived in Little Britain, within that parish.

Dr. Fryer was a sincere and consistent member of the Church of Rome. In Kempe's Loseley MSS. p. 249, we read that "Thomas Fryer, of London, doctor of physic, has compounded with Her Majesty for a certain yearly sum not to come to church." A document intituled, "A note of several livings of such recusants now remayninge in the Countie of Surrey, as are of habilitie, and of such Sommes of Monie as they offer to pay yearlie into her Majesties receipt, set down under their hands the 9 March, 1585," shows that many Catholics were willing to purchase similar permission at the sacrifice of a fourth part of their yearly income, if their own statements of the amount might be considered under such circumstances to be tolerably correct. Certificates from the churchwardens to the justices that certain individuals have conformed, by attending divine service in the parish church, are at this period not unusual.

Whereas Thomas Fryer, Doctor of Phisicke, dwellinge within the Cytye of London, ys required by yo^{r} l're of this instante to be before youe at Dorkinge on Thurseday nowe next cominge as touchinge his not cominge to churche: It may please yowe to be advertised that the sayd M^{r} Fryer hath been allreddye called before the M^{r} of the Rolls and Sir Owen Hopton, knighte. lieutenante of the Tower, Commissioners appoynted for the same cause, within the cyttie of London, and the countye of Middlesex, before whom he hath compounded and agreed to paye unto her Ma^{tie} a certain yearely sum of money for his not cominge to churche, as by the certyficate thereof delyvered unto the Lordes of her Ma^{ties} pryvie councell dothe appeare, w'ch by the commaundement of the M^{r} of the Rolls I am willed to signifie unto yo^{r} Masterships.

At London, the xvijth of Maye, 1586.

Yo^{r} W^{r}shippes humbly to com'aunde,

HENRY CLERKE,

The Clarke of the Peace in the Countye of Midd.

To the Right Worshippful S^{r} Will^{m} More, &c.

Dr. Fryer, at the time of his death, was possessed of the manor of Harlton, Cambridgeshire (which he

had purchased of the Barnes family), as appears from the monument to his memory in that church.

Richard Forster, M.D., was a son of Laurence Forster, of Coventry, and was educated at All Souls' College, Oxford, as a member of which house he proceeded M.B. 10th June, 1573, and M.D. the 2nd July following. He is styled by Camden "nobilis mathematicus." There is no note in the Annals of his examinations or admission as a Fellow of the College of Physicians, but the latter must have taken place about the year 1575. He was Censor in 1583, 1584, 1585; Elect 20th March, 1591–2, in place of Dr. Walter Baylie; Consiliarius 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1599, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1610, 1614; Treasurer, 1600; and President, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1615. Dr. Forster was the first appointed Lumleian lecturer, and held that office until 1602, when he was succeeded by William Dunne, M.D. He died (as we are informed by Wood*) at London, 27th March, 1616, being then President of the College, "to the great reluctancy of all who knew the profound learning of the person." Dr. Forster was the author of—

Ephemerides Meteorologicæ, ad annum 1575 secundum positum Finitoris Londoni. 8vo, Lond., 1575.

Thomas Jeesop, M.D., was probably a son of John Jeesop, rector of Chickerel and Upway, who was buried at Gillingham, co. Dorset, 29th April, 1582. Our physician was educated at Merton College, Oxford, of which house he was a fellow, and proceeded M.D. 21st November, 1569. He subsequently became a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and an Elect 23rd January, 1588–9. On the 25th February, 1596–7, the College recommended him to the Gresham trustees for the professorship of physic in Gresham college. He left London in 1601 or 1602, as we learn from the following passage in the Annals: 1602,

* Fasti Oxon., vol. i, p. 736.

August xii :—"His literis lectis statim itum est ad electionem Electi, in locum D^ris^ Jeesop, qui jam dudum discessit cum pannis, ab hâc civitate." He had retired to Gillingham, of which parish his brother, John Jeesop, B.D., was the vicar. Dying there in 1615, he was buried in the parish church, where, on the north side of the chancel, is a monument with two cumbent effigies of Dr. Jeesop and his brother. The inscription, which is not on stone, but merely on plaster, painted black, with gilt letters, is now (1861) deficient in many parts. It is given by Hutchins* as follows :—

> Thomas Jesope, armiger, in medicinis Doctor, pacis justiciarius in hoc com. Dor., terrarum publicarum hujus parochiæ pene exeptarum recuperator; Scholaribus collegii Mertoniensis Oxon. benefactor; Fratribus pater; honestis amicus; pauperibus beneficus; sepultus 18 die Mensis Octobris annoque Domini 1615.

Roger Marbeck, M.D., was the son of John Marbeck, organist of Windsor. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, of which he was afterwards a canon. He became provost of Oriel in 1564, and was admitted M.D. 2nd July, 1573. We meet with him as a Fellow of the College of Physicians about the year 1578. He was the first Registrar of the College, and, having then filled that office for two years, was, on the 3rd November, 1581, elected for life. "Eodem die, una voce et pleno cum consensu Rogerum Marbeck registrarium Collegii, sive annalium scriptorem, jam tertio eligerunt, et durante vitâ suâ naturali confirmarunt." He was to have forty shillings a year, paid quarterly, with a fee of 3*s.* 4*d.* on the admission of every Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate, and a like fee of 3*s.* 4*d.* from every one fined by the President and College, or by the Censors. The duties of his office he performed with the greatest care and diligence, as the

* Dorset, vol. iii, p. 214.

annals themselves sufficiently testify. Dr. Marbeck was Censor in 1585, 1586; Elect, 28th July, 1597, in place of Dr. Johnson, deceased; and Consiliarius, 1598, 1600, 1603, 1604. He was physician to Queen Elizabeth, and, dying in July, 1605, was buried in St. Giles, Cripplegate, on the 5th of that month. Dr. Marbeck accompanied the Lord High Admiral Howard in the expedition against Cadiz in 1596. In the British Museum there is a beautifully written MS. entitled

A briefe and true Discourse of the late honorable Voyage into Spaine; and of the wynning, sacking, and burning of the famous Towne of Cadiz there; and of the Miraculous Overthrowe of the Spanish Navie at that time. With a Reporte of all other Accidents thereunto appertayning. By Dr. Marbeck, attending upon the Person of the Righte Hon. the Lorde Highe Admirall of England all the Tyme of the said Action.

Christopher Johnson, M.D., "a most excellent Latin poet, philosopher, and physician," says Anthony Wood,* "was born at Kiddesley, in Derbyshire, educated in Wykeham's school, Winchester, made perpetual fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1555, left it after he was M.A., and in 1560 became chief master of the said school in the place of Thomas Hyde, where, by his industry and admirable way of teaching, were many good scholars sent to the universities. All the time that he could get at vacant hours he spent upon his beloved study of physic, which he practised in the city of Winchester, but not to the neglect of his school. At length, taking the degree of doctor of that faculty (23rd June, 1571), he shortly after resigned his school, and, repairing to London, practised with good success in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West." Dr. Johnson was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians about the year 1580; was Censor in 1581, 1582, 1583, 1587, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593; Elect, 28th May, 1594; Consiliarius, 1594, 1595, 1596; Treasurer, 1594, 1595, 1596. He died in the beginning of July, 1597, in St. Dunstan's above mentioned, and

* Athenæ Oxon., vol. i, p. 251.

was buried, Wood thinks, in that parish. He died wealthy; left several sons and daughters behind him; and Mr. John Heath, his son-in-law, a student in physick, his executor, who had all his physical and philosophical books, and succeeded him in his practice. His poetical writings are as follows :—

Ortus atque vita Gulielmi Wykehami Wintoniensis Episcopi.
Ranarum et Murium pugna, Latina versu donata ex Homero. 4to. Lond. 1580.
Custodum sive Præsidum Collegii Winton. Series.
Didascalorum Collegii Winton. omnium Elenchus.

In this he wrote thus of himself:

Ultimus hìc ego sum, sed quàm bene quàm male nolo
Dicere; de me qui judicet, alter erit.

His successor in the school, Thomas Bilson, subsequently bishop of Worcester, and then of Winchester, added—

Ultimus es ratione loci, re primus, Iohnson,
Sed quis, qui de te judicet, aptus erit:
Tam bene, quàm nullus qui te præcesserit antè,
Tam male, posteritas ut tua pejus agat.

Tanner* says of him, "poetis omnibus coætaneis facile antecelluit."

To Dr. Johnson's pen we also owe—

Counsel against the Plague, or any other infectious disease. 8vo. Lond. 1577.
Question: Whether a man for preservation may be purged in the Dog-days or no? Printed with the Counsel.

William Gilbert, M.D., was born in 1540, and was a son of Jerom Gilbert, recorder of Colchester, Essex. Wood† is anxious to claim him among the worthies of Oxford, and says, "He was educated in both the universities, but whether in Oxon. first or in Cambridge I cannot justly tell. Afterwards," continues Wood, and the statement has been copied by Aikin and Hutchinson, "he travelled beyond the seas, where, I

* Bibl. Brit., 442. † Athenæ Oxon., vol. i, p. 276.

presume, he had the degree of doctor of physick conferred upon him." Our Annals show that he was a doctor of medicine of Cambridge; and I learn from Mr. Cooper, the learned author of the "Athenæ Cantabrigienses," that he was really of St. John's College, in that university; that he proceeded B.A. 1560; was elected fellow of St. John's, 21st March, 1560-61; M.A. 1564; M.D. 1569; and senior fellow of his college 21st December, 1569.

Dr. Gilbert settled in London about 1573; was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, but at what precise period is not recorded; and practised with so much reputation and success that he was appointed physician to Queen Elizabeth. The vacancies from the duties of his profession he employed in philosophical experiments, particularly relative to the magnet; and his results were so important that Galileo himself spoke of him as "great to a degree which might be envied." It was, indeed, by the perusal of Gilbert's book "De Magnete," that Galileo was induced to turn his mind to magnetism.* In his experiments Dr. Gilbert was assisted by a pension from the Queen, a circumstance, says Aikin, which deserves mentioning to her honour, the rather as she was accounted sparing of pecuniary favours, especially in the encouragement of literature. Dr. Gilbert was Censor in 1581, 1582, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1589, 1590; Treasurer from 1587 to 1594, inclusive, and again from 1597 to 1599; Consiliarius, 1597, 1598, 1599; Elect, 3rd March, 1596–7, in place of Dr. Gifford, deceased; and finally President in 1600.

On the death of Queen Elizabeth, Dr. Gilbert was appointed physician to her successor, James I. He did not long enjoy that honour, and dying a bachelor, 30th November, 1603, aged 63, was buried at Colchester, in the chancel of the church of the Holy Trinity,

* So says "The Times," May 20, 1876, p. 6, "Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus."

where a handsome monument to his memory bears the following inscription :

Posuerunt hunc tumulum Ambrosius et Gulielmus Gilberd,
in memoriam pietatis fraternæ
Gulielmo Gilbeed seniori Armigero et Medicinæ Doctori,
Hic, primævus filius Hieronimi Gilberd Armigeri,
natus erat villæ Colcestriæ,
studuit Cantabrigiæ Artem Medicam,
summis laudibus pariq. fælicitate, per triginta plus annos Londini exercuit,
Hinc Aulam accersitus in summum Reginæ Elizabethæ favorem receptus fuit,
cui, ut successori Jacobo, servivit Archiatros.
Librum de Magnete apud Exteros celebrem
in rem Nauticam composuit.
Obiit anno Redemptionis Humanæ 1603, Novembris ultimo,
ætatis suæ 63.

By his will he gave his whole library, globes, instruments, and cabinet of minerals to the College of Physicians. His portrait by Harding, formerly in the picture gallery at Oxford, was engraved by Clamp. He was the author of

De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus, et de Magno Magnete, Tellure, Physiologia nova. Fol., Lond., 1600.

Lord Bacon mentions this work in many places with applause ; and in reference to it Mr. Hallam writes as follows : "The year 1600 was the first in which England produced a remarkable work in physical science, but this was one sufficient to raise a lasting reputation to its author. Gilbert, a physician, in his Latin treatise on the magnet, not only collected all the knowledge which others had possessed on that subject, but became at once the father of experimental philosophy in this island, and by a singular felicity and acuteness of genius the founder of theories which have been revived after the lapse of ages, and are almost universally received into the creed of science. The magnetism of the earth itself, his own original hypothesis 'nova illa nostra et inaudita de tellure sententia,' could not of course be confirmed by all the experimental and analogical proof which has rendered

that doctrine accepted in recent philosophy, but it was by no means one of those vague conjectures that are sometimes unduly applauded when they receive a confirmation by the favour of fortune. He relied on the analogy of terrestrial phenomena to those exhibited by what he terms a *terella*, or artificial spherical magnet. What may be the validity of his reasoning from experiment, it is for those who are conversant with the subject to determine, but it is evidently by the torch of experiment that he was guided. A letter from Edward Wright, whose authority as a mathematician is of some value, admits the terrestrial magnetism to be proved. Gilbert was also one of our earliest Copernicans, at least as to the rotation of the earth, and with his usual sagacity inferred, before the invention of the telescope, that there are a multitude of fixed stars beyond the reach of our vision."* Thomson, the historian of the Royal Society, terms this work of Gilbert's on the magnet "one of the finest examples of inductive philosophy that has ever been presented to the world." The following work did not appear till long after Dr. Gilbert's death:

De Mundo nostro sublunari Philosophia nova: published in 4to. Amst., 1651, from a MS. in the library of Sir William Boswell, Knight.

There is in it an address to the reader and a dedication to Henry Prince of Wales by the editor William Gilbert, of Melford, the author's brother. He observes it may appear odd to some that his brother was of the same name as himself, and informs the reader that such was sometimes the practice in England.

Walter Bayley, M.D.—"The son of Henry Bayley, of Warnewell, in Dorsetshire, Esquire, was born at Portsham, in that county, educated at Wykeham's school, Winchester, admitted perpetual fellow of New College, Oxford, after he had served two years' proba-

* Introduction to the Literary History of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries, vol. ii, p. 233.

tion, took the degrees in arts, entered upon the physick line, M.B. 21st February, 1557, M.D. 25th May, 1563, was admitted to practise his faculty whilst proctor of the University in the year 1558, and about that time was made prebendary of Dultingcote, alias Dulcote, in the church of Wells, which he resigned in 1579. In 1561 he was made the Queen's professor of physick, and at length became physician to Queen Elizabeth, and much resorted to for his practice."* Dr. Bayley was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians about the year 1581 ; was named an Elect 10th June, 1584 ; Consiliarius, 1588 ; and, dying 3rd March, 1592, aged 63, was buried in the inner chapel of New College, Oxford, where he is commemorated by the following inscription :

GUALTERUS tumulo dormit BAILAEUS in isto,
Cui Doricastrensis patria fundus erat.
Wicchamicis didicit juvenis quam sumptibus artem,
Grandior hanc lector regius edocuit.
Fama virum evexit, Regina accivit ad Aulam
Jungeret ut Medicis Elizabetha suis ;
Hic tria lustra egit longè illustrissimus, amplo
Et celebri, quantum dat Medicina, loco.
Charus erat multis, dum vita manebat, et idem
Deflendus multis, vita ubi fugit, erat.

Obiit 3° Martii anno salutis
Humanæ MCCCCCLXXXXII ætatis suæ 63°.

Posuit Gulihelmus Bailey filius
Amoris et pietatis monumentum.

He was the author of

A Brief Discourse of certain Medicinal Waters in the county of Warwick, near Newman. 12mo. Lond. 1587.

A Discourse of Three Kinds of Pepper in Common Use. 8vo. 1588.

A Brief Treatise of the Preservation of the Eyesight. 12mo. 1616.

Directions for Health, Natural and Artificial, with Medicines for all Diseases of the Eyes. 4to. 1626.

Explicatio Galeni de potu convalescentium et senum, et præcipuè

* Wood's Athenæ Oxon., vol. i, p. 224.

de nostræ Alæ et Biriæ paratione. MS. formerly in the library of Robert Earl of Aylesbury.

Thomas Langton, M.D., was educated at Cambridge, and proceeded A.B. 1566, A.M. 1570, M.D. 1577. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1581; and on the 12th November, 1585, was appointed Registrar *pro tempore*, in the absence from town of Dr. Marbeck. He was Censor in 1586, 1596, 1598, 1601; Elect, 29th November, 1597, in place of Dr. Walker, deceased; Consiliarius, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603; Treasurer, 1601, 1602; President, 1604, 1605, 1606. He died shortly after his last election as President, and was succeeded in that office, on the 25th October, 1606, by Dr. Henry Atkins.

Thomas Penny, M.D., was of Trinity College, Cambridge, as a member of which house he proceeded A.B. 1551, A.M. 1559. He received ordination in the Church of England, and on the 2nd March, 1559–60, became prebendary of Newington, in the church of St. Paul's. He was sworn fellow of his College in 1560. Having been appointed to preach one of the Spital sermons in 1565, Archbishop Parker objected to him, believing him to be ill affected to the establishment. Soon afterwards he travelled into various parts of Europe, residing for some time in Switzerland, where it is supposed he was at the death of Conrad Gesner, in December, 1565, and it has been conjectured that he assisted Wolf in arranging the plants and memorials of their deceased friend. He also visited the island of Majorca. Mr. Cooper, from whose Athenæ Cantabrigienses, vol. ii, p. 78, I derive the above, thinks it probable that he took the degree of M.D. abroad. He was practising physic in London in January, 1570–1, when he came before the *comitia minora* for examination, but at that time failed to satisfy the Censors of his fitness to practise. He must have done so, however, at a subsequent period, although there is no record of it in the Annals, nor of

his admission as a Fellow of the College, which he certainly was in 1582. On the 25th May, 1577, he with eight others subscribed a letter to Thomas Cartwright, commending his conduct with respect to ecclesiastical matters. About the close of the same year he was deprived of his prebend for non-conformity. Dr. Penny married Margaret, daughter of John Lucas, Esq., of St. John's, near Colchester, Master of Requests to Edward VI. She died in November, 1587, and was buried in the church of St. Peter-le-Poer.* Dr. Penny died in 1589. He "was indubitably a man of great attainments in the natural history and especially the botany of his time." Gerard styles him "a second Dioscorides for his singular knowledge of plants." "That he had diligently searched both the northern and southern parts of England is manifest from the variety of rare plants discovered by him, and communicated to Lobel and Gerard. He was personally known to Gesner and Camerarius, and frequently supplied them with rare plants. There seems to be no doubt that he was also intimate with Crusius, whom he furnished with a variety of curious articles, inserted in his Rariores and in the Exoticæ. Dr. Penny brought from Majorca the hypericum balearicum, which Crusius named myrtocistis Pennæi, after him, as he did a gentian, now the swertia perennis. The same of the geranium tuberosum. The cornus herbacea, that beautiful native of the Cheviot Hills, was first revealed to the curious by this industrious naturalist. He was also one of the first Englishmen who studied insects."† He left behind him certain entomological collections, which with those of Gesner and Dr. Edward Wotton, formed the basis of Muffet's Theatrum Insectorum. He was the author of Latin verses on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius, 1560; Letters to Camerarius, 1585. In Trew's collections.

* Seymour's Survey of London, vol. i, p. 378.
† Athenæ Cantabrig., vol. ii, p. 78.

PETER TURNER, M.D., was the son of Dr. William Turner, the medical dean of Wells, one of the most original botanists of his age. Our present physician was a master of arts of Cambridge, and a doctor of medicine of Heidelberg, incorporated on that degree at Cambridge in 1575, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th December, 1582. Dr. Turner held the appointment of physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and on his resignation of that office, in 1584, the College, by a formal act, solicited the treasurer and governors in behalf of Dr. Wotton. We learn from Wood* that Dr. Turner took his degree of doctor at Heidelberg, in 1571; that he was subsequently incorporated in the same degree at Cambridge, and that on the 10th July, 1599, he was incorporated at Oxford as he had stood at Heidelberg and Cambridge. He remained a Licentiate of the College to the time of his death, which happening 27th May, 1614, at the age of 72, he was buried in the chancel of St. Olave's Church, Hart Street. His monument there was thus inscribed:

Memoriæ Sacrum PET. TURNERO, Gulielmi Turneri patris inclyto filio, probitatis ac eruditionis fama, illustriq; Medicinæ Doctori peritissimo; quem Cantabrigia aluit, Heidelbrigia Doctoris insignibus honoravit, Oxonium cohonestavit, Pascha Turnera conjux mœstissima æternum pietatis, amoris ac doloris sui Monumentū L. M. P. Henricus Parreus Episc. Wigorniensis, Paschæ Turneræ frater, mœroris consors, piis defuncti manibus, hoc Epicedium parentavit. Obiit Maii 27 anno Dom. 1614. Ætatis suæ 72.

GREGORY WISEDOM, who, so far as I can gather, was not a graduate either in arts or medicine, was on his humble petition admitted a Licentiate 4th December, 1582.

WILLIAM DELAUNE was a French Protestant clergyman (verbi Dei prædicator), who had been compelled to leave his native country on account of his religion. He was summoned before the College of Physicians

* Fasti Oxon., vol. i, p. 781.

7th December, 1582, for practising medicine in London without a licence. Admitting his practice, but stating many extenuating circumstances, the consideration of his case was postponed to a subsequent occasion. On 22nd December, 1582, he presented a lengthy and humble petition for a licence to practice medicine. From his memorial, which is transcribed at length in the Annals, we learn that he had studied medicine for eight years at Paris and Montpelier, under Duretus and Rondeletius; that he had for a lengthened period practised physic without a single complaint against him; that he had a large family wholly depending upon his exertions, and that his only resource for the support of himself and them was the practice of his adopted profession. These facts seem to have influenced the College. He was called in, examined, approved, and admitted a Licentiate the same day, viz., 22nd December, 1582. He practised in London, and I find him mentioned as one of three Licentiates who attended, on 18th April, 1603, in the body of the College hall to hear the Statutes read. He was buried at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, 19th February, 1610, and was the author of

Institutionis Christianæ Religionis a Joanne Calvino conscriptæ Epitome. Per Guil. Launeum in Eccles. Gallicanâ Ministrum. 8vo. Lond., 1583.*

Richard Dew.—I am not sure whether he ought to be considered as one of the College, whether, in fact, he ever took up his abode in London, and was admitted. The following is the only entry I can find:—"1582, Dec. xxii. Richardus Dew, Oxoniensis, examinatus est, omniumque consensu approbatur. De quo conclusum est, ut quamprimum huc accesserit ut hic habitet, et commoretur, in permissorum numerum cooptetur observatis illis conditionibus quæ a permissis observari debent."

* An English translation by Christopher Fetherstone, Minister of the Word of God, was published at Edinburgh, 8vo., about 1585.

MARTIN RHAMNEIRUS, M.B., a Spaniard, a native of Cordova, and a bachelor of medicine, was admitted a Licentiate 3rd April, 1584.

LANCELOT BROWNE, M.D., was a native of York, educated at Cambridge. He was matriculated as a pensioner of St. John's College in May, 1559, proceeded A.B. 1562–3, and commenced A.M. 1566. In 1567 he was elected a fellow of Pembroke Hall, and in 1570 was licensed by the university to practise physic. He took a leading part in the opposition to the new statutes of the university in 1572, and was one of the proctors of the university in 1573.* He was created M.D. in 1576; was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, 10th June, 1584; was Censor, 1587, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1594, 1595; Elect, 13th July, 1599; Consiliarius, 1604, 1605. Dr. Browne was first physician to Queen Elizabeth. In 1580 he presented to the vicarage of Roughton, co. Norfolk. He was certainly dead on the 11th December, 1605, when Dr. Craig was appointed Elect and Dr. Atkins Consiliarius in his place. Dr. Browne's daughter was the wife of Harvey.

EDWARD DODDING, M.D., was born in Westmorland, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1562, A.M. 1566, had a licence from the university to practise physic 24th January, 1572–3, and was created M.D. in 1576. In the following year he appears to have been in practice at Bristol. Dr. Dodding was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1584. He was buried at St. Dunstan's in the West, 11th April, 1592. In the State Paper Office there is a MS. from his pen, being a Report in Latin of the sickness and death at Bristol of the man brought home by Captain Frobisher from the north-west, 1577.

THOMAS RANDALL, M.D., a native of Huntingdon-

* Cooper's Athenæ Cantab., ii, p. 421.

shire, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was A.B. 1560; was elected fellow of his College 21st March, 1560–1; proceeded A.M. 1564, became senior fellow of St. John's 29th November, 1569, and M.D. 1577. He was Linacre's reader in 1576. Dr. Randall was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1584, but never filled any office in the society. He was probably dead in 1589, his name being absent from the list of that year.

John James, M.D., was a native of Hampshire, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1567, A.M. 1571, M.D. 1578. On the 21st September, 1578, he entered himself on the physic line at Leyden, and graduated doctor of medicine there, as he had previously done at Cambridge. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 2nd January, 1582, a Fellow 25th June, 1584, and was Censor in 1588, 1591, 1594. He represented St. Ives, co. Cornwall, in the parliament which met in November, 1585, and Newcastle-under-Lyne in that which met in February, 1592–3. He was appointed physician to the Queen's household in November, 1595, and died about 26th January, 1600–1. The university of Leyden was founded in 1575, and Dr. James is not only the first graduate of that university who appears in our Annals, but the first Englishman whose name was inscribed in the Album Studiosorum of the College there.

Thomas Hall, M.D., was a native of Kent, educated at Broadgates Hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.D. 11th July, 1581. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 4th September, 1584, a Fellow 12th November, 1585, and served the office of Censor in 1586, 1587.

Christopher Atkinson, M.D., a native of London,

and a doctor of medicine of Oxford of 8th July, 1585, was, after the usual examinations, admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1585.

Robert Jacob,* M.D., was born in London and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1769, A.M. 1573; graduated M.D. at Basle, and was incorporated on that degree at Cambridge in 1579. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 21st May, 1585; a Candidate 12th November, 1585; and a Fellow 15th March, 1586. He was one of the physicians to, and was held in the highest esteem by, Queen Elizabeth, who, when solicited to send a physician to the Russian court, selected Dr. Jacob as being well skilled in female complaints, the Queen having herself often benefited by his advice. Her Majesty assures her beloved sister, the Czarina, that Dr. Jacob knew more about the situation of lying-in women than even the midwifes themselves.

The Queen's letters in her physician's favour are entered at length in the Annals. To the Czar she says:—"Noluimus vel non parum provida esse salutis tuæ, vel negligenter honoris nostri, quin virum tam probitatis laude insignem, quàm cognitionis in re medicâ usûsque laude commendatissimum, ad te mitte-

* This physician is called by Dr. Goodall, in his Epistle Dedicatory to Dr. Whistler, Dr. Robert *James*, on the supposition, as I suppose, that his name in the Annals and in the letters of Queen Elizabeth, to be mentioned presently, had been translated (as was then customary) into Latin. In this, however, Dr. Goodall was mistaken. Our physician was entered at Cambridge and graduated there as Robert Jacob; was known, and is still remembered, in Russia as Dr. Jacob, and is so mentioned by the late Sir George Lefevre, M.D., in his "Sketch of the Origin and Present State of Medicine and of Medical Institutions in Russia." There was, moreover, a Fellow of the College, John James, M.D. (p. 87), contemporary with Dr. Jacob, who invariably appears in the Annals as Dr. James, and whose name would, as the senior, probably have appeared in the Latin garb rather than the junior.

remus; eaque propter è domesticis è nostris ex eorum numero qui corporis salutisque nostræ, secundum Deum, custodes sunt, Robertum Jacob in medicinâ doctorem, virum literatum, artis suæ peritissimum, morum honestate probatissimum ad te mittimus, non quia libenter eo careremus, sed quoniam tibi, tanquam nobis, volumus et cogitamus facere bene. Eum, ut pari cum gratiâ a nobis accipias, et honore merito prosequaris, etiam atque etiam rogamus." To the Czarina she says:—"Non solum obstetricem expertam et peritam misimus, quæ partûs dolores scientiâ leniat, sed medicum etiam nostrum, qui nostram valetudinem curare solebat, prædictum D. Jacobum una amandamus, hominem vobis antea cognitum, fide plenum, ut medicâ arte, in quâ excellit, obstetricis actiones dirigat, et vestræ valetudini fideliter inserviat."

Dr. Jacob went out in 1581 in one of a fleet of merchantmen which Jerom Horsey was conducting from England to Russia. He was maintained by the Russian Company for some months, until Ivan Vassilievitch appointed him a regular stipend. Dr. Jacob it was who recommended Lady Mary Hastings to the Muscovite Prince for his seventh wife. Happily for the lady the Czar died before the conclusion of the strange matrimonial negotiations, which were begun with the sanction of Queen Elizabeth.* Dr. Jacob returned to England very soon after the death of Ivan.

Christopher Miller, a native of Norfolk, apparently not a graduate, but possessing a licence ad practicandum from the University of Cambridge, 1561, was on the 18th July, 1586, admitted an Extra-Licentiate: "Licentia exercendi medicinam per universam Angliam concessa Christophero Miller, una cum sigillo Collegii et subscriptione."

George Turner, M.D., was born in Suffolk, and

* "British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review," October, 1862, p. 291.

matriculated as a sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, in November, 1569. He was admitted a scholar on Beresford's foundation 9th November, 1570, and proceeded A.B. 1572–3, A.M. 1576. His degree of doctor of medicine was taken in some foreign university.* He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 4th September, 1584, a Fellow the last day of February, 1587–8; was Censor in 1591, 1592, 1597, 1606, 1607, and was appointed an Elect 12th August, 1602. For this office it would seem he had been considered by the College ineligible, but the difficulty was got over by the following letter :—

To our very loving Friends M^r D^r Forster, President of the Physicians in London, and to the rest of the Electors.

After our very hartie commendations.

Whereas we are given to understand that there is an Elector's place void in your Society, and that usually heretofore choyce hath been made of the senior being equall in degrees with the rest: These are therefore to pray you (now at your election) to admytt M^r D^r Turner, who is now the senior, into that place, and not to exclude him by preferring his junior, seeing we are informed that there is no other exception to be taken but his backwardness in religion, in which he is no way tainted for malice or practice against the State, and therefore may receive this favor, seeing he is for his knowledge and practice so well esteemed by divers noblemen and others in this place, and her Majestie herself, as it were to be, wished he might not be so disgraced, especially seeing his election as we are informed is not against the Statute, and that it may be God may open his eyes hereafter to see his error, which we do wish with all our hearts. And so not doubting of your kindnesse herein, we very heartily commyt you to the protection of the Almighty.

From the Court at Otelands, this 11^th^ of August, 1602.

Yo^r very loving Friends,

J. Stanhope.

Ro: Cecyll.

"His literis lectis, statim itum est ad electionem Electi in locum D. Jeesop, qui jam dudum discessit cum pannis ab hâc civitate. Et, unanimi omnium Electorum consensu, D^r Turner eligitur pro Electo in locum prædicti D^ris Jeesopi."

* "Venet" is against his name in the College list for 1597.

On the 27th November, 1607, he was by a special grace permitted, "certis de causis," to resign the office of Censor, to which he had been elected on the 30th September preceding. He was appointed Treasurer in 1609; but, dying "Calendis Martiis, 1609–10, Dom^{s} Præses crumenam protulit a D^{e} Turner nuper defunct. Thesaur. relictam; in qua numeranti xxiii. libræ et vi. solidi cum libro computi privato; pecunias et computum futuro Thesaurario traditurus."

Thomas Muffett, M.D.—Wood* supplies us with the following account of this physician:—"He was born in London, in or near St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, as I conceive, because his name and relatives lived in that parish. After he had been educated in grammar learning in that city, he spent some time in this University (Oxford), afterwards travelled into divers countries in Europe, where he became known to the most eminent men, especially physicians and chemists, and was doctorated in physick in some noted university in his travels. After his return, he fell into very great practice within the city of his nativity, become much honoured and beloved by Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresbie, and esteemed the famous ornament of the body of physicians, and the true pattern of all polite and solid literature. In his latter days he lived much at Bulbridge, near Wilton, in Wilts, as a retainer of the Pembrochian family, from which he had a yearly pension allowed to him to his last day, mostly by the favour of that incomparable lady Mary, Countess of Pembroke. He concluded his last day towards the later end of Queen Elizabeth, and was, as I have been credibly informed by one or more ancient men that belonged to the said family, buried at Wilton."

From the Athenæ Cantabrigienses and the College Annals, I gather that Dr. Muffett was matriculated in May, 1569, as a pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge; that, migrating to Caius College, he pro-

* Athenæ Oxon., vol. i, p. 200.

ceeded A.B. 1572–3, and, returning to Trinity, that he commenced A.M. in 1576. On quitting Cambridge, he went abroad and became acquainted with many distinguished physicians and alchemists. He graduated doctor of medicine at Basil in 1578, "De Anodinis Medicamentis Theses in Medicor. Basiliens. Gymnasio propositæ;" and was incorporated at Cambridge 27th October, 1582. In that year he accompanied Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby, when he carried the Order of the Garter to Denmark. Dr. Muffett resided for a time at Ipswich, but soon settled in London. He was admitted a Candidate 22nd December, 1585, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians the last day of February, 1588, in which year, at the general election of officers, he was appointed Censor. In July, 1586, he was in medical attendance on Anne, Duchess of Somerset, widow of the famous protector, and he and Dr. Penny attested her will. He was also with her in her last illness. In 1591 he accompanied the Earl of Essex in his expedition to Normandy. He represented Wilton in the parliament of 24th October, 1596. The latter part of his life was spent at Bulbridge, near Wilton. He died there in 1604, and was buried in Wilton Church. Dr. Craig was admitted a Fellow 25th June, 1604, "in loco D^ris^ Muffet *nuperrimè* defuncti."

He has written, says Wood—

De Jure et Præstantia Chemicorum Medicamentorum, dialogus apologeticus. Francof. 1584.

Epistolæ quinque Medicinales.

Most of which were written to one whom the author calls Philalethes, a German chemist.

Nosomantica Hippocratea; sive, Hippocratis prognostica cuncta, ex omnibus ipsius scriptis methodicè digesta. Francof. 8vo. 1588.

Health's Improvement, or rules comprising and discovering the nature, method, and manner of preparing all sorts of Food used in this nation.

This was corrected and enlarged by Christopher Bennett, M.D. Lond. 4to. 1655.

Muffett also enlarged and finished "Insectorum sive Minimorum Animalium Theatrum, olim ab Edw. Wotton, Conrado Gesnero, Thomaque Pennio inchoatum," which book the author leaving behind him in MS. at his death, it came some years after into the hands of Sir Theodore de Mayerne, M.D., who published it in folio, London, 1634.

Henry Atkins, M.D.—This distinguished physician was the son of Richard Atkins, of Great Berkhampstead, co. Hertford, gent., and was born in 1558. Being then A.M. of Oxford, he was, on the 4th February, 1586, admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians; a Candidate, 22nd February, 1586; and a Fellow (being then doctor of medicine of Nantes) the last day of February, 1588. At the annual election of officers, the year of his admission as a Fellow, he was appointed Censor; and was repeatedly re-elected, viz., 1589, 1590, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1599, 1600, 1602, 1603, 1604. On the 3rd August, 1602, he was named Elect; and Consiliarius, 1606, 1612, 1613, 1615, 1618, 1623, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1630, 1631, 1632. On the death of Dr. Langton, then President, he was, 25th October, 1606, elected to that office, which he again filled in 1607, 1608, 1616, 1617, 1624, 1625. We gather from the Annals some interesting particulars of this active and popular physician. He went in the naval expedition of 1597, in the capacity of physician to the Earl of Essex. "1597. Junii xxv. Dr. Nowell electus est et juratus Censor in absentia D^ris^ Atkins qui in istâ navali expeditione in Hispaniam medicus nobilissimo comiti Essex: assignatus est." The doctor proved, however, so bad a sailor, and suffered so severely in the Channel, that he was obliged to be put on shore. The College, under these untoward circumstances, was commanded by the queen to select another member of their society, and the choice fell on Dr. Moundeford. "1597. Julii xxvi. Consultatur de medico ad nobilissimum comitem Essex: mittendo ex mandatu regineo,

in locum Doctoris Atkins, qui reversus ad Plymouth ex jactatione maris, et vi tempestatis, graviter et periculosè ægrotabat; et per suffragia majoris partis Dr. Moundeford nominatur et eligitur ad negotium." For the appointment of physician to the lord high admiral Howard, there were many aspirants amongst the Fellows. Of these, the most conspicuous were Dr. Browne and Dr. Marbeck, both of whom, if we may judge from their conduct, made certain of the appointment. The former was one of the Censors, the latter the Registrar; and each made his arrangements in case of being selected. "1596. Aprilis v. Iisdem Comitiis conclusum est, ut si Dr. Browne proficiscatur cum classe regiâ illi in officio Censoris succedat Dr. Langton, et si Dr. Marbeck proficiscatur cum eâdem classe Dr. Wilkinson illius locum occupet donec revertatur." The hopes of Dr. Browne, however, were doomed to be disappointed, and Dr. Marbeck was selected—whether by the queen, the admiral, or the College, I have no means of determining.

Dr. Atkins from the first stood high in the esteem and confidence of James I; and is said to have been offered by his Majesty the first baronet's patent on the institution of that order in 1611—an honour which he thought fit respectfully to decline. He was one of the principal physicians to that monarch; and, as we learn from the Annals, was one of those deputed by his Majesty, in 1604, to fetch his younger son, subsequently Charles I, then an infant, from Scotland. "1604. Maii iv. Dr. Browne designatus est Censor in locum D^ris^ Atkins, profecti in Scotiam, Regis nostri mandatu pro regis filiolo in Angliam deducendo."

The presidency of Dr. Atkins was marked by the publication of the first London Pharmacopœia, which appeared in 1618.

Dr. Atkins closed an active and useful life at his house in Warwick Court, London, 21st September, 1635, and was buried in Cheshunt Church. His monument therein bears the following inscription :—

Henry Atkins, D^r^. in Physique, Physician in Ordinary for the space of 32 years to king James and king Charles: was the son of Richard Atkins of Great Barkhamstead in this co. of Hertford Gent. and dyed anno 1635, aged 77, and lyeth here interred in this vault, which hee caused to bee made anno 1623, for himselfe and his only wife Mary, whom he then buryed heere, aged 56, whoe was daughter of Thomas Pigot of Dodershall in the co. of Bucks, esq. They had issue only one son, Sir Henry Atkins, Knt. who, dwelling at Clapham, in the county of Surry, died anno 1638, aged 44, lyes there buried by his owne appointment.

Dr. Atkins died, says Hamey, "agris nummisque dives." He bequeathed to our College one hundred pounds, which was paid by Sir Henry Atkins, upon whom three of the senior fellows were, 6th March, 1635, deputed to wait and present the thanks of the whole Society.*

Thomas D'Oylie, M.D., was descended from an old family long resident in Oxfordshire. In 1563 he was elected probationer fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; and after taking his degrees in arts, A.B. 24th July, 1564, A.M. 21st October, 1569, and the bachelorship in physic (anno 1571), he went abroad, and proceeded M.D. at Basle. Returning to England, he settled in London; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 21st May, 1585; a Candidate, 28th September, 1586; and a Fellow, the last day of February, 1588. He was incorporated at Oxford on his doctor's degree 18th December, 1592. I meet with him as Censor in 1593, 1596, and 1598. He died in March, 1602–3, and was buried on the 11th of that month in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Less, in Smithfield. The burial register styles him doctor of physicke to this hospital. He was physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Wood tells us that "he had

* "Dr. Atkins Collegii socius et sæpius præses agris nummisque dives decessit 21 Septem. 1634, cujus filius, vir censûs equestris centum librarum donô paternam oblivionem sarciens in pensili nostra benevolorum tabella, memoriam defuncti redintegravit." Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ authore Baldvino Harvey, M.D.

a chief hand in a book entitled 'Bibliotheca Hispanica,' containing a grammar and dictionary in Spanish, English, and Latin; Lond., 4to., 1591, which was published by Rich. Percyvall, gent., who had another hand in it."

Ralph Wilkinson, M.D., was born in Essex, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1562–3; A.M. 1566; M.D. 1573; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1586; and a Fellow the last day of February, 1588. He was Censor in 1588, 1589, 1593, 1594, 1596, 1597, 1605, 1608; Treasurer, 1593; Elect, 6th August, 1605, in place of Dr. Marbeck, to whose office of Registrar he was, at the general election of 1605, appointed for a fixed period of three years. Dr. Wilkinson was Consiliarius in 1608, and died in the summer or autumn of 1609, when his place of Elect was supplied by the appointment of Mark Ridley, M.D. Dr. Wilkinson was physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was succeeded in that office by the immortal Harvey.

John Farmery, M.D., was born in Lincolnshire, and bred at King's College, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 1564–5; A.M. 1568. On the 4th February, 1586, he had a licence to practice from the College of Physicians; was admitted a Candidate within a few days, viz., 22nd February, 1586, and a Fellow the last of February, 1588, with an injunction to take the degree of doctor of medicine within two years. This he did at Leyden, and, as we read in the Annals, "ultimo Septembris, 1589: Literæ testimoniales D^ris^ Farmery, pro suo doctoratu, habito in Academia Leidæ vel Lugdunensi Batavorum, in his Comitiis publicantur et leguntur." The date of his death escapes me, but on the 27th February, 1592–3, his widow, Ann, was married at St. Mary, Aldermanbury, to Edward Lister, M.D. Dr. Farmery is supposed by

Mr. Cooper* to have been the author of "A Method of Measuring and Surveying of Land," published by J. F., practitioner in physick, Lond., 1589; and of a "Perpetuall Prognostication of the Weather," by J. F., 8vo, Lond., 1590.

JOHN OSBOURNE, M.D., was a native of Gloucestershire, a master of arts of Oxford, and a doctor of medicine of Leyden. On the 27th February, 1582, a licence "ad practicandum in medicina per universum Angliæ regnum" was granted by the University of Oxford, under seal to John Osborne, M.A. Being then M.A. only, notwithstanding he had been practising physic for more than ten years, he was, on the 25th June, 1587, admitted a Candidate; and on the 8th March, 1588, a Fellow of the College of Physicians, "cui injunctum est ut intra biennium gradum doctoratûs suscipiat." He took his degree at Leyden; and at the *comitia* held 24th March, 1588–9, his letters testimonial to that effect were presented and publicly read to the College. Wood† says, "On the 11th of the said month of July (1588), supplicated to be incorporated one John Osbourne, doctor of physick of Leyden, whose grace being granted *simpliciter*, I therefore think that he obtained his option." His name is not in the list of the College for 1595. Presumedly he was then dead.

RICHARD TAYLIOR, M.D.—A Londoner born, a bachelor of arts of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of 1576, and a doctor of medicine of Basil—was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 9th April, 1582; a Candidate, 22nd December, 1585; and a Fellow, 8th March, 1588. For repeated acts of contumacy to the College he was, on the 8th May, 1590, declared by the President, Dr. Baronsdale, expelled from his Fellowship: "e societate Collegii expulsus, et

* Athenæ Cantab., vol. ii, p. 98.
† Fasti Oxon., vol. i, p. 762.

non alio loco habendus, quàm ille qui omnibus Collegii privilegiis est penitus deprivatus." On the 30th September, 1591, having made his humble submission and apology, he was reinstated in his Fellowship.

Reuben Sherewood, M.D., was a native of Cambridgeshire, educated at Eton, whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, in 1558. He proceeded A.B. 1562, A.M. 1566, was proctor of the university 1569; and on the 28th August, 1570, was enjoined by his college to divert to the study of physic. On the 2nd December following he obtained leave of absence for a year, during which time he was to receive all college emoluments. In 1571 he was appointed to the mastership of Eton school, and about the same time resigned his fellowship at King's College.* He was created M.D., 1581. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1584; and subsequently became a Fellow, but the date of his admission is not recorded. He practised many years at Bath, with the highest success and reputation; and dying there in 1598, left behind him the character of a ripe scholar, an excellent physician, and an eloquent man.

Robert Preest, M.D., a native of Middlesex, educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B., 1570, A.M., 1573, and M.D., 1580, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1582. In 1589 he was associated with Drs. Atslow, Browne, and Farmery in preparing the formulæ of syrups, juleps, and decoctions for the Pharmacopœia. There is little doubt, therefore, that at that time he was a Fellow of the College, though I can find no note of his admission as such.

Hippocrates D'Otthen, M.D.—A physician of this venerated name, styled in the Annals "vir doctus et

* Athenæ Cantab., vol. ii, p. 269.

practicator bonus," was admitted a Licentiate 4th July, 1589. "In Collegio, præsentibus Dom. Præs. D^re^ Atkins et D^re^ James, aderat Hippocrates et admissus est ad praxin." His real name was Hippocrates D'Otthen. He was a doctor of medicine of the university of Montpelier, and was incorporated on that degree at Oxford, 12th June, 1609. He died 3rd November, 1611, and was buried in the church of St. Clement Danes, where he was commemorated by the following inscription :—

Here lieth the body of HIPPOCRATES DE OTTHEN, nobly descended from the noble family of the Otthens out of Holsatia, Doctor of Physick in the university of Mountpelliers in France, and most worthily incorporated in the university of Oxford. After his first coming into England with his father (who was the Emperor's physician, and sent for over by Queen Elizabeth), he was desired by the Earl of Leicester himself to pertain unto him, in whose service (for many years both at home and abroad in the Low Countries with his Lord) he performed such worthy parts as well in his own faculty, as being employed in other laudable services, that Her Majesty and the State took especial note of his worth. After the decease of the Earl, he was in the same esteem and regard with the Earl of Essex, and by Her Majesty commanded to attend upon him in the wars of France, and afterwards in his prosperous voyage to Cadiz. Returning home (hoping to retire himself to his own practice and a more private life) he was again commanded to go as Physician in service into Ireland, with the Lord Mountjoy (afterwards Earl of Devonshire), her Majesty's Lieutenant in that kingdom. But returning again into England with his Lord, in the beginning of his Majesty's reign, he continued not long, but went as Physician with the Earl of Hartford, his Majesty's Ambassador unto the Arch-duke of Austria and Burgundy in that honourable imployment; and so, returning again into England, he spent the residue of his years with his dear and most vertuous wife Mistress Dorothy Drew, daughter to Master Roger Drew, of Densworth in Sussex, Esq. in great bliss and happiness. And, being a most zealous and penitent Christian, full of years, and, unto his last gasp, of perfect memory, he ended his pilgrimage here on earth, and with alacrity of spirit surrendred his soul into the hands of his Creator, 13th November, 1611. For whose love and memory his late wife (the now lady and wife unto Sir Stephen Thornhurst, of Kent, the most worthy and valorous Knight,) hath caused this monument to be erected.

His relict, Lady Dorothy Thornhurst dying 12th June, 1620, aged 55, was buried in Canterbury Cathedral, where there is a monument to her memory.

Thomas Lake, M.D., was born at Smarden, in Kent, and was the son of James Lake, by his wife Katherine, daughter and heiress of Stephen Bishop of Wrotham. He was matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's College, Cambridge, 8th March, 1557–8, proceeded A.B. 1561, A.M. 1564, M.D. 1571, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th May, 1590. Dr. Lake was member for the port of Hastings in the parliaments which met 8th May, 1572, 23rd November, 1585, and 29th October, 1586. In the latter year articles were exhibited against him to Lord Burghley, and there is a letter from him to that nobleman wherein he complains of his enemies and entreats his lordship's good opinion.* He resided in Fetter Lane, and was buried at St. Dunstan's in the West, on the 26th September, 1595.

John Nowell, M.D., a native of Sussex, a master of arts of Oxford, and a doctor of medicine of Leyden, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 21st May, 1585. We learn from Wood, that "on 27th June, 1585, he supplicated to be incorporated at Oxford on his Leyden degree, but whether he had his option appears not." On the 8th May, 1590, he was elected, and on the 18th admitted a Fellow. He was Censor in 1601; after which I discover no mention of him in the Annals.

Richard Scott, on the 25th September, 1590, was licensed by the College to practise "in mitioribus morbis, quamdiu benè et honestè se gesserit, et accersiverit in gravioribus morbis aliquem Collegarum." He was probably a native of Essex, educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, A.B. 1586, A.M. 1590.

Sir William Paddy, M.D., was a native of Middlesex, educated first at Merchant Taylor's school, and subsequently at St. John's College, Oxford, whence he passed over to Leyden and there proceeded doctor of

* Athenæ Cantab., vol. ii, p. 192.

medicine. He was examined at the College of Physicians for a licence, and approved 23rd December, 1589, but was not sworn and admitted a Licentiate until the 8th May following (1590). He was admitted a Fellow 25th September, 1591. "He stands in the public register of the university," says Wood, "as twice incorporated at Oxford, viz., 22nd October, 1591, and 11th July, 1600." He was Censor in 1595, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, Elect 25th October, 1606, in place of Dr. Langton, deceased; was Consiliarius 1615, 1619, 1621, 1622, 1624, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1633, 1634; and President 1609, 1610, 1611, 1618.

We are told by Wood that Sir William was esteemed one of the prime physicians of his time; was physician to king James I, from whom he received the honour of knighthood, and was highly valued by the chief men of his faculty, especially by Sir Theodore de Mayerne, then confessedly at the head of his profession in London.

Of the esteem in which he was held by his colleagues in the College, our Annals afford abundant proof. One instance may suffice. In 1614, when some members of the College had been required to find arms, Sir William Paddy, accompanied by the registrar, Dr. Lister, was deputed to appear on behalf of the College before the Lord Mayor, the Recorder Sir Henry Montague, and the Court of Aldermen, and plead in virtue of certain Acts of Parliament complete immunity for all the Fellows, Candidates, and Licentiates from the charge of service for men or armour. Sir William argued the point at considerable length, and with so much effect, that the Recorder was convinced, and the immunity claimed was judicially confirmed. A correct Catalogue of the Members of the College, Fellows, Candidates, and Licentiates, then forty-one in number, was requested by the Court, lest others, not of the College, should claim a privilege to which they were not entitled.

Sir William Paddy died in December, 1634, and was

buried in the chapel of St. John's college, Oxford, where a monument has the following inscription :—

Memoriæ Sacrum
GULIELMI PADDÆI, animæ incomparabilis, hujus Collegii Commensalis, doctoratu in Medicinâ, equestris dignitatis splendore ornati: quorum utrique major ipse splendor. Vixit annos LXXX, quando vitâ, quam tamdiu arti suæ debuit, satiatus: vice tot animarum, quas ipse morti eripuerat, tandem poscitur; mortem tamen et tunc quâ licuit elusit, vitæque studuit, quam noluit naturæ, vel ultra arti suæ nisi benefaciendi, debere; Bibliothecam libris adeo instruxit, ut Bodleianam tantum non provocare posset; Organa pneumatica, quæ preces cælo solennius commendarent, sacravit; libras CIↃIↃIↃCCC in chorum erogandas legavit, cum ipse jam cælestem chorum esset aucturus: Insuper CIↃ libras in studiosorum dedit alimenta: cum ea fecisset, quibus quantuscunque angustus est tumulus, Magnæ Britanniæ salus mundum pro suâ arte jussit, bene valere nobisque, quibus adeo benefecit, reliquit tamen plorare.
Obiit Decemb. anno salutis MDCXXXIV.

Sir William left to the College of Physicians twenty pounds, which was paid in March, 1635. His portrait in his doctor's robes is at St. John's College, Oxford, to which it was presented by William Gibbons, M.D., a fellow of that house, and of our own College.*

WILLIAM DUNNE, M.D., was born in London, and was the youngest son of Robert Dunne, by his wife, Anne Branche. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and proceeded M.D. 21st July, 1582. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians

* "Gulielmus Paddy, eques auratus, medicus, socius, ac Collegii aliquoties Præses senectam diem obiit anno 1634, sub initium Decembris. Vir quem Lipsius, Thorius, Mayernius, extra temporis injuriam, editis elogiis posuerunt. Ille suâ ad Brunium medicum nostratem, Harvæi socerum, epistolâ cum Paddæus Leydæ promotus ad suos reverteretur: Thorius in suis de Pæto: ac Mayernius novissimè in elegantissima præfatione ad Muffetti Insecta: quemque meritô suô Parens meus dilexit, coluitque ac in mutuis colloquiis prædicare solebat unice." Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ, authore Bald. Hamey, M.D.

23rd December, 1589, and a Fellow 7th April, 1592. He was Censor in 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, and was certainly dead on the 16th May, 1607. He was appointed Lumleian Lecturer in December, 1602, and he held that office until his death.

William Clarkson, M.D., a student of Broadgates Hall, Oxford, was, on the 13th July, 1590, admitted M.D. as a member of St. John's College in that university. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1592, but never filled any collegiate office, and was probably dead in 1615, as his name is not to be found in the list for that year.

Thomas Moundeford, M.D., was a younger son of Sir Edmund Moundeford, of Feltwell, co. Norfolk, knight. Of his general or medical education I can recover no particulars. Being then a doctor of medicine of Cambridge, he was, on the 9th April, 1593, admitted a Licentiate, and on the 29th January, 1593–4, a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He was Censor in 1595, 1600, 1603, 1604, 1606, 1607, 1608; Elect, 17th June, 1608, in place of Dr. Baronsdale, deceased; Treasurer, 1608; Consiliarius, 1610, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629; and President, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1619, 1621, 1622, 1623.

Dr. Moundeford's death took place in Philip Lane, London, in the house of his son-in-law, Sir John Bramston, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, he being then 84 years old and blind;* but the date of his death does not appear. He was certainly dead 22nd December, 1630, when Dr. Fox was named Elect in his place. His grandson, Sir John Bramston, K.B., characterises him as "a learned and eminent man in that profession (of phisick) as any in that time."†

* "Autobiography of Sir John Bramston," printed for the Camden Society, 1845, p. 15.

† Ibid. p. 7.

Edward Lister, M.D., was one of a family whence sprung four distinguished physicians, viz., the subject of our present notice, Sir Matthew Lister, to be hereafter mentioned, Martin Lister, M.D., and Joseph Lister, M.D. Dr. Edward Lister was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and educated at Eton, whence he was elected in 1574 to King's College, Cambridge, and proceeded A.B. 1579, A.M. 1583, M.D. 1590. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th April, 1593, and a Fellow the 30th September, 1594. He was Censor in 1598, 1599, 1601, 1602, 1610, 1614; Elect 2nd April, 1610; Consiliarius, 1611; Treasurer from 1612 to 1618 inclusive. He was one of the physicians in ordinary to queen Elizabeth and James I. Dr. Lister on the 27th February, 1592–3, married at St. Mary, Aldermanbury, Ann, the relict of John Farmery, doctor of physick. Dr. Lister died 27th March, 1620, and was buried at St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, on the 31st of that month. His wife had been buried there 11th November, 1613.

John Banister was born of parents of good condition, but in what part of the kingdom they lived we are not informed. He studied at Oxford, and eventually entered on the physic line. Aiken says he took a bachelor's degree in medicine in 1573. In July of that year he certainly obtained a licence to practise from the university of Oxford, and, settling about that time at Nottingham, resided there for several years, and was in great repute both as a physician and surgeon. His fame appears to have been at the highest point about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign. He removed to London, and on the 15th February, 1593–4, in obedience to her Majesty's letters to that effect, was licensed by the College of Physicians to practise under the restrictions to be presently mentioned.

Elizabeth R. By the Queen.

Trustie and wel beloved, We greet you well. Whereas we are credibly informed that our well beloved subject, John Banister,

gent., hath of long time practised the art of Chirurgerie in sundry places of this our realme, and also in some service upon the seas, and for his honestie and skilfulness therein was heretofore entertained by our late coosens and counsellours—the Earles of Warwick and Leycester; and understanding that in the exercise of his science he hath always jointlie used the art of Physick with Chirurgerie, and that with such discretion and profit, that there hath not been made any complaint against him, but on the other side divers reports that he hath doone very much good to many persons, and especially in and about our citie of London, where he desireth to end his old yeares in quietness, as I trusteth he shall do, unles he happen to be molested by any of your College by reason of his said practice. In respect of the good report which we have had of his sufficiency and honestie, and for the speciall favour we beare to all men of skill, experience, and good behaviour, we have thought good to require you forthwith, upon the rescript hereof, to take order in yo^r^ College that the said John Banister may be by you and the College licensed and tolerated to practise the science of Physick and Chirurgerie, without any yo^r^ interruption, molestation, or suite, so long as you shall not find any just and apparent cause to the contrary. Whereof we doubt not he will alwayes have an especial care.

Given under o^r^ Signet at o^r^ mannor of Otelands, the xxviii. day of Julie, in the xxxv. yeare of our Reigne.

J. Wood.

"Quibus lectis, visum est universo Collegarum cœtui, ut respectu illarum literarum a suâ Majestate scriptarum tam gratiosè et favorabiliter, permitteretur prædictus Joannes Banister ad praxin: eâ tamen adjectâ conditione, ut in omni graviori morbo, et pleno periculi, unum aliquem ex societate Collegii ut adjutorem sibi in illâ curatione accersat et adjungat."

When or where he died is now unknown, but it was probably in London, as there was a long memorial of him in the church of St. Olave's, Silver-street.

Banister was a voluminous writer, and to him we owe the following works:

A needful, new, and necessary Treatise of Chirurgerie, briefly comprehending the general and particular cure of Ulcers. Lond. 8vo. 1575.

The History of Man, sucked from the Sap of the most approved Anatomists. Nine Books. Lond. fol. 1578.

Compendious Chirurgery; gathered and transcribed especially out of Wecker. Lond. 12mo. 1585.

Antidotary Chirurgical; containing a variety of all sorts of Medicines, &c. Lond. 8vo. 1589. These were collected into six books, and printed (after his death) in London. 4to. 1633.

Mark Ridley, M.D., was the son of Lancelot Ridley, rector of Stretham near Ely, and was baptized there in 1559. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 1580, A.M. 1584. As a master of arts he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th September, 1590. We gather from the Annals that on the 7th April, 1592, he had already taken the degree of doctor of medicine in his own university, but he was not admitted a Fellow of the College until the 28th May, 1594. Immediately after this he proceeded to Russia as physician to the English merchants trading there, and chief physician to the Czar, Bovis Godunoff. For the latter office he was chosen by Lord Burghley, who recommended him as a man learned and expert in his profession. He became a great favourite at the court, and remained in Russia four years. After the death of his royal patient, he was recalled by Queen Elizabeth, and permission was granted him to return to his native country by the Czar's successor, who, at the time of taking leave of Dr. Ridley, gave it to be understood, that if in future any English physician, apothecary, or other learned personage should desire to come to Russia, he might depend upon a kind reception, due maintenance, and a free permission to return home. On Dr. Ridley's return to England, he fixed himself in London; was appointed Censor in 1607, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1615, 1618; Elect, 20th September, 1609, on the death of Dr. Wilkinson; Treasurer, 2nd April, 1610, and again in 1620; Consiliarius, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1616, 1617, 1621. He was dead on the 14th February, 1623–4, when Dr. Gwinne was named Elect in his place. An engraved portrait of Dr. Ridley is extant. We have from his pen—

A Short Treatise of Magnetical Bodies and Motions. 4to. Lond. 1613.

Animadversions on a late work, entitled Magnetical Advertisement: or Observations on the Nature and Properties of the Loadstone. 4to. Lond. 1617.

Thomas Davies, M.D., a Londoner, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 1580, A.M. 1584, M.D. 1591. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 27th June, 1593, and a Fellow, 2nd August, 1594. He was Censor in 1603, 1604, 1611, 1613, and died just before St. Bartholomew's day, 1615. Dr. Davies was appointed on the 5th June, 1607, to succeed Dr. Dunne as Lumleian lecturer, and he held that office to his death, when he was succeeded by Harvey. He was buried at St. Dunstan's in the West, 20th August, 1615.

Stephen Bredwell, a native of Oxford, and a student of medicine (in medicinâ studiosus), but not a graduate, having been twice examined, was, on the 2nd August, 1594, admitted a Licentiate. He took the oath of allegiance to the King at the College as Mr. Bredwell, 11th January, 1610–11. We have from his pen

Helps for Suddain Accidents endangering Life. 8vo. Lond. 1633.

Physick for the Sicknesse commonly called the Plague. 4to. Lond. 1636.

Thomas Fludd, M.D., was a native of London, and a doctor of medicine of Cambridge. He came before the College on the 17th October, 1595, and was granted a qualified licence to practise. "Tho. Fludd, Londin. D. in Medicina Cantabrig examinatur. Fatetur ingenuè se non legisse Galenum, aut ullam illius partem. Injunctum est illi, ut legat Gal. de Elementis, de Temperamentis, de Naturalibus, Facult., de usu Partium. Interim non prohibetur omni modo a praxi, sed tam favorabiliter agitur cum illo, propter illam quam in eo videbamus modestiam, ut quodam modo

permittatur illi ad tempus practicare, eâ tamen lege, ut in omni curâ graviore accersat sibi unum aliquem ex Collegis."

THOMAS TWINE, M.D., was the son of John Twine, of Canterbury; and was admitted a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 6th July, 1560. He was A.B. 18th April, 1564, and became probationer fellow of his college 9th November following. He proceeded A.M. 10th July, 1568, when, applying himself to medicine, he removed to Cambridge, and continued there for a time, but eventually settled at Lewes, where his friend and patron, Thomas, Lord Buckhurst, resided, and where he practised his profession with the greatest success. He was admitted M.B. at Oxford, 10th July, 1593, and shortly afterwards proceeded M.D. at Cambridge. He became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 7th May, 1596; but, as far as I can gather, was never admitted to the Fellowship, notwithstanding the intercession of his patron, Lord Buckhurst, and the decision of the College that he should be so received as soon as the statutes would permit. "1595, April. Ad instantiam honoratissimi viri D. Buckhurst concessum est a Collegio, D. Twine ut cooptetur in Collegium, quamprimum id commode potest fieri, juxta formam statutorum, et interea ut admittatur more permissorum, eo favore, quo hactenus excipimus sui similes."

Dr. Twine died at Lewes, 1st August, 1613, aged 70, and was buried in the chancel of St. Peter's and Mary's Westout, in that town. A brass plate was soon afterwards fixed against the chancel wall, with the following inscription :—

In obitum Clarissimi viri Thomæ Twynne,
Artium et Medicinæ Doctoris,
Quondam Socii C.C.C. in Universitate Oxon.

Viderat Hippocrates extinctum funere Twynum,
Ossaque sub tenui pulvere tecta solo :

Nunc mihi pro morbis (inquit) curisque levandis
Istius ex sacro pulvere, pulvis erit;
Mortuus expellet morbos, in pharmaca versus,
Et cinis in cineres iste valebit, ait.
Quo minus hic superest medicus magis undique regnat
Morbus, et ultorem gaudet abesse suum:
Scilicet hic tegitur Twynnus, qui noster alumnus,
Heu jacet hic sæcli flosque decusque sui.
Orba suo Medico Sussexia languet, et anno
Hoc prope fatali quo perit ille perit.
Tam clarum ingenio Medicum (mihi crede) virumque,
Quem tulit hæc ætas, vix dabit ulla sequens.

"Dr. Twine," says Wood,* "was the friend of Dee and Allen, and was no less eminent in his time as an astrologer than a physician." He was a voluminous writer and translator, but most of his works, being astrological, need not here be enumerated. He translated the 11th, 12th, and 13th books of Virgil's Æneid to complete the work commenced, but left unfinished, by Thomas Phaer. This was published by Dr. Twine in 1584, "and proves him," says Wood, "to have been a tolerable English poet." His strictly medical publications are—

New Counsel against the Plague. 8vo. Lond. Translated from Peter Drouet.

Physick against Fortune, as well prosperous as adverse. 8vo. Lond. 1579. Translated from F. Petrark.

Gabriel Pope, M.D., a native of Kent, and a doctor of medicine of Leyden, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 3rd September, 1594, and a Fellow 13th July, 1596. He was Censor in 1614. His name is not in the complete list of the College for 1628.

Raphael Thorius, M.D., a Belgian born, who had spent some time at Oxford, where he made considerable progress in the study of medicine, but took no degree, having passed over to Leyden, graduated there, and, returning to this country, settled in London. He was

* Athenæ Oxon., vol. i, p. 329.

summoned before the College of Physicians for illegal practice, was fined, and then, undergoing the usual examinations, was approved, and on the 23rd December, 1596, admitted a Licentiate. Wood* tells us "that he practiced his faculty with good success, and was in his time accounted Coryphæus Medici Gregis, and, as a physician famous, so no vulgar poet. The works that he hath written are many, but none were published till after his death, the titles of some of which follow :—

Hymnus Tabaci sive de Paeto, libri duo. Lond. 8vo. 1627.
Cheimonopegnia. Lond. 1627.
Epistolæ duæ de Isaaci Casauboni Morbi Mortisque Causâ. At the end of Casaubon's Epistles, as published by Gronovius, 4to. 1638.

"In the first of Charles I., when the plague raged in London, he acted more for the public (by exposing his person too much) than his own dear concern. Wherefore, being deeply infected with that disease, he died of it in his house in the parish of St. Benet Fincke, in July or August, 1625, but where he was buried I know not, unless in the church or churchyard of that parish."

Richard Palmer, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Cambridge. As a member of Christ College he proceeded A.B. 1579, when, removing to Peterhouse, he commenced A.M. 1583. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College 9th April, 1593, being then only master of arts. Where or when he graduated M.D. is not stated. He was admitted a Fellow 25th February, 1596–7 ; was Censor 1599, 1600, 1605, 1608, 1611, 1612, 1616, 1617, 1619 ; Elect 9th April, 1616, in place of Dr. Forster, deceased ; Treasurer, 1621 to 1624 inclusive ; Consiliarius, 1624 ; President, 1620. He was certainly dead on the 19th April, 1625. Dr. Palmer must have stood high in the estimation of his contemporaries, for he and Dr. Gifford were called to prince Henry, the eldest son of James I.,

* Athenæ Oxon., vol. i, p. 422.

when the physicians in attendance were at variance as to the treatment. The particulars are curious, and may be here inserted from the "Desiderata Curiosa." I may premise that Sir Theodore de Mayerne was first physician to the King and Queen, and possessed of their entire confidence. Dr. Atkins was also physician to the King, and had recently been President of the College. Dr. Hamond was physician in ordinary to the prince himself, and Dr. Butler, who was famed as much for his eccentricities as his skill, had been summoned from Cambridge where he resided.

"6th November, 1612. Dr. Atkins, a physician of London, famous for his practyce, honestie, and learninge, was sent for to assiste the rest in the cure. He (the Prince) got worse, whereupon bleedinge was again proposed by Dr. Mayerne and the favourers thereof, alledging that in this case of extremity they must (if they meant to save his life) proceed in the cure as though he was some meane person. This was not agreed to, and next day the physicians, chirurgeons, and apothecaryes seemed to be dismayed as men perplexed, yet the most part were of opinion that the crisis was to be seene before a final dissolution. This day a cock was cloven by the backe, and applyed to the soles of his feete. But in vayne. Shortly after it was announced that all hope was gone. His Majesty then gave leave and absolute power to Dr. Mayerne to do what he woulde of himselfe without advice of the rest; but the doctor did not, it seems, like this, for hee, weighing the greatness of the cure, and the eminencye of the danger, would not for all that adventure to doe anythinge of himself without the advice of the rest, saying that it should never be said in after ages that he had kylled the kynge's eldest sonne. Bleeding was again proposed by Mayerne, but Drs. Hamond, Butler, and Atkins could not agree about it, instead of which they doubled and tripled the cordials. Then came to assist the rest Dr. Palmer and Dr. Giffard, famous physicians for their honestie and learninge. The result of

this consultation was *diascordium*, which was given in the presence of many honourable gentlemen." The prescription, however, was of no avail, and the unfortunate Prince died shortly after.

DANIEL CELERIUS, a German, who is styled in the Annals "Vir doctus et modestus," was admitted a Licentiate 3rd June, 1597.

THOMAS HOOD, M.D., was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1577–8, A.M. 1581, and in 1585 had a licence to practise physic from the university. In 1590 he was residing in Abchurch Lane, London.* Subsequently he took the degree of doctor of medicine, but in what university is not stated. He was cited before the College, and having been examined by the President and Censors, and approved, was admitted a Licentiate 5th August, 1597. He was better known as a mathematical lecturer and teacher in London, than as a physician. He was the author of—

The Use of the Celestial Globe in Plano, set foorth in two Hemispheres, &c. 4to. London, 1590.

Pet. Ramas his Geometrie translated. 8vo. London, 1590.

The Use of the Jacob's Staffe. To this is annexed

The Use of the Crosse Staffe. 4to. London, 1590.

The Use of both the Globes, Cælestiall and Terrestriall, most plainly delivered in forme of a Dialogue. 8vo. London, 1592.

The Mariner's Guide, set forth in form of a Dialogue, wherein the Use of the plain Sea Card is briefly delivered. 4to. London, 1592.

A Regiment for the Sea, containing verie necessary Matters for all sorts of Men and Travellers, with a Discourse touching the five several Wayes to Cattay. 4to. London, 1596.

The Making and Use of the Geometricall Instrument called a Sector, whereby many necessarie Geometricall Conclusions may be mechanically performed with great expedition, ease, and delight. 4to. London, 1598.

JOHN ARGENT, M.D., was a native of Essex, bred at Peterhouse, Cambridge, as a member of which he pro-

* Athenæ Cantab., vol. ii, p. 270.

ceeded A.B. 1591. On the 25th February, 1596–7, he was admitted a Licentiate, and on the 26th July, 1597, being then, as our Annals state, a doctor of medicine of Cambridge, he was elected, and on the 16th September next ensuing actually admitted, a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He was Censor in 1601, 1602, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1619; Elect, 10th April, 1620, on the death of Dr. Craige, senior; Consiliarius, 1623, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1639; and President, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633. Dr. Argent died and was buried at Broxbourne, in Hertfordshire, in May, 1643, to which place he had retired some years previously.*

Edward Jordan, M.D., was born at High Halden, co. Kent, in 1569, and was educated at Oxford, probably at Hart hall. He took his degree of M.D. at Padua about the year 1591; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 7th November, 1595; and a Fellow 22nd December, 1597. He subsequently removed from London to Bath, where he spent the remainder of his life; and, dying 7th January, 1632, ætat. 63, was buried in the Abbey church of that city. Guidott terms him a learned, candid, and sober physician, and our Annals mention his examinations with the highest encomiums. He was the author of—

A briefe Discourse of a Disease called the Suffocation of the Mother, written upon occasion which hath beene of late taken thereby to suspect possession of an evill spirit, or some such like super-

* Dr. Hamey supplies us with the following sketch of Dr. Argent: "Fuerat magnum Collegii nostri columen, aptusque adeò rebus gerendis, ut pulvinaris honore reliquisque præsidendi ornamentis octies insignitus sit; fuerat moderatione summâ et ratione, simulque statutorum religiosus vindex: fuerat idem dignitatis medicæ cultor minus negligens, postremusque Præsidum cum Foxio, qui in equis, cum ephippiis suis, ægrotos invisebant. Fuerat denique memor istius intervalli, quod ab negotiis hujus vitæ, meditatio mortis sibi vendicat; eòque rus se contulerat, septem minimum annos ante excessum, ibidemque sepultus est."

naturall power, wherein is declared that divers strange actions and passions of the body of man which in the common opinion are imputed to the Divell have their true natural causes, and do accompanie this disease. 4to. Lond., 1603.

A Discourse of Natural Baths and Mineral Waters. 4to. Lond., 1631.

JOSEPH JEESOP, M.D., was born at Sutton, co. Kent, about 1561, educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's College, Cambridge, in 1579 ; and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 1583, and A.M. 1587. Being then, as our Annals state, a doctor of medicine of Cambridge, of more than four years' standing, he was, on the 22nd December, 1597, admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He probably died before St. John Baptist day, 1604, for his name is not in the College list of that date.

JOHN GIFFARD, M.D., a native of Wiltshire, probably educated at Winchester, and a master of arts of Oxford, was on the 8th May, 1598, admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and on the 7th December, 1598, was created doctor of medicine at Oxford, as a member of New College. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians on the 22nd of the same month (December, 1598) ; was Censor in 1602, 1609, 1617, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1625 ; Elect, 10th April, 1620, on the death of Dr. Lister ; Treasurer, 1626, 1627, 1634, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1640 ; Consiliarius, 1632, 1633, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646 ; and President, 1628. He died at an advanced age in 1647, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church of Hornchurch, Essex, on the 27th September in that year. Dr. Giffard was the intimate friend and physician of Camden, the antiquary, and attended him during two very severe illnesses—the one in 1609, the other in 1620. Both were attacks of hæmorrhage, the latter hæmoptysis, which went to such an extent that he was left (as we are told) in a manner dead and deprived of all sense.

Dr. Giffard took from him seven ounces of blood, and cured him of that attack; but he was seized with paralysis, 16th August, 1622, and, never recovering from its effects, died very shortly after.*

THOMAS GOOCH, M.D., a native of Suffolk, and a doctor of medicine of Basle, of six years' standing, was examined, approved, and on the 25th June, 1599, admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, "sed cum certis quibusdam conditionibus," the nature of which is not specified in the Annals. Dr. Gooch probably practised his profession in Norfolk. Among the benefactors to the Children's or Boys' Hospital at Norwich, we read, "1631. Tho: Gooch, M.D. of Hellesden, gave 100*l.* and another 100*l.* after the death of Mary his wife."

DANIEL SELIN, M.D., was a Londoner, educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. He proceeded A.B. 1579, A.M. 1583; then removed to Christ's College, and commenced M.D. as a member of that house, 1591. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 3rd July, 1599, but never filled any col-

* Dr. Hamey draws Dr. Giffard's character in the following words. "In vitæ instituto, sociis suis se semper dignè dedit: senes juvenesque reverentiâ et dignatione, atque omnes singulari modestiâ devinciens: quippe ut majorum natu famam sacrosanctam habebat: ita juniorum laudes quàm maximè auctas cupiebat. Utque ipse olim senum consilio atque authoritate nixus fæliciter emerserat, ita senex demereri juventutem, judicabat gratitudinis esse suæ atque humanitatis. Hinc accersitus ad ægrum, ne tyronis quidem medici prius vocati operam, ullo unquam indicio visus est levare; nec officiosè redire solitus nisi sollicitaretur: nec de industriâ prævertere adventum alterius, aut mox agenda præpropere suggerere, quasi socii opellâ facilè cavendum esset, præterquam ad scribendum; aut denique ullo modo per artes ab arte alienas, subdolè laudem lucrumque aucupari; quinimmò ne juvenis ullius opem, post suam senis desiderari stomachabatur, noverat res ejusmodi rarius expendi ad trutinam rectæ rationis didicerat dudum, quam obstetrix aliqua, compotrix nutrixve, quàm ancillula aliquando, vel anicula momenta versent horum negotiorum."

legiate office. He died, as we learn from the Annals, on the 19th March, 1614–5.

Francis Herring, M.D., a native of Nottinghamshire, educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, proceeded A.B. 1585, A.M. 1589. On the 3rd July, 1599, being then a doctor of medicine of Cambridge of two years' standing, he was admited a Fellow of the College of Physicians. I meet with him as Censor in 1609, 1618, 1620, 1623, 1624, 1626, 1627. He was named an Elect 5th June, 1623, in place of Dr. John Frier, deceased, and himself dying in the early part of 1628, was succeeded as Elect by William Clement, M.D. He was the author of—

Poema Gratulatorium in Ingressum R. Jacobi. 4to. Lond. 1603.

A Modest Defence of the Caveat given to the Wearers of Impoisoned Amulets, or Preservatives from the Plague. 4to. Lond. 1604.

Preservatives against the Plague, or Directions and Advertisements for this time of Pestilential Contagion, &c. 4to. Lond. 1605.

Pietas Pontificis. 4to. Lond. 1606.

Robert Shereman, M.D., was born in Essex, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as a member of which he graduated A.B. 1579, A.M. 1583. On the 2nd April, 1599, being then a doctor of medicine of four years' standing, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and a Fellow the 7th September following.

John Craige, M.D., was born in Scotland, and was the third son of the eminent lawyer, Sir Thomas Craige, of Riccarton, whose treatise De Feudis is considered one of the noblest monuments of the legal literature of Scotland. He graduated doctor of medicine at Basle, settled in his native country, and became first physician to James VI of Scotland. Dr. Craige accompanied that monarch to this country,

on his accession to the throne of England, and was here continued in the same office. On the 2nd April, 1604, he appeared before the College in his capacity of physician in ordinary to the King, was examined, approved, and elected a Fellow, and was promised admission as such on the first vacancy that occurred. He was at the same time sworn, and allowed all privileges, as if already admitted. On the 25th June, 1604, on the death of Dr. Muffett, he was actually admitted. Dr. Craige was incorporated at Oxford, on his doctor's degree, 30th August, 1605; was named an Elect 11th December, 1605; was Consiliarius in 1609 and 1617; and was certainly dead on the 10th of April, 1620, when Dr. Argent was chosen an Elect in his place.

Dr. Craige was probably the person who gave Napier of Murchieston the first hint which led to his great discovery of logarithms. Wood* tells us, that "one Dr. Craig, a Scotchman, coming out of Denmark into his own country, called upon John Neper, Baron of Murcheston, near Edinburgh, and told him, among other discourses, of a new invention in Denmark (by Logomontanus as 'tis said), to save the tedious multiplication and division in astronomical calculations. Neper being solicitous to know further of him concerning this matter, he could give no other account of it, than that it was by proportional numbers, which hint Neper taking, he desired him at his return to call upon him again. Craig, after some weeks had passed, did so, and Neper then showed him a rude draft that he called 'Canon mirabilis Logarithmorum,' which, with some alterations, was printed in 1614."

Dr. Craige attended king James I. in his last illness, but gave great offence at court, as we learn from bishop Burnet, for entertaining and giving free expression to the opinion that his royal patient had been poisoned. The facts as recorded afford a curious

* Athenæ Oxon. vol. i, p. 469.

instance of the officious interference of friends in medical affairs, and may be here inserted. "The duchess of Buckingham, the Tuesday before the king died, would needs make use of a receipt she had approved, but, being without the privity of the physicians, occasioned so much discontent in Dr. Craige, that he uttered some plain speeches, for which he was commanded out of court; the duke himself, as some say, complaining to the sick king of the words he spoke." This affair gave rise to a notion that the king had been poisoned, and Mr. Mead, in a letter to Sir M. Stuteville, says, "I am told for certain that Friday at night, 'till the hour of his death, his tongue was swoln so big in his mouth, that either he could not speak at all or not to be understood. Certain it is that this plaster gave great offence to the king's physicians, and gave rise to a variety of reports." From the account given of the plaster in the "Aulicus Coquinariæ," it was obtained from a country doctor, who was not aware that it was intended for the king. The examination of his majesty's body presented some curious appearances, and led to some amusing remarks. Upon opening the head it was found so very full of brains that they could not keep them from spilling, "a great mark of his infinite judgment;" but "his blood was wonderfully tainted with melancholy, and the corruption thereof was the supposed cause of his death."

MATTHEW GWINNE, M.D., was born in London, but descended from an ancient family in Wales. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and in 1574 was elected a scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, of which house he afterwards became perpetual fellow. In 1582 he was made regent master, and was appointed to read lectures on music. He was chosen junior proctor in 1588, and in September 1592, was the first replier in a disputation held at Oxford for the entertainment of queen Elizabeth. Having studied medicine

ten years, he proceeded M.B. 17th July, 1593, and the same day was actually created M.D. by virtue of two letters from the chancellor of the university, Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst. In 1595, by leave of his college, he attended Sir Henry Unton, ambassador from queen Elizabeth to the French court, in quality of his physician.

On the foundation of Gresham college, Dr. Gwinne was chosen its first professor of physic, he being one of two nominated by the university of Oxford, and having a further recommendation from the lord chancellor Egerton. At the commencement of the lectures in Michaelmas term, 1598, he began with an oration in praise of the founder and the institution, which with another, delivered in Hilary term following, on the same subjects, was afterwards printed. Dr. Gwinne was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1600; Candidate 25th June, 1604; and Fellow, 22nd December, 1605. He was Censor in 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1616, 1620; Registrar, 22nd December, 1608, and again in 1627; Elect, 14th February, 1623–4. He was appointed physician to the Tower in the beginning of 1605. In August of the same year, James I. with his queen and the whole court, visited Oxford, and were entertained for three days with academical exercises of all kinds. Among the rest the two following medical questions were proposed for disputation.

"An mores nutricum a puerulis cum lacte imbibantur? Negatur."

"An frequens suffitus nicotianæ exoticæ sit sanis salubris? Negatur."

The respondent was Sir William Paddy, the king's physician, and the opponents Dr. Gwinne and others. The king's inveterate dislike to tobacco is well known, and Dr. Gwinne was politic enough to express his sentiments fully upon that subject, when the trial of skill was over. In the evening of the same day, a Latin comedy, entitled "Vertumnus, sive annus re-

currens," written by Dr. Gwinne (and published by him in 1607), was acted at Magdalen College.* Dr. Gwinne, in September, 1607, resigned his professorship at Gresham college, probably upon marriage. After this he continued to practise physic in London with great reputation. In 1620 he was appointed one of the commissioners for garbling tobacco—for the king, full of suspicions of the weed, and attentive to the health of his subjects, caused directions to be drawn up for picking and sorting this commodity—in which one of the faculty was, among persons of other professions, to be concerned. Dr. Gwinne died in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, and as Wood correctly states, in 1627, not as Ward would have us believe, in or after 1639, and the time of his death must have been October, or the early part of November, for, at the general election for that year (30th September, 1627) Dr. Gwinne was appointed Registrar, and on 20th November, 1627, Dr. Fox was appointed to that office "in locum defuncti D^ris^ Gwinne." The following works of Dr. Gwinne, in addition to the two already mentioned, namely the Vertumnus, and the introductory lectures at Gresham college, are still extant:

Epicedium in obitum illustrissimi herois Henrici Comitis Derbiensis. Oxon. 1593.

Nero, Tragœdia nova. Lond. 1603.

Oratio in Laudem Musices, in Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors.

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* "Vertumnus sive annus recurrens, Oxonii, 29 Augusti, Anno 1605, coram Jacobo Rege, Henrico Principe, proceribus a Johannensibus in scena recitatus, ab uno scriptus phrasi comica prope tragicis senariis 4to. 1607." Malone in his notes to Macbeth gives a curious account of a long search for the origin of the Shakspeare idea of the witches in Macbeth, and finds it in this interlude: he adds, "to the Latin play of Vertumnus by Dr. Matthew Gwinne which was acted before the king by some of the students of St. John's, we are indebted for the long sought for interlude performed at St. John's Gate, for Dr. Gwinne has annexed it to his Vertumnus."

Aurum non aurum, sive Adversaria in assertoren Chemiæ sed veræ Medicinæ desertorem, Fran. Anthonium. Lond. 1611.

Verses in English, French, and Italian.

A Book of Travels.

Letters concerning Chymical and Magical Secrets.

Ward gives the following summary of Dr. Gwinne's character. "He was a man of quick parts, a lively fancy, and poetic genius, had read much, was well versed in all sorts of polite literature, accurately skilled in the modern languages, and much valued for his knowledge and success in the practice of physic. But his Latin was formed upon a wrong taste, which led him from the natural and beautiful simplicity of the antients into points of wit, affected jingle, and scraps of sentences detached from the old authors, a custom which at that time began too much to prevail both here and abroad. And he seems to have contracted this humour gradually, as it grew more in vogue, for his 'Oratio in Laudem Musices' is not so deeply tinged with it as his 'Orationes duæ,' spoken many years afterwards in Gresham college."

Thomas Rawlins, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Cambridge (Clare Hall), of 1599, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 17th March, 1600. Having refused to pay the annual fees due to the College, he was, on the 31st January, 1601–2, interdicted practice. He soon, however, made his submission, and was admitted a Candidate some time in 1604, and a Fellow 22nd December, 1605.*

* A difficulty had existed as to his admission to the fellowship, but this was removed by the following letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury:

"To my very loving friends, Mr. D. Langton, presid. of the College of Phisitions, and the rest of the fellowshipp.—After my very hearty com. Whereas I have heertofore written unto you, that you should be very carefull whome you did hereafter admitt into yo^{r} Societie, and that in no wise they should be either popish Recusants or schismatical persons, w^{ch} I still insist upon, requiring you to be careful in that behalfe; yet, forasmuch as Mr. Rawlins, whom I named in my former letter, hath since given me good

Edward Elwin, M.D., was born in Norfolk, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which society he was elected a fellow in 1586. He proceeded A.B. 1583–4, A.M. 1587, M.D. 1595, and resigned his fellowship in 1598. He was admitted a Licentiate, 20th December, 1602; a Candidate, 5th October, 1604; and a Fellow of our College, 22nd December, 1605. In 1609 he held the appointment of physician to the royal household.

Thomas Percival was an Extra-Licentiate of the College, but the date of his letters testimonial is not recorded. He was summoned before the College 6th July, 1606, for practising in London, when he produced his licence from the President and three Elects, and was ordered to present himself at the next *comitia*. There is no record of his having done so, and, as he is not again mentioned in the Annals it is probable that he forthwith returned to the country.

William Conway, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Caen, in Normandy, who had some time before obtained letters testimonial as an Extra-Licentiate (but when is not stated and I meet with no earlier mention of him), was summoned before the Censors' board, 1st August, 1606, and admonished to desist from practice in London. Dr. Conway was incorporated doctor of medicine at Oxford 14th July, 1612.

satisfaction in those things whereon I grounded my first dislike of him, I can be contented that, notwithstanding my said former letter, you do now show unto him yo^{r} lawfull favour as his meritts in his profession shall require. And, least the said Lre. remaining in yo^{r} custody might be a staine heerafter to his reputation, I pray you send the same unto me againe by this bearer, without any farther publishing thereof: and keep this my second letter as a testimony of my duty in requiring yo^{r} care as is aforesaid. And so, referring the premises to yo^{r} grave consideration, I com'itt you unto the tuition of Almighty God. At Lambeth this xith of Decemb. 1605.

"Yo^{r} very loving frend. R. Cant."

Jacob Domingo, M.D., was cited before the College 6th December, 1605, for practising in London, when he produced his letters testimonial as an Extra-Licentiate. He appeared before the Censors' board, 5th September, 1606, and having been examined and approved, was admitted a Licentiate at the *comitia majora* of the 1st October following.

Thomas Hearne, M.D., was a native of Lincolnshire, educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded master of arts. He graduated doctor of medicine at Padua (probably incorporated at one of our own universities), was admitted a Candidate 25th June, 1604, and a Fellow of the College 20th October, 1606. He was Censor in 1609. His name is often spelt Heron.

Sir Matthew Lister, M.D., was born at Thornton, in Yorkshire, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, of which house he was a fellow. He took the degree of doctor of medicine at Basle; was incorporated at Oxford, 15th May, 1605, and at Cambridge in 1608. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians the 25th March, 1605, and a Fellow the 5th June, 1607. He was Censor in 1608, and was appointed an Elect 10th May, 1625. Wood incorrectly states that he at length became President. He was, continues Wood, a retainer to Mary, the incomparable Countess of Pembroke, whose estates he managed for her best advantage; physician to Anne of Denmark, the consort of king James I, and physician in ordinary to king Charles I, from whom he received the honour of knighthood, at Oatlands, 11th October, 1636. Sir Matthew Lister lived to extreme old age; but several years before his death, which occurred in December, 1656, æt. 92, he had given up practice, left London, and retired to Burwell, near Louth, in Lincolnshire, where he was buried.*

* "Matthæus Lister, eques auratus et medicus celeberrimus,

WILLIAM HARVEY, M.D.—This distinguished physician, the greatest physiologist the world has seen, and the brightest ornament of our College, was the eldest son of Thomas Harvey, of Folkestone, Kent, by his second wife, Joan, daughter of Thomas Halke, of Haslingleigh, in the same county.* He was born at Folkestone on the 1st or 2nd of April, 1578. His father† was a yeoman," yeoman Cantianus," in substantial circumstances, and brought up a large family, ten in number, five of whom became merchants of note and substance in the city of London. Our future physician was placed, when ten years of age, at the Grammar school of Canterbury, and there imbibed his preliminary knowledge of Latin and Greek. In May, 1593, being

urbe et praxi relictâ; rus, otii honesti causâ, concessit. Ibi nonagesimum vitæ annum attigit, eamque demum Burwellæ, in agro Lincolniensi, satur omnium, omniumque in hoc libello, natu maximus finiit, decimo nono calend: Januarii 1656." Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ authore Bald: Hamey.

* H. B. Wilson's History of the Parish of St. Laurence Pountney, 4to. Lond., 1831, where, at p. 228, there is a pedigree of the Harvey family.

† Thomas Harvey, of Folkestone, the father of the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born in 1549, and died 12th June, 1623, aged 74. He married first Jane, daughter of William Jenkins, by whom he had an only child, a daughter, Julian, who became the wife of Thomas Cullen, of Kent. Their two sons are mentioned in their uncle, Dr. William Harvey's, will, and are left one hundred pounds apiece. Thomas Harvey married secondly, on the 21st January, 1576–7, Joan, the daughter of Thomas Halke, of Haslingleigh, co Kent, and had by her seven sons and two daughters, of whom the physician was the eldest. She died long before her husband, on the 8th November, 1605, and is buried in Folkestone church. On the flagstone over her is a brass, with the following inscription:

A.D. 1605, Nov. 8. Dyed in ye 50th year of her age,
Joan, wife of Thomas Harvey: mother of 7 sons and 2 daughters.
A goodly harmless woman, a chaste loveing wife,
a charitable quiet neighbour, a cõfertable friendly matron,
a prudent diligent huswife, a careful tender harted mother,
deere to her husband, reverensed by her children,
beloved of her neighbours, elected of God,
whose soule rest in heaven, her body in this grave,
to her a happy advantage, to hers an unhappy loss.

then 16 years of age, he was entered a pensioner of Caius College, Cambridge. "Gul. Harvey, filius Thomæ Harvey, yeoman Cantianus ex oppido Folkston, educatus in ludo literario Cantuar. natus annos 16, admissus pensionarius minor in commeatum scholarium ultimo die Maii, 1593." (Reg. Coll. Caii Cantabr.) He took the first degree in arts in 1597, and, having selected physic for his profession, left Cambridge about the year 1598, and, travelling through France and Germany, betook himself to Padua, then the most celebrated school of medicine in the world. Fabricius ab Aquâpendente was then professor of anatomy; John Thomas Minadous, professor of medicine, and Julius Casserius, professor of surgery. The lectures of these, and of the other eminent men who then adorned that noble school, Harvey attended with the utmost diligence. From the first he attracted the marked notice of his teachers, who, high as was the estimate they had formed of his abilities and attainments, were nevertheless surprised at the accuracy and extent of knowledge which he evinced in the examinations preparatory to his doctor's degree. This was conferred upon him 25th April, 1602, and his diploma, which is among the MSS. of the College,* bears the following extraordinary terms of approbation; "in quo quidem examine adeo mirificè et excellentissimè se gessit, talemque ac tantam ingenii, memoriæ, et doctrinæ vim ostendit, ut expectatione, quam de se apud omnes concitaverat, longissimè superatâ, a prædictis exc^{mis} doctoribus unanimiter et concorditer, cunctisque suffragiis, ac eorum nemine penitus atque penitus discrepante aut dissentiente, nec hesitante quidem, idoneus et sufficientissimus in artibus et medicinâ fuerit judicatus."

Harvey then returned to England, was incorporated at Cambridge, and, settling in London, in November, 1604, married a daughter of Dr. Launcelot Browne, a fellow of the College, and physician to queen Eliza-

* It was presented to the College by Mr. Beauvoir, of Canterbury, 30th September, 1766.

beth. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 5th October, 1604, and a Fellow 5th June, 1607. On the 25th February, 1608–9, having been strongly recommended by the king (James I.), by Dr. Atkins, the President, and several senior fellows of the College, Harvey was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital. The appointment at this time was by way of reversion, and was to take effect on the resignation or decease of Dr. Wilkinson, who then filled that office. Dr. Wilkinson died in the following summer, and Harvey was formally installed in the active duties of his office on the 13th October, 1609. He was Censor in 1613, and again in 1625, 1629. In 1615 (the week after St. Bartholomew's day) he was appointed Lumleian lecturer, an office then held not for a definite period only, but for life. Harvey commenced his lectures in April, 1616, and is generally supposed to have expounded on this occasion those original and complete views of the circulation of the blood, which have rendered his name immortal. Harvey's MS. notes of these lectures "Prælectiones anatomicæ universales per me Gulielmum Harveium, medicum Londinensem, anatom. et chirurg. professor, Anno Dom. 1616, ætatis 37: prælect. April, 1617," are in the British Museum.* It was not, however, until 1628 that he gave his views to the world at large, in his celebrated treatise entitled "Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis:" 4to. Francof. ad Mœn., having then, as he states in the preface, for nine years and more, gone on demonstrating the subject before his auditory at the College of Physicians, illustrating it by new and additional arguments, and freeing it from the objections raised by the skilful among anatomists. He continued his lec-

* This MS. was in the British Museum in 1766, when Dr. Lawrence wrote the Life of Harvey prefixed to the College edition of Harvey's works, but it had long been mislaid, as was stated by Dr. Willis in 1847, and by Dr. Rolleston in his Harveian Oration of 1873, pp. 70, 71, and has only recently been recovered.

tures for many successive years; in 1630 and probably in 1631 they were interrupted by his attendance on the Duke of Lenox "in his travels beyond the sea." They were undoubtedly so for some consecutive years anterior to the surrender of Oxford to the parliamentary forces (July, 1646), when Harvey was in close attendance on the king, and was, moreover, engaged in the performance of his duties as warden of Merton College. To Harvey the College of Physicians stands indebted, for enforcing, by expensive legal proceedings, the due payment of the lecturer's salary from the heirs of Lord Lumley. Under date 24th November, 1640, I find the following entry in the Annals:— "Dr. Harvey petit licentiam, ut, nomine Collegii, hæredes et successores illustrissimi Baronis de Lumley in jus vocaret, pro recuperando salario chirurgico et anatomico, ab eodem Domino concesso. Data est venia." The political disturbances of the time, and Harvey's absence with the king, probably prevented his carrying out his object. The next memorandum having reference to this subject is the following:— "Maii ultimo, 1647. A letter was read from Dr. Harvey, where he desired the College to grant him a letter of attorney to one Thomson to sue for the anatomical stipend. It was presently generally granted, and shortly after sent him under the common seal." From a MS. of Dr. Goodall's in the College,* we gather that Harvey expended at least five hundred pounds in various suits on this subject, which, however, was not finally settled till some time after his death, and then at the expense of Sir Charles Scarburgh, his successor in the lectureship.

Soon after Harvey's election as Lumleian lecturer he was appointed physician extraordinary to James I. The exact date of this appointment is not known, and the statement made in most of the biographies of this distinguished man rests on a letter from the king to Harvey himself, dated 3rd February, 1623, in which

* MS. No. 178, f. 9.

it is spoken of as a thing foregone—that had taken place some time before. Greater precision than this is, however, attainable, and we may affirm without hesitation that the appointment was already made in 1618. In that year the "Pharmacopœia Londinensis" was first published, and Harvey's name appears as "Medicus Regius juratus." In 1623 (3rd February) the king, as a mark of singular favour to Harvey, gave him permission to consult with the ordinary physicians concerning his health, and promised to constitute him one of that number on the first vacancy, which, however, did not take place for some years, not until long after the death of James, and when his son Charles I. had already occupied the throne for some five or six years. Harvey was named Elect 3rd December, 1627; Treasurer of the College in 1628, and was re-elected in 1629; but on the 3rd December of that year he resigned this office, having been commanded by the king to attend the young Duke of Lenox in his travels on the continent. "1629, Dec. iii. Hoc ipso die, congregatis Electis in ædibus D. Harvey Thesaurarii, post splendidum convivium, D^r. Harvey petiit veniam abdicandi se munere Thesaurarii, propter necessariam profectionem mandatam ipsi ab Rege in partes transmarinas. Ita ex consilio et consensu D. Præsidentis et Electorum accepta est renunciatio ejus." On the 21st January following he announced his approaching departure to the president and governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital, who thereupon appointed a deputy to perform the physician's duties during his absence. Harvey was probably absent from England about a year, or rather more, and almost immediately after his return was sworn in as physician in ordinary to the king and to the king's household. I see in the Annals under date 22 December, 1630, "cum Dr. Harvye jam sit factus Medicus Regius ordinarius eoque nomine in Collegio sit supernumerarius," and on the 4th April, 1631, that he had just then been appointed "Medicus

Regius pro hospitio regio," and Sir James Paget, in his "Records of Harvey," gives an extract from the Journals of St. Bartholomew's hospital, 25th April, 1631, in which he is described as "late sworne Phisicon in ordinary for his Ma^ts^ Household, w^th^ the yerly stipend thereunto nowe belonginge."*

Harvey's duties at court interfered with his attendance at Saint Bartholomew's, and on the 19th January, 1632–3, the hospital court deputed Dr. Andrewes (physician in reversion) to supply his place, it being distinctly understood that Harvey should not thereby be prejudiced in his yearly fee, or in any other respect whatsoever. Harvey, as we learn from Aubrey, accompanied Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, in capacity of physician, in the extraordinary embassy to the emperor in 1636. He returned with the ambassador at the end of the year, and was thenceforward fully occupied by his attendance on the court. I meet with but few notices of him in the Annals for some years after this period, with none indeed but those already

* The following was copied by Mr. Peter Cunningham from the Letter Book of the Lord Steward's Office:—"Charles R. Whereas wee have beene graciously pleased to admit Doctor Harvey into the place of Phisicôn in Ordinary to our Royal Person our will and pleasure is that you give order for the set'ling a dyett of three dishes of meate a meale with all incidents thereunto belonginge upon him the said Doctor Harvey and the same to begin from the seaventeenth day of July last past and to continue during the time that the said Doctor Harvey shall hould and enjoy the sayd place of Physicôn in ordinary to our royall p'son: for w^ch^ this shal be your warrant. Given at our Court at Whitehall the vjth of December 1639. To our right trustie and wel beloved Councillors Sir Henry Vane and Sir Thomas Jermyn Knts Treasurer and Comptroller of our Household or to either of them."

"In the same Collection of Letters and Warrants is a contemporary copy of a Royal Sign Manual Warrant, addressed to the Comptroller of the Household, and dated 'at our manor of York 25 Sept^r^ 1640' by which the King gives £200 a year to D^r^ William Harvey for his diet. This was given in lieu of the three dishes which in those troublous times were not easily obtained. York, and 1640, and Charles I suggest a thousand reflections to the reader of English history."—"Gent. Mag., 1850," p. 136.

quoted, having reference to his suit at law with the heirs of Lord Lumley.

Harvey followed, for a considerable time, the fortunes of his master Charles I. ; was with him at the battle of Edgehill 23rd October, 1642, and during the engagement, as we are told by Aubrey, the prince and the duke of York were committed to his care, when " he withdrew with them under a hedge and tooke out of his pocket a booke and read. But he had not read very long before a bullet of a great gun grazed on the ground neare him, which made him remove his station." Harvey accompanied the king to Oxford after the battle, and was there incorporated doctor of medicine, 7th December, 1642. In 1645 he was, by the king's mandate, elected warden of Merton college, in place of Nathaniel Brent, who had withdrawn himself from the office, had left the university, and taken the covenant. This preferment, says Aiken, was merited by Harvey, not only on account of his fidelity and services, but his sufferings in the royal cause, for during the confusions of the times his house in London was plundered of its furniture, and, what was a much heavier loss, of his papers, containing a great number of anatomical observations, particularly with regard to the generation of insects. This was an irretrievable injury, and extorted from him the following pathetic but gentle complaint :— " Atque hæc dum agimus, ignoscant mihi niveæ animæ, si, summarum injuriarum memor, levem gemitum effudero. Doloris mihi hæc causa est : cum inter nuperos nostros tumultus, et bella plusquam civilia, serenissimum regem, idque non solum senatûs permissione, sed et jussu, sequor ; rapaces quædam manus non modo ædium mearum suppellectilem omnem expilarunt, sed etiam, quæ mihi causa gravior querimoniæ, adversaria mea, multorum annorum laboribus parta, è museo meo summanarunt. Quo factum est, ut observationes plurimæ, præsertim de generatione insectorum, cum reipublicæ literariæ, ausim dicere, detrimento, perierint." Harvey did not long possess the wardenship of Merton, for on

the surrender of Oxford to the Parliament, in July, 1646, he left the university, making way for the restoration of Brent, and returned to London. He was now 68 years of age, and seems to have withdrawn himself from practice, and from all participation in the royal cause. He became the guest of one or other of his brothers, now men of wealth and high standing in the city, and it was at the country house of one of them, that Dr. Ent visited him at Christmas, 1650, and after much solicitation obtained from him the MS. of his work on the generation of animals. "I found him," says Ent, "in his retirement not far from town, with a sprightly and cheerful countenance, investigating, like Democritus, the nature of things. Asking if all were well with him—'How can that be,' he replied, 'when the State is so agitated with storms, and I myself am yet in the open sea? And indeed,' added he, 'were not my mind solaced by my studies, and the recollection of the observations I have formerly made, there is nothing which should make me desirous of a longer continuance. But, thus employed, this obscure life and vacation from public cares, which disquiet other minds, is the medicine of mine.'" Ent goes on to relate a philosophical conversation between them, that brought on the mention of his papers on Generation, which the public had so long expected. After some modest altercation, Harvey brought them all to him, with permission either to publish them immediately, or to suppress them till some future time. "I went from him," says Sir George Ent, "like another Jason in possession of the golden fleece, and when I came home and perused the pieces singly, I was amazed that so vast a treasure should have been so long hidden, and that, while others with great parade exhibit to the world their stale trash, this person should seem to make so little account of his admirable observations." The work was published by Ent, the following year, under the title of "Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium, quibus accedunt quædam de Partû, de Mem-

branis ac Tumoribus Uteri, et de Conceptione." 4to. 1651. This with his great work de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis; his two Disquisitions to Riolanus; a short report of the *post mortem* examination of Thomas Parr;* and a few letters to Caspar Hofman, Slegel, Nardi, Morison, and Horstius in explanation or defence of his views, comprise the whole of Harvey's published writings. But he is stated on good authority† to have written—

> Observationes de usu Lienis,
> Observationes de Motu locali,
> Tractatum Physiologicum,
> Observationes Medicinales,
> De Amore, Libidine, et Coitu Animalium,

none of which are known to be now in existence. They were probably either lost when their author's lodging in Whitehall was plundered during the civil wars, or destroyed when the College of Physicians, to whom Harvey bequeathed all his "bookes and papers," was burnt in the great fire of 1666.‡ There are, however, two unpublished MSS. of Harvey's in the British Museum. One of these, the "Anatomia Universa," comprising notes for his Lumleian lectures, has been already alluded to. The other MS. entitled by Sir Hans Sloane, "Gulielmus Harveius de Musculis, Motu locali, &c.,"§ is possibly the same as the "Observationes de Motu locali" mentioned above. Of it an interesting account has been given by the present Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge, Dr. Paget, in his "Notice of

* This account first appeared in the Treatise of John Betts, M.D., "de Ortu et Natura Sanguinis." 8vo. Lond. 1669; the MS. having been presented to Dr. Betts by Mr. Michael Harvey, nephew of the author, with whom Betts was on terms of intimacy.

† Guilielmi Harveii Vita, prefixed to the College edition of Harvey's works. 4to. Lond. 1766, pp. xxxi–ij.

‡ In the inventory which Dr. Merrett, the then Library keeper, gave in on the 22nd October, 1667, of the things saved from the fire, there is no mention of any MSS., and the few books then in his custody are specified.

§ No. 486, in Ayscough's Catalogue.

an Unpublished Manuscript of Harvey," 8vo. Lond. 1850.

From this period to the time of his death, the chief object which occupied the mind of Harvey was the welfare and improvement of the College of Physicians. At an extraordinary *comitia*, held 4th July, 1651, the President, Dr. Prujean, read to the assembled fellows, from a written paper, the following proposition : " If I can procure one that will build us a library, and a repository for simples and rarities, such a one as shall be suitable and honorable to the College, will you assent to have it done, or no, and give me leave, and such others as I shall desire, to be the designers and overlookers of the work, both for conveniency and ornament ?" This offer was too handsome to meet with other than immediate acquiescence, and, as the Annals express it, " super hâc re promptè gratèque itum est ab omnibus in suffragia." Whether in the course of building the name of the illustrious benefactor transpired we know not, but on the 22nd December, 1652, and before the works were completed, the College testified their regard for Harvey, in a manner as honorable to themselves, as it must have been gratifying to him. They voted the erection of his statue* in their hall, with the following inscription :—

GULIELMO HARVEIO,
Viro monumentis suis immortali,
hoc insuper Collegium Medicorum Londinense
posuit.
Qui enim sanguini motum
ut et
Animalibus ortum dedit, meruit esse
stator perpetuus.

On the 2nd February, 1653–4, by the invitation of Dr. Prujean the President, and Dr. Smith one of the Elects, to whom had been confided the superintend-

* It was as we learn from Hamey in the cap and gown of his degree, " statua ejus pileata et togata, marmorque incisum epitaphium, in suo apud nos, musæo."—Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ.

ence of the works, the fellows attended at the College, when the doors were thrown open, and Harvey, receiving his assembled colleagues in the new museum, made over to them, on the spot, the title-deeds and his whole interest in the building.

"Die 2° Feb. 1653–4 (qui sine piaculo Fastis nostris eximi nequit,) convenimus omnes, invitatu D^ris^ Prujean Præsidis, et D^ris^ Smith Electoris: nobisque apertæ sunt valvæ in novum Harvæi Musæum. Ubi munificentissimus senex, præsentiâ suâ, gravique ac gratâ oratione, testatus benevolentiam, et omnia fausta precatus non dubitavit sese, uno momento, exuere, nobisque illud integrum, condignâque supellectili ornatum, dare ac dicare, quod vix aliquot annis, in summâ impensarum promptitudine, et quotidianâ operarum copiâ, ad culmen perductum est. Meritissimè ergo, postquam dixisset, adsurrexit ei clarissimus noster Præses, et verbis quæsitissimis, cum honorificâ mentione D^ris^ Hamey, gratias eidem, omnium Collegarum nomine, retulit habuitque. Quem statim excepit, cui id muneris a Præside datum, D^r^ Ent; qui, quâ facultate pollet, commodissimè quæ cogitet, exprimendi; rem ita totam verbis assecutus est, ut, illo audito, Prytanæi nostri splendor et stabilitas: Prujeani et Smithi nostri suada et cura: Harvæi nostri sumptus studiumque: et Hamæi vestri substratum solum, quantumvis cæco illucessere potuissent: oculis, inquam, omnes tantispèr haud gravatè carere potuissemus; dum ad animum cujusque per aures tam plana ac plena mearet declamante illo gestorum narratio; nisi quis forsan, ad voluptatem augendam et ad fidem potiùs in minùs consuetâ operis præstantiâ firmandam, quàm ad rei intellectum, alterum sensuum testem desideraret." This important addition to the College was, as we learn from Aubrey, "a noble building of Roman architecture (of rustic work with Corinthian pilasters,), comprising a great parlour, a kind of convocation room for the fellows to meet in below, and a library above." On the outside,

on the frieze, in letters three inches long, was this inscription, "Suasu et curâ Franc. Prujeani Præsidis et Edmundi Smith Elect : inchoata et perfecta est hæc fabrica A.D. MDCLII."

On the 30th September, 1654,* the College, in recognition of their obligations, elected Harvey, in his absence, to the office of President, and, proroguing the *comitia* to the following day, deputed two of the Elects, Dr. Alston and Dr. Hamey, to wait upon him and inform him of his election. "Every act of Harvey's public life that has come down to us is marked," as Dr. Willis observes, "not merely by propriety but by grace." Harvey attended at the adjourned meeting, and in a handsome speech returned thanks for the high honour which had been done him, but respectfully declined the office on account of his age and infirmities ; at the same time he recommended the re-election of Dr. Prujean, under whose auspices the affairs of the College had greatly prospered, a suggestion which was at once unanimously complied with. Dr. Prujean, immediately after his election, nominated Harvey one

* Non multo post, quantumvis absens, nominatur D^r^. Harvey, inq : præsidem eligitur, plurium tamen votis quam vocibus ; cum ob viri grandem ætatem, voluntatemque alias perspectam, irritum fore hunc conatum non unus cognosceret. Nec ultra itum est hodie : placuit solum quid actum esset, significere revocatis Sociis ; quique id facerent D^ri^ Harvey legare D^res^ Alston et Hamey : nec solvere comitia sed in proximum diem Jovis prorogare.

Quo tempore, supra prius recensitos comparuerunt D^res^ Harvey et Salmon : sed distinebantur alibi D^res^ Goddard, King, Stanley, Merrett, D^r^ Wright fiduciariam ut ante, sedem occipat et Socii reliqui suam : quibus omnibus Harvæus, serena fronte gratias egit collatæ in se nuperæ dignitatis, quâ se renunciatum non magis Collegii hujus præsidem, quam medicorum omnium apud Anglos principem, gratissimè agnoscebat. Deprecari tamen hoc manus ob valetudinem ac ætatem præcipue ; obnixeque rogare, ut, si D^nus^ Expræses ad id exorari posset illum denuo in præsidem, eligerent, ut cujus hortatu et consilio hactenus, usus esset in rebus Collegii augendis ; eodem gaudere imperioque ejus liceret, donec reliqua, quæ priora (volente Deo) æquatura mox essent, in commune commodum stabilirentur. Sic rursus præsidis officium in D^rem^ Prujean omnium calculis devolvitur." Annales, 30° Septemb., 1654.

of the Consiliarii, an office which he did not refuse to accept, and to which he was re-appointed in 1655 and 1656.

Harvey still retained his Lumleian lectureship, the duties of which he conscientiously discharged to the last. His life, already prolonged beyond the span allotted to man, and his waning powers yet further broken by repeated and severe attacks of illness, warned him of his approaching end. He had lived to see his grand discovery of the circulation of the blood universally accepted, "and inculcated as a canon in most of the medical schools of Europe;" and he is said by Hobbes to have been "the only one that conquered envy in his lifetime, and saw his new doctrine everywhere established," "Harveius solus quod sciam, doctrinam novam superatâ invidiâ vivens stabilivit." Harvey now prepared for the great change awaiting him, and, in July, 1656, resigned his lectureship, took his leave of the College, and, in so doing, manifested the same zeal for its prosperity as had marked the whole of his former life. On this occasion he put the crowning act to his munificence by giving to the College in perpetuity his patrimonial estate at Burmarsh, in Kent, then valued at 56*l.* per annum. "Com. minora extraord. xxviii. Julii, 1656. Nam quatriduò ante, munificus senex Dr. Harvey, fastis nostris honorificè semper commemorandus, præmissâ eleganti oratione, patrium prædium (quod illi hæreditate obvenerat) Collegii usibus in perpetuum addixit; oblatis eam in rem instrumentis publicis. Prælegendi quoque munus (quod multis annis summo cum honore obierat) in D^rem^ Scarburgh transtulit; totumque insuper sodalitium, una cum amicis aliquot aliis, magnifico epulo excepit. Eoque nomine, in illius laudem a D^o^ Præside D^re^ Alston, atque etiam a D^re^ Emilie et D^re^ Scarburgh, concinnè ac nervosè peroratum est."

Harvey did not long survive; but, worn down by repeated attacks of gout, died 3rd June, 1657.* His

* Hamey thus quaintly records this event: "Guilielmi Harvæi

body was followed far beyond the city walls by a large number of the Fellows of the College.* "He was buried," says Aubrey, "in a vault at Hempstead, in Essex, which his brother Eliab had built; he was lapt in lead, and on his breast, in great letters, his name, DR. WILLIAM HARVEY."† On a tablet in the church we read as follows :—

GULIELMUS HARVÆUS,
Cui tam colendo Nomini assurgunt omnes Academiæ;
Qui diurnum Sanguinis Motum post tot Annorum
Millia primus invenit;
Orbi Salutem, Sibi Immortalitatem
Consecutus.
Qui ortum et generationem Animalium solus omnium
a Pseudophilosophiâ liberavit:
Cui debet
quod sibi innotuit humanum Genus, seipsam Medicina.
Seren Majest. Jacobo et Carolo Britannorum Monarchis
Archiater et clarissimus,
Collegii Med. Lond. Anatomes et Chirurgiæ Professor
assiduus et felicissimus:
Quibus illustrem construxit Bibliothecam
suoque dotavit et ditavit Patrimonio.
Tandem
post triumphales
contemplando, sanando, inveniendo
sudores,
varias domi forisque statuas,
quùm totum circuit Microcosmum
Medicinæ Doctor et Medicorum,
improles obdormivit
III Junii anno Salutis MDCLVII, Ætat. LXXX,
annorum et famæ satur.
Resurgemus.

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fortunatissimi anatomici desiit sanguis moveri tertio Idus Junii, '57 cujus alioqui perennem motum in omnibus verissimè asserverat." Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ.

* "Comitia solennia trimestria 25° Junii, 1657. Monentur Socii, ut togati prosequi velint exequias funeris Dris Harvæi, postero die celebrandas."

† Attention having been directed to the condition of Harvey's tomb and remains at Hempstead, the College, at the *comitia majora extraordinaria*, held the 13th May, 1859, deputed two of the Fellows, Dr. Richard Quain and Dr. Stewart, to make all necessary inquiries

In his will Harvey yet further testified his affection for the College. "Touching my bookes and household-stuffe, pictures, and apparell, of which I have not already disposed, I give to the Colledge of Physicians all my bookes and papers, and my best Persia long carpet, and my blue satin imbroyedyed cushion,

respecting the same, and to report thereon to the College. These gentlemen visited Hempstead, on Thursday, 9th June, 1859, and from their report, which was read to the College on the 14th July following, I extract the following interesting particulars :—

"We found that the tomb, which contains the remains of Harvey, is a large apartment, the ceiling of which is raised a few feet above the floor of the church. In this chamber we found forty-six coffins placed on the floor, more or less irregularly. Light and air were freely and abundantly admitted to the vault by three open-grated windows. The leaden coffin which contains Harvey's remains we found placed in the more distant part of the vault, in the centre of a row of twelve other coffins, all similar in form and structure. The coffin of Harvey, easily recognised by his name, which appears in raised letters in the usual situation, is placed immediately beneath one of the open windows. The coffins placed in this row are all peculiar in shape; they most closely resemble Egyptian mummy cases, even to the extent of presenting a delineation or mask of the features. Several of these cases or coffins have collapsed in part, leaving a concave or well-like upper surface. This is the case in a marked degree in the coffin of Harvey. The result has been, that the rain, beating through the open window, exposed to the south-east, has accumulated in the well-shaped hollow on the upper surface, and passed thence into the coffin through a fissure situated towards the feet. At the time of our visit, certainly the lower third, and most probably the whole coffin, was filled with dirty water. The attendant told us that, to the best of her belief, the coffin had been in its present state for many years.

"With a view to remedying this state of things, which should no longer be suffered to exist, we recommend that means be taken to remove the water; that the coffin be repaired, and that, being removed to a less exposed situation in the vault, it be inclosed in an open stone case."

The President, Dr. Mayo, in compliance with a vote of the College, having communicated the substance of the report to the present representatives of the Harvey family, requested that the College of Physicians might be permitted to undertake the duty of adopting the measures therein recommended for the better preservation of the remains of their great benefactor. Such permission was withheld, and, after some considerable delay, Dr. Mayo was informed that the necessary repairs had been carried out by the family.

one pair of brass and irons, with fireshovell and tongues of brasse, for the ornament of the meeting room I have erected for that purpose. Item, I give my velvet gowne to my lo. friend Mr. Doctor Scarburgh, desiring him and my lo. friend Mr. Doctor Ent to looke over those scattered remnants of my poore librarie, and what bookes, papers, or rare collections they shall thinke fit to present to the Colledge, and the rest to be sold, and with the money buy better."

"In person," says Aubrey, who knew him well, and was one of those who bore his coffin into the vault at Hempstead, "Harvey was not tall, but of the lowest stature; round-faced, olivaster (like wainscot) complexion, little eye—round, very black, full of spirit—his hair black as a raven, but quite white twenty years before he died."

"The private character of this great man," says Aiken,* "appears to have been in every respect worthy of his public reputation. Cheerful, candid, and upright, he was not the prey of any mean or ungentle passion. He was as little disposed by nature to detract from the merits of others, or make an ostentatious display of his own, as necessitated to use such methods for advancing his fame. The many antagonists whom his renown and the novelty of his opinions excited were in general treated by him with modest and temperate language, frequently very different from their own; and while he refuted their arguments, he decorated them with all due praises. He lived on terms of perfect harmony and friendship with his brethren of the College, and seems to have been very little ambitious of engrossing a disproportionate share of medical practice. In extreme old age, pain and sickness were said to have rendered him somewhat irritable in his temper; and as an instance of want of command over himself at that season, it is related

* Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in Great Britain. 8vo. Lond. 1780, p. 298.

that in the paroxysms of the gout he could not be prevented from plunging the affected joint in cold water; but who can think it strange that when his body was almost worn down, the mind should also be debilitated? It is certain that the profoundest veneration for the Great Cause of all those wonders he was so well acquainted with appears eminently conspicuous in every part of his works. He was used to say that he never dissected the body of any animal without discovering something which he had not expected or conceived of, and in which he recognised the hand of an all-wise Creator. To this particular agency, and not to the operation of general laws, he ascribed all the phenomena of nature. In familiar conversation, Harvey was easy and unassuming, and singularly clear in expressing his ideas. His mind was furnished with an ample store of knowledge, not only in matters connected with his profession, but in most of the objects of liberal inquiry, especially in ancient and modern history, and the science of politics. He took great delight in reading the ancient poets, Virgil in particular, with whose divine productions he is said to have been sometimes so transported as to throw the book from him with exclamations of rapture. To complete his character, he did not want that polish and courtly address which are necessary to the scholar who would also appear as a gentleman."

"Harvey, in his own family circle, must have been affectionate and kind—characteristics of all his brothers—who appear to have lived together through their lives in perfect amity and peace. But our Harvey's sympathies were not limited to his immediate relatives: attachment, friendship was an essential ingredient in his nature. His will, from first to last, is a piece of beautiful humanity, and more than one widow and helpless woman is there provided for. He seems to have been very anxious to live in the memory of his sisters-in-law and of his nephews and nieces, whose legacies are mostly given to the end that they may

buy something to keep in remembrance of him. We cannot fancy that Harvey was at any time very eager in the pursuit of wealth. Aubrey tells us that 'for twenty years before he died he took no care of his worldly concerns; but his brother Eliab, who was a very wise and prudent manager, ordered all, not only faithfully but better than he could have done for himself.' The effect of this good management was that Harvey lived, towards the end of his life, in very easy circumstances. Having no costly establishment to maintain, for he always lived with one or other of his brothers in his latter days, and no family to provide for, he could afford to be munificent, as we have seen him, to the College of Physicians, and at his death he is reported to have left as much as twenty thousand pounds to his faithful steward and kind brother Eliab, who always meets us as the guardian angel of our anatomist, in a worldly and material point of view. Honoured be the name and the memory of Eliab Harvey for his good offices to one so worthy! Though of competent estate, in the enjoyment of the highest reputation, and trusted by two sovereign princes in succession, Harvey never suffered his name to be coupled with any of those lower grade titles that were so freely conferred in the time of the First and Second Charles. When we associate Harvey's name with a title at all, it is with the one he fairly won from his masters of Padua; by his contemporaries he is always spoken of as Dr. Harvey; we, in the present day, rightly class him with our Shakespeares and our Miltons, and speak of him as Harvey. Harvey, indeed, had no love of ostentation or display. The very buildings he erected were built at the suggestion and under the auspices of others."

"In Harvey the religious sentiments appear to have been active; the exordium to his will is unusually solemn and grand. He also evinces true and elevated piety throughout the whole course of his work on Generation, and seizes every opportunity of giving

utterance to his sense of the immediate agency and omnipotence of Deity. He appears, with the ancient philosophers, to have regarded the universe and its parts as actuated by a Supreme and all-pervading Intelligence. He was a great admirer of Virgil, whose religious philosophy he seems, also, in a great measure, to have adopted. Upon the purely Deistic notions of antiquity, however, Harvey unquestionably ingrafted the special faith in Christianity. In connexion with the subject of the term of utero-gestation, he adduces the highest recorded examples as the rule, and speaks of 'Christ, our Saviour, of men the most perfect;' and in his will he further 'most humbly renders his soul to Him that gave it, and to his blessed Lord and Saviour Christ Jesus.'"*

The fine portrait of Harvey, by Cornelius Jansen, in the library, engraved by Hall, closely corresponds to the former part of Aubrey's description above quoted. It was one of two portraits saved from the great fire of 1666. The bust, which is also in the library, is supposed to be by Scheemakers; it was presented by Dr. Mead, 1st October, 1739; and in the College, in Warwick lane, was supported on a bracket which was inscribed:

Hanc Magni illius Gulielmi Harveii senis octogenarii imaginem, qui sanguinis circuitum primus monstravit, medicinamque rationalem, instituit, ad picturam archetypam, quam in suo servat museo, effictam, honoris causâ hic ponendam curavit Richardus Mead, Med. Reg. A.D. 1739.

On the 25th June, 1659, the College voted the erection of a tablet to his memory: "Destinatur omnium suffragiis, D. Harvæo tabula honoraria, juxta statuam ejus appendenda." The statue and inscription were destroyed in the great fire; but a copy of the latter, on copper, was placed in the College in Warwick lane, and is now in the lecture theatre at Pall Mall East. It conveys so much information that, though long, it ought not to be omitted:

* Willis's Life of Harvey, prefixed to his translation of Harvey's Works for the Sydenham Society, p. lxxvi.

GULIELMUS HARVÆUS,

Anglus natu, Galliæ, Italiæ, Germaniæ hospes,
ubique amor et desiderium,
quem omnis terra expetisset civem,
Medicinæ Doctor, Coll Med. Lond. Socius et Consiliarius,
Anatomes, Chirurgiæque Professor,
Regis Jacobi Familiæ, Caroloque Regi Medicus,
gestis, omissisque honoribus, clarus,
quorum alios tulit, oblatos renuit alios,
omnes meruit.
Laudatis priscorum ingeniis par,
quos honoravit maximè imitando,
docuitque, posteros exemplo,
nullius lacessivit famam,
veritati studens magis quàm gloriæ;
hanc tamen adeptus
industriâ, sagacitate, successu nobilis.
Perpetuos sanguinis æstus circulari gyro,
fugientis, seque sequentis,
primus promulgavit mundo.
Nec passus ultrà mortales sua ignorare primordia,
aureum edidit de ovo atque pullo librum
albæ gallinæ filium.
Sic novis inventis Apollineam ampliavit artem,
atque nostrum Apollinis sacrarium augustius esse
tandem voluit.
Suasu enim et curâ DD. Dni Franc Prujeani Præsidis
et
Edmundi Smith Electoris
An MDCLIII.
Senaculum, et de nomine suo Museum horto superstruxit,
quorum alterum plurimis libris et instrumentis chirurgicis,
alterum omnigenâ supellectili ornavit ac instruxit,
Medicinæ patronus simul et alumnus.
Non hic anhela substitit herois virtus, impatiens vinci,
accessit porro munificentiæ decus:
suasu enim et consilio D^ni^ D^ris^ Edv. Alstoni Præsidis
Anno MDCLVI.
rem nostram angustam prius, annuo LVJ. lib. reditu auxit,
paterni fundi ex asse hæredem Collegium dicens,
quo nihil illi clarius, nobisve honestius;
unde ædificium sartum tectum perennare;
unde Bibliothecario honorarium suum, suumque Oratori
quotannis pendi:
unde omnibus Sociis annuum suum convivium,
et suum denique (quot menses) conviviolum Censoribus parari,
jussit.

Ipse etiam pleno theatro gestiens se hæreditate exuere,
in manus Præsidis syngrapham tradidit:
interfuitq' orationi veterum benefactorum, novorumque illicio
et philotesio epulo;
illius auspicium, et pars maxima;
hujus conviva simul et convivator.
Sic postquam satis sibi, satis nobis, satis gloriæ,
(amicis solum non satis, nec satis patriæ), vixerat,
cælicolûm atria subiit
Jun: iii. MDCLVII.
Quem pigebat superis reddere, sed pudebat negare.
Ne mireris igitur, Lector,
si quem marmoreum illic stare vides,
hic totam implevit tabulam:
abi et merere alteram.

In 1766 the College published a noble edition in quarto of Harvey's works, Guilielmi Harveii Opera Omnia a Collegio Medicorum. Londinensi: edita MDCCLXVI. It was edited with great care and accuracy by Dr. Akenside, the poet, and has prefixed to it an elegant life of Harvey, in very choice Latin, from the pen of Dr. Thomas Lawrence.

The College of Physicians possess some interesting memorials of Harvey, two of which may be mentioned. One, the whalebone probe or rod, tipped with silver, with which he demonstrated the parts, in his Lumleian lectures at the College. The other, consisting of six tables of wood, upon which are spread the different blood-vessels and nerves of the human body, carefully dissected out. These were probably prepared by Harvey himself, and are presumed to have been used by him in his lectures. They had long been carefully kept at Burley-on-the-Hill, the seat of the earls of Winchelsea, one of the ancestors of whom, the lord chancellor Nottingham, had married the niece of Harvey. They were presented to the College in 1823 by the earl of Winchelsea, who expressed a hope that these specimens of the scientific researches of Harvey might be deemed worthy of their acceptance, and thought that they could nowhere be so well placed as in the hands of that learned body, of which he had

been so distinguished a member.* They are carefully preserved in the library, in glazed cases, in the centre of the north gallery. Beneath them is the portrait of Harvey; above them is a marble tablet with the following inscription from the pen of Dr. Francis Hawkins.

Tabellis hic positis affixi manent vasorum nervorumque

* 24th March, 1823.

The following letter from my Lord Winchelsea, together with the answer by the President, were read to the College:

Sir, South Street, Feb. 22, 1823.

I have in my possession some anatomical preparations which belonged to the late Dr. Harvey, which I have great pleasure in offering through you to the College of Physicians, in the hope that they will consider them as worthy of their acceptance, and thinking that these specimens of his scientific researches can be nowhere so well placed as in the hands of that learned body of which he was so distinguished a member.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
WINCHELSEA.

To Sir Henry Halford, Bart.,
President of the Royal College
of Physicians.

My Lord, March 24, 1823.

I am desired by the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians assembled, to make their most respectful acknowledgments to your Lordship, and to express their thanks in the strongest terms for one of the most gratifying and valuable presents which the College has ever received.

They trace, my Lord, in these interesting remains the first steps by which physic was elevated to the dignity of a science; and though experience has made great improvements in the art of preserving such curious and instructive objects, yet, viewed as specimens of the earliest anatomical preparations ever made to illustrate one of the most important discoveries ever disclosed to mankind for its benefit, by the great master himself, who first expounded the circulation of the blood, these relics are invaluable in the eyes of the College, and will be preserved doubtless to the latest period of their possible duration with religious care.

I am, my Lord,
with most respectful attachment,
your lordship's faithful servant,
HENRY HALFORD,
President of the Royal College
of Physicians.

To the Earl of Winchelsea.

rami, manu ipsius Harveii nostri ut omnino credibile est, è corpore humano excisi oculisque accurate subjecti.

Comes Honorabiliss : de Winchelsea et Nottingham Harveiorum sanguine oriundus, Tabellas has Harveianas Collegio Reg. Medicorum Lond. A.S. MDCCCXXIII Henrico Halford Baronetto Præside D.D.D. ut iis demum custodibus committerentur quorum ex cathedra sanguinis cursum perpetuo circuitu mirabiliter actum repertor ipse disertè docuit.

The life of Harvey has been often written—in the General Dictionary, Historical and Critical, folio, Lond., 1738; by Dr. Lawrence, in choice Latin, prefixed to the College edition of Harvey's works; by Aiken, "Biographical Memoirs," &c.; and, lastly and most ably, by Dr. Willis, prefixed to his translation into English of Harvey's works, published by the Sydenham Society. To each of these I have been largely indebted in the compilation of the preceding sketch.

WILLIAM CLEMENT, M.D., was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 1590, A.M. 1594. On the 6th November, 1596, being then 27 years of age, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden. He was a doctor of medicine of Padua, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 6th September, 1605, a Candidate 8th January, 1605–6, and a Fellow 5th June, 1607. He was Censor 1612, 1622, 1628, 1630, 1633; was named an Elect 29th March, 1628, in place of Dr. Herring, deceased; and on the 3rd December, 1629, succeeded Dr. Fox as Registrar—an office which he held till his death, on the 12th May, 1636. Dr. Clement was physician to Christ's hospital.*

* "Dr. Clement, socius, et seniorum non postremus, dolium (quô suô fatô, nescio) rimosum nactus potius quam vacuum, tenuioribus accensendus, obiit 12 Maii, 1636." Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ authore Bald: Hamey.

Alexius Vodka, a Pole. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 4th February, 1607–8, being licensed for the counties of York, Lancaster, and other parts beyond the Trent. He practised in the city of York, resided in St. Saviour's parish, and was buried there 5th September, 1644. His wife, "Mrs. Vadcoe," had been buried there 25th February, 1635–6.

John Hammond, M.D., was the son of John Hammond, LL.D., a master in Chancery, commissary to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and chancellor of the diocese of London. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and proceeded A.B. 1573–4, shortly after which he was elected a fellow of that house. He graduated A.M. in 1577, and on the 30th August, 1630, was incorporated at Oxford, being then, according to Wood, a doctor of medicine of Cambridge. Dr. Hammond was physician to James I, and to his eldest son, the prince Henry, the latter of whom he attended in his last illness. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, 13th May, 1608. Henry Hammond, the learned theologian, was the son of our physician.

Simeon Fox, M.D., was the youngest son of John Fox, the martyrologist, and was born in the year 1568, in the house of the duke of Norfolk. He was educated at Eton, and at the age of 14 was elected to King's college, Cambridge, of which house he subsequently became a fellow. He graduated A.B. 1587, A.M. 1591, when, applying himself to the study of medicine, he travelled into Italy, and proceeded doctor of medicine at Padua. Returning home he entered upon military service, and was with Sir John Norris and the earl of Southampton, in Ireland and the Netherlands. In the last named he is said to have been taken prisoner, and to have been detained for a time at Dunkirk. He reached London in 1603, and shortly afterwards commenced the practice of his

profession. Dr. Fox was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1605, and a Fellow 25th June, 1608. He was Censor in 1614, 1620, 1621, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1631, 1632; Registrar 20th November, 1627, on the death of Dr. Gwinne; Treasurer 3rd December, 1629, on Harvey's resignation of that office; Anatomy Reader, 1630; Elect 22nd December, 1630, in place of Dr. Moundeford, deceased; President 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640; Consiliarius, 1641. Dr. Fox concluded an active and useful life on the 20th April, 1642, and was buried in St. Paul's on the 24th of the same month, close to the grave of Dr. Linacre.* By will, he bequeathed to the College 40*l.*, to which his nephew added another sixty, making together one hundred pounds. On the 22nd December, 1656, the College, on the proposition of Dr. Hamey, unanimously voted the erection of a marble bust to his memory in the Harveian museum, on the pedestal supporting which there was engraved, "Simeoni Fox, suo sæpiùs Præsidi et Benefactori, hunc locum dedit Collegium."† That statue was destroyed in the great fire. A portrait of Dr. Fox was formerly in the College. It was one of two pictures saved from the fire of 1666, but has disappeared.

William Flud, M.D., of Oxford, was admitted

* Dr. Fox occupied the College House, "1642 Apr. xxiv. In Ædibus Collegii celebratæ erant exequiæ E.V. Dni Dris Foxii," Annales.

† Dr. Hamey, in his Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ, gives us a long and interesting account of his friend and colleague, Dr. Fox, the concluding portion of which is all that my limits permit me to transcribe:

"Patuit totum Foxium ad honesti normam factum esse, gravem sine morositate, religiosum sine superstitione, magnificum sine luxu, munificum sine commemoratione, nitidum sine curiositate, facundum sine tædio, prudentem sine fraude, amicum sine fine, opulentum sine injuriâ, cælibem sine mollitie, historicum sine studio partium, poetam sine nugis, oratorem sine calamistris, philosophum sine sophismatis, et medicum denique sine omni histrioniâ."

a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1608.

Leonard Poe, M.D., appears in our Annals as a doctor of medicine of Cambridge. He had a mandate 22nd July, 13 James I, to be created M.D., but there is no record of his having been actually admitted. He had much of the habits and manners of an empiric, for many years practised in London without a licence from the College, and was in consequence rightly suspected by his more orthodox professional brethren. He had many influential friends among the aristocracy, who interested themselves warmly in his behalf and made frequent application to the College authorities for his admission as a Licentiate, or that his practice without a licence might be tolerated. At length, on the 13th June, 1596, the College, at the earnest entreaty of the earl of Essex, granted him a special but carefully worded licence. He was permitted to treat venereal, cutaneous, and calculous diseases, gout and simple tertian ague; but in all other fevers, and in all severe diseases, he was bound by the terms of his licence to call to his assistance a member of the College. For a time this seems to have satisfied him; but on the 31st January, 1605–6, he made application to have his restrictions removed, and prayed for a general licence. This, however, was then refused; but on the 11th December, 1606, letters in his behalf having been received by the College from the earls of Suffolk, Northampton, and Salisbury, his licence was enlarged, and all former restrictions removed. On the 26th June, 1609, having then received the appointment of physician to the royal household, and bringing letters from four distinguished noblemen of the court, recommending him for admission as a fellow, he was elected as such, and on the ensuing 7th July (1609) actually admitted. So far as I can discover, he never held any office in the College, and left no writings behind him. He was dead on the 4th

April, 1631, when Dr. Alston was elected a fellow in his place.

Robert Fludd, M.D., or, as he styled himself in Latin, Robertus de Fluctibus, was the second son of Sir Thomas Fludd, treasurer of war to queen Elizabeth, and was born in 1574 at Milgate, in the parish of Bearsted, Kent. He was entered at St. John's college, Oxford, in 1591, and, having taken the degrees in arts, A.B. 3rd February, 1596–7, A.M. 8th July, 1598, applied himself to medicine, and spent almost six years in travelling through the principal countries of Europe. It was probably during these peregrinations that he imbibed a taste for the Rosicrucian philosophy, of which he was ever after a most strenuous supporter, and indeed almost the only one who became eminent for it in this kingdom. On his return to England, he accumulated his degrees in physic, proceeding M.D. as a member of Christchurch 16th May, 1605. He came before the College of Physicians for examination in the early part of 1606. His second examination, 7th February, 1605–6, does not appear to have been altogether satisfactory to the Censors, as is evident from the following memorandum :—" Secundo examinatur, atque etiamsi plenè examinationibus non satisfaceret, tamen judicio omnium visus est non indoctus, permissus est itaque illi medicinam facere." With a large share of egotism and assurance, a strong leaning to chemistry, a contempt of Galenical medicine, and let us hope a sincere belief in the doctrines of the Rosie cross, absurd as these are represented to have been, he seems to have startled the Censors by his answers within the College, no less than by his conduct out of it, and was for some time in constant warfare with the collegiate authorities, and an object of deserved suspicion to his seniors in the profession. On the 2nd May, 1606, there is the following entry in the Annals :—" Delatum est ad Collegium D^{m} Fludd multa de se et medicamentis suis

chemicis prædicasse, medicos autem Galenicos cum contemptu dejecisse; Censores itaque in hunc diem citari eum jusserunt. Interrogatus an id verum esset, quod objectum est, confidentissimè omnia negabat, et accusatores requirebat; qui quoniam non comparebant dimissus est cum admonitione, ut modestè de se et sentiret et loqueretur; Socios autem Collegii revereatur. Et cùm persolvisset pensionem a statutis præscriptam, admissus est in numerum Permissorum." In the latter part of 1607 he applied to be admitted a Candidate and was thrice examined, viz., 7th August, 9th October, and 22nd December. On the latter day we read, " D^r^ Fludd, examinatus, censetur dignus qui fiat Candidatus." His evil star, however, again prevailed, as we see from the following :—" 21 Mar. 1607–8. D^r^ Fludd, qui jam in Candidatorum numerum erat cooptandus, tam insolenter se gessit, ut omnes offenderentur; rejectus est itaque a D^o^ Præsidente cum admonitione, ut sibi, si sine Licentia practicare pergeret, diligenter caveret." On the 20th September, 1609, he was admitted a Fellow of the College. He was Censor in 1618, 1627, 1633, 1634.

" Dr. Fludd (says Aiken) was a very voluminous writer in his sect, diving into the furthest profundities and most mysterious obscurities of the Rosie-cross, and blending in a most extraordinary manner divinity, chemistry, natural philosophy, and metaphysics. Such a vein of warm enthusiasm runs through his works that we may readily suppose him to have been a believer in the mystical jargon of his system. He is said to have used a kind of sublime unintelligible cant to his patients, which, by inspiring them with greater faith in his skill, might in some cases contribute to their cure. There is no doubt, at least, that it would assist his reputation, and accordingly we find that he was eminent in his medical capacity. His philosophy, however, whether owing to the dawning of a more enlightened period in this island, or a less natural taste for such abstruse specu-

lations in his countrymen, was received with less applause at home than abroad. The celebrated Gassendus had a controversy with him, which shows at least that he was not considered an insignificant writer. As the Rosicrucian sect is now entirely extinct, I shall not trouble the reader with the long list of his works given by Wood. They were mostly written in Latin, and the largest of them, entitled 'Nexus utriusque Cosmi,' has some extremely singular points in it which are only to be understood by a second-sighted adept."* Dr. Fludd died at his house in Coleman-street, London, 8th September, 1637, whence, attended by an officer or herald of arms, his body was conveyed for burial to his native place, Bearsted, Kent. His monument (which was after his own design) is just within the communion rails. There is a bust of him reading, and below the following inscription:—

Misterium Cabalisticum.

Sacrum memoriæ.
Claris: Doctissq: Viri Roberti Fludd
alias "de Fluctibus" utriusq Medicinæ
Doctoris, qui post aliquot annorum
perigrinationem quam ad recipiendum ingenii cultum in transmarinas
regiones fæliciter susceperat, patriæ
tandem restitutus et in celeberrimi
Collegii Medicorum Londinensis
Societatem non immerito electus
vitam morte placidè commutavit
viii die mensis vii^{bris} A Dni MDCXXXVII
ætatis suæ LXIII.

* Dr. Hamey gives a sketch of this eccentric member of the faculty in the following words:—"D^{r} Flud, Collegii socius, splendidè satis vixit desiitque Septemb. 8, 1637. Is, præter morem Collegarum, amanuensem domi et pharmacopæum semper aluit; hunc medicamentis interdiu componendis differendisque, illum antelucanis cogitationibus excipiendis; quorum altero invidiam sibi non parvam conflabat: lucubrationibus autem, quas solebat edere profussissimas, semper visus est plus sumere laboris, quàm populares nostri volebant fructum, qui hunc ferè negligebant præ legendi tædio et præjudicio quodam oleum perdendi operamque, ob cabalam, quam scripta ejus dicebantur olere magis quam peripatum; et ob ferventius hominis ingenium in quo plerique requirebant judicium."

Philosophia Sacra.

Magnificis hæc non sub odoribus urna vaporat
Crypta tegit cineres nec speciosa tuos
Quod mortale minus tibi te committimus unum
Ingenii vivent hic monumenta tui
Nam tibi qui similis scribit moriturq sepulchrum
Pro tota eternum posteritate facit.

Hoc monumentum Thomas Fludd Gore Courte
in Otham apud Cantianos Armiger in felicissimam
charissimi Patrui sui Memoriam erexit die x
Mensis Augusti MDCXXXVIII.

And on the flagstone covering his remains—

In Jesu qui mihi omnia in vita resurgam.
Under this stone resteth ye body of Ro-
-bert Fludd Doctor of Phisicke who chan-
-ged this transitory life for an immortal
the viii day of September A.D. MDCXXXVII
being LXIII yeares of age, whose monument
is erected in this chancell according
to the form by him prescribed.

There is extant a portrait of Dr. Fludd, engraved by Cooper.

Baldwin Hamey, M.D., was born at Bruges in 1568, and studied at Leyden, where he was matriculated 28th April, 1586, and where, after an unusually extended course of study, he took the degree of doctor of medicine with the highest applause. About this time, the professors in that university were requested to select from among their graduates a fitting person for the office of physician to the Muscovite Czar, Theodore Ivanowitz, and they nominated Dr. Hamey, who, by the advice of his teachers and friends, was induced to accept the appointment. He proceeded to Russia, where he remained five years, and performed the arduous and responsible duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the Czar. He returned to Holland in 1598, married at Amsterdam, and soon afterwards settled in London. On the 12th January, 1609–10, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Dr. Hamey died 10th November, 1640, of a

pestilential fever, "plenus annis, honore, et amore," and on the 12th was buried in the church of Allhallows, Barking, where a monument, with the following inscription, from the pen of his distinguished son, Baldwin Hamey, M.D., was soon afterwards erected :—

D. O. M.
S.
Baldvinus Hamey,
post adeptum, summo cum honore,
apud Lugdunenses in Batavis,
supremum medicinæ gradum :
post superata prima praxeos pericula,
tantâ cum dexteritate et favore in Magni Muscovitarum Ducis aulâ,
ut ægerrimè dimitteretur,
dimissus semel iterumque per amplissimos legatos repeteretur :
post transactos apud Londinenses, non minori fidelitate quàm fælicitate,
quadraginta duos in eâdem arte annos :
post totam vitam suam,
cùm morum simplicitate,
tum linguarum literarumque varietate nobilitatam :
tandem morti, de quâ innumera priùs tropæa reportaverat,
in qualecunque tropæum, confectâ ætate, cessit,
anno a se nato 72, in Christo 1640 :
tribus ex unicâ et unicè dilectâ uxore suâ, Sara Oeils, relictis liberis,
qui pietatis ergo hoc monumentum utrique Parenti posuerunt.

Dr. Hamey by his will left to the College twenty pounds. His portrait, by Cornelius Johnson, was extant in 1733, and then in the possession of his great-grandson, Ralph Palmer, of Little Chelsea, Esq.

Thomas Pattison, M.D., of Peterhouse, Cambridge, A.B. 1594, A.M. 1598, M.D. 1606, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st July, 1608, and a Fellow 2nd April, 1610. He was Censor in 1617, and was certainly dead on the 28th November, 1622, when another fellow was elected in his place.

Richard Andrews, M.D., was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and in 1591 was elected probationary

fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, where he proceeded M.B. 1st June, 1607, M.D. 1st June, 1608. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 3rd November, 1609, and a Fellow, 2nd April, 1610. Dr. Andrews was Censor in 1613, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1629, and died, as we learn from Hamey, 25th July, 1634. He was named physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 25th April, 1631, but his appointment was to take effect only on the death or resignation of Dr. Harvey.

"Curia tent' Lune xxv^to^ die April anno D'ni 1631, &c., &c.

Dr. Andrewes.—It is granted that Richard Andrewes, D^r^ in Physick, shall have the reversion, next avoidance and place of phisic'on to this hospitall, after the death, resignac'on, or other departure of D^r^ Harvey, now phisic'on to this hospitall, late sworne phisic'on in ordinary for his Ma^ts^ Howsehold, w^th^ the yerly stipend thereunto nowe belonginge."*

Dr. Andrews did not live to succeed Harvey in this office. He died on the 25th July, 1634. "He had improved himself much," says Wood, "in his faculty during his travels beyond the seas," which afterwards made him highly esteemed among learned men and others.†

Thomas Lodge, M.D., was descended from a family in Lincolnshire. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and in 1573 was entered a scholar of Trinity college, Oxford. After he had taken the first degree in arts, 8th July, 1577, he proceeded to London, associated much with the poets of his day, became a frequent writer, and, as Wood says, "was esteemed the best for satyr among Englishmen. At length, his mind growing more serious, he studied physic, for the improvement of which he travelled beyond the seas, took the degree of M.D. at Avignon, and on the 25th Octo-

* See Records of Harvey, by James Paget, Lond. 8vo. 1846.

† "Doctorem Andrews scientiâ medicâ victuq ac cultu egregium Collegam et Gulielmi Paddæi continuum maximeq familiarem mors occupavit 25 Junii 1634." Hamey's Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ.

ber, 1602, was incorporated at Oxford. He then settled in town, and became much frequented in practice, especially by the Roman Catholics, of which number he was by many suspected to be one, and was as much cried up to his last for physic, as he was in his younger days for his poetical fancy." Dr. Lodge was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 9th March, 1609–10, and on the 1st January, 1611–12, with other Licentiates, took the oath of allegiance to the king at the College. His religion, probably, was the cause of his not having been admitted a Candidate or Fellow, to which his incorporation at Oxford would otherwise have given him a claim. He resided first in Warwick-lane, but shortly before his death, which occurred in September, 1625, he had removed to the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-street. He was a very prolific writer, as may be seen from the following list given by Wood :—

Alarum against Userers, containing tried experiences against worldly abuses. Lond. 4to. 1584.

History of Forbenius and Prisæria, with Truth's Complaint over England.

Euphues' Golden Legacy, found after his death in his cell at Silexedra, bequeathed to Philautus' Sonnes, nursed up with their Father in England. Lond. 4to. 1590.

The Woundes of a Civil War, lively set out in the true tragedies of Marius and Scilla. Lond. 4to. 1594.

A Fig for Momus.

Looking-glass for London. An historical comedy.

Liberality and Prodigality. A comedy.

Lady Alimony. A comedy.

Luminalia. A maske.

Laws of Nature. A comedy.

Assisted in the six last by Robert Greene, A.M. Cantab, who is accounted the half author of them.

Treatise of the Plague, containing the nature, signs, and accidents of the same. Lond. 4to. 1603.

Countess of Lincoln's Nursery. Oxon. 4to. 1622.

He translated—

Josephus, History and Antiquities of the Jews. Lond. Fol. 1602.

The Works, both moral and natural, of L. A. Seneca. Lond. Fol. 1614. He likewise published a treatise in defence of plays, and certain pastoral songs and madrigals.

THEODORE GOULSTON, M.D., was the son of William Goulston, rector of Wymondham in Leicestershire, but was born in the county of Northampton. He became probationer fellow of Merton college, Oxford, in 1596, and having taken the degrees in arts, A.M. 8th July, 1600, he applied himself to the study of physic, and practised for a time, with considerable reputation, at Wymondham and its neighbourhood. At length, having taken his doctor's degree at Oxford, 30th April, 1610, he removed to London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1610, and a Fellow 29th December, 1611. He was Censor in 1615, 1616, 1625, 1626. Dr. Goulston resided in the parish of St. Martin's, Ludgate-hill, and was in great esteem, as well for classical learning and theology as for the practice of his profession. Wood says, "He was an excellent Latinist, and a noted Grecian, but better for theology, as it was observed by those that knew him."* Dr. Goulston died 4th May, 1632, and by his will bequeathed to the College 200*l.* "to purchase a rent-charge for the maintenance of an annual lecture, to be read within the College some time between Michaelmas and Easter, by one of the four youngest doctors of the College. A dead body was, if possible, to be procured, and two or more diseases treated of, upon the forenoons and afternoons of three successive days." Dr. Goulston published—

Versio Latina et Paraphrasis in Aristotelis Rhetoricam. Lond. 1619.

Aristotelis de Poetica liber: Latinè conversus et analyticâ methodo illust. Lond. 1623.

After Dr. Goulston's death, his friend, Thomas Gataker, B.D., published his

Versio, variæ Lectiones, et Annotationes Criticæ in opuscula varia Galeni. Lond. 1640.†

* "Dr. Gulston, Collegii socius, Græcarum literarum et anatomiæ proferendæ curâ ac liberalitate perpetua, insignis occubuit Anno 1632." Hamey Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ.

† Wood's Athenæ Oxon.

Dr. Goulston had married Helen, the daughter of George Sotherton, a citizen of London and member of parliament for London.* She survived him, and dying 25th August, 1637, was buried with great pomp at St. Martin's, Outwich, by the Heralds. Her funeral certificate is at the College of Arms.

JOHN COLLINS, M.D., was a native of Surrey, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, as a member of which he graduated A.B. 1595-6. He was elected a fellow of his college on lady Margaret's foundation, 7th April, 1598, and proceeded A.M. 1599, M.D. 1608. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians the day after Palm Sunday, 1611, and a Fellow 7th May, 1613. He was Censor in 1615, and Anatomy Lecturer in 1624. His name is amongst the *socii absentes* in the list for 1630. At that time he was probably at Cambridge, in which university he was regius professor of physic. Dr. Collins died in December, 1634. To St. John's college he bequeathed all his books, and one hundred pounds for the purchase of more.

HENRY SMITH, M.D., of Cambridge, was admitted a Licentiate of the College 3rd December, 1613.

JOHN MARSHE, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Franeker, in West Friesland, of 1596, was admitted a Licentiate of the College, 22nd December, 1613.

SIR SIMON BASKERVILLE, M.D., was the son of Thomas Baskerville, an apothecary of Exeter, and was baptised at St. Mary Major's church in that city, 27th October, 1574. His father gave him the best education his native city could supply, and at the age of 18 he was entered at Exeter college, Oxford. There he outshone most of his competitors, uniting with indefatigable industry brilliancy of genius and solidity of judgment. He is said† on the first vacancy to have been elected

* Seymour's Survey of London, vol. i, p. 381.

† Biographia Britannica.

fellow of his college, and this before he had taken his first degree in arts, which was in consequence postponed till the 8th July, 1596. In 1606 he was chosen senior proctor of the university, and then devoting himself to the study of physic accumulated his degrees, and proceeded doctor 20th June, 1611. He seems to have practised at Oxford for two or three consecutive years with considerable applause, but then removed to London, and having undergone the usual examinations, and, as our Annals express it, being "valde approbatus," was admitted a Candidate 18th April, 1614, and a Fellow of the College 20th March, 1614–5. He was Censor in 1615, 1618, 1619, 1621, 1633, 1635, 1636; Anatomy Reader, 1626; Consiliarius, 1640. The fame he had acquired at Oxford preceded him to town, and heralded him to the court of James I, who appointed him one of his physicians. King Charles I employed him in the same capacity, and at Oxford conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. With such distinction the road to affluence lay open to him, and so lucrative was his practice that he acquired the name of Sir Simon Baskerville the Rich. He was considerate and liberal in his profession, to the clergy and inferior gentry, insomuch that, as Prince relates on the authority of Lloyd, "he would never take a fee of an orthodox minister under a dean, or of any suffering cavalier in the cause of Charles I under a gentleman of an hundred a year, but would also with physic to their bodies generally give relief to their necessities." Sir Simon Baskerville died in July, 1641, aged 68, and was buried in old St. Paul's, where there was soon afterwards placed a mural monument, with the following inscription :—

Near this place lyeth the body
of that worthy and learned gentleman
Sir Simon Baskerville, knight, and Doctor in Physick,
who departed this life the fifth of July, 1641, aged 68 years.*

* "Simon Baskervile, Collegii nostri Socius, vitâ fuit et vultu prorsus liberali, medicusque ac philosophus eximius: quo nomine

Thomas Winston, M.D., was born in 1575, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He took the degree of M.A. in 1602, and then went abroad for improvement in physic. He attended the lectures of Fabricius ab Aquapendente and Prosper Alpinus at Padua, and those of Caspar Bauhine at Basil. He graduated doctor of medicine at Padua, and on his return to England was, in 1608, incorporated on that degree at Cambridge. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th March, 1609–10, Candidate 10th September, 1613, and Fellow 20th March, 1614–15. I meet with him as Censor in 1622, 1623, 1624, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, and on the 20th May, 1636, he was named Elect in place of Dr. William Clement, deceased.

Dr. Winston was chosen professor of physic in Gresham college 25th October, 1615, and retained his office until 1642, during which period he acquired a handsome fortune. He then, by permission of the House of Lords, went over to France, and this without having settled his affairs or provided for the security of his estate. The cause of this hasty departure seems to have been some apprehensions from the Parliament, whose party then began to prevail, and whom he had probably offended by the discovery of some secrets entrusted to him. Dr. Hamey says he withdrew himself " præ metu Angeronæ sæpius læsæ et jam pœnas minitantis." His professorship at Gresham college thus becoming vacant, Dr. Paul de Laune was chosen in his place after he had been six months absent. Dr. Winston remained abroad about ten years, and having by the interest of his friends accommodated matters

Gulielmus Laud, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, eum valetudini suæ præfecit. Rex autem, in Bibliothecâ Oxoniensi, tanquam in acie sui generis instructissimâ, eundem in Equestrem ordinem coöptavit: et amici denique mortuum 5 Julii, 1641, erecto in aversâ parte septi supra summum altare monumento marmoreo, magnificè ad D. Paul: sepeliverunt."—Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ: auctore Baldv. Hamey, M.D.

with the persons in power, returned to England in 1652, and was restored to his professorship and estate. Of this affair, Whitelocke, in his "Memoirs," gives the following account. "July 10, 1652. Dr. Winstone, a physician, in the beginning of the late troubles, by leave of the House of Lords went over into France, and there continued until very lately that he returned into England. In his absence, none being here to look after his business for him, his estate was sequestered as if he had been a delinquent, and his place and lodgings of physic professor in Gresham college were taken from him, though he had never acted anything against the Parliament, but had been out of England all the time of the troubles. Whereupon application being made to the Committee of Sequestrations, an order was procured for his being restored to his place and lodgings in Gresham college, and the sequestration of his estate, which was 500*l.* per annum, was taken off." From the expression "had never acted anything against the Parliament," explained as this is by the words of Hamey, it would appear, as Ward* observes, that his offence had consisted in words only and not in actions. At the time of his leaving England he was, as before stated, one of the Elects of the College, and his place having been forfeited by absence, he was, as we see from the following entry, rechosen in June, 1653: "Anno 1653, Jun. 25. D^r^ Winston per mortem D^ris^ Clerke in Electorum ordinem, quo diu moratus in Galliis exciderat, restitutus est." Dr. Winston did not long survive this favourable change in his circumstances. He died on the 24th October, 1655, being then 80 years of age. He was much valued as a gentleman and a scholar, and was termed by Meric Casaubon "the great ornament of his profession."†

* Lives of the Gresham Professors.

† "Erat Winstonus fabri lignarii filius; e solido quidem ligno, sed valdè nodoso, nec unquam satis affabrè dedolato. Maturè medici locum in Londinensium collegio Gressamensi obtinuit, ubi in tanto emporio, res literaria, ita viget coliturque ut solent

Dr. Winston did not publish anything; but after his death a treatise appeared, entitled, "Anatomy Lectures at Gresham college, by that eminent and learned physician, Dr. Thomas Winston," 8vo. Lond. 1659. The editor supposes, from certain expressions, that these lectures were also read by the author in his appointed course at the College of Physicians. They comprehend an entire body of anatomy, with the improvements down to his own time, which include the discoveries of Harvey, and were considered the most complete and accurate then extant in the English language.

Edmund Wilson, M.D., was the second son of the Rev. William Wilson, D.D., canon of Windsor, and rector of Cliffe, in Kent, who died 14th March, 1615, and was buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor. Dr. Edmund Wilson was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge, and in that university proceeded

pleræque arbores exoticæ, in alieno solo; ad pompam nimirum magis famamque quam ad fructum. Tali quadam ratione ibidem Winstonus per spatium duarum admodum indictionum, artis nostræ professor audiit; ac inter practicos urbis celebriores habitus est: commendabant eundem porrò semper decorus commodusque vestitus et tonsura gravis, fuitque hujusmodi, in ordine nostro, ut artem suam nec depreciaret adulatoriis officiis erga ægrotos, nec turpi reverentiâ cujuscunque Pharmacopœi. Hoc genus hominum uni solum se addixit, ac heriliter imperavit, cæterorum odium ferens, contemnens, superansque quod dum seriùs observarunt reliqui Socii passim hodiè in re valetudinis; divisum imperium Pharmacopæus habet cum Medicis" * * * * * "Ut igitur ad Winstonum revertamur; si omnes illius exemplo, manûs operam in praxi, ad unumr estrinxissemus, hodiè cum pancioribus saltem hostibus conflictaremur; qui, ut ob vagum sui usum, nullô non loco, nidulantur; ita e loco quovis dissito, obtentu alicujus necessitudinis, nostris bonis impunè imperant longoque usu, vicatim ita invaluerunt ut jam sine specie alienæ injuriæ nobis in nosmetipsos non liceat esse justis, contra vim tanti mali potuisset dudum exemplar defuncti, nobis alicui fuisse subsidio; quinimmo hodiè porro solo merito et memoriâ sui tam utilis documenti; potuisset Winstonus, qui alicubi totus sepultus jacet, etiamuum superesse in nostro Collegio ac in aliqua classe benefactorum nostrorum collocari." Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ authore Bald. Hamey.

doctor of medicine. He was incorporated at Oxford, 12th July, 1614 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1615, and a Fellow the same day.* On the 18th December, 1616, Dr. Wilson was installed canon of Windsor, but because he was not ordained priest within a year following, he was deprived, and Dr. Godfrey Goodman succeeded, being installed 20th December, 1617. Dr. Wilson practised his faculty for a few years at Windsor, but subsequently removed to London, was Censor in 1623, and Anatomy Reader in 1630. He died in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bow, in September, 1633, having been a donor of many books to the library of Lincoln college, Oxford. Dr. Hamey says of him, "Syphar hominis, nec facie minus quàm arte Hippocraticus, nec facultate magis quàm religionis titulo celebris, excessit vita mense Septembri anno 1633."

George Rogers, M.D., was the second son of Francis Rogers, of Dartford, co. Kent. He was educated at Catherine hall, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. about 1603 ; A.M. 1606. He studied for some time at Leyden, and was entered on the physic line there 27th September, 1609, being then 25 years of age. He graduated doctor of medicine at Padua, 17th December, 1612 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 9th April, 1616 ; and a Fellow 26th June, 1616. Dying in November, 1622, he was buried at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, on the 18th of that month.

Sir Theodore de Mayerne, M.D., was the son of Lewis de Mayerne, a French Protestant, celebrated for

* "1615. Postr: Divi. Thomæ. Dr. Edmundus Wilson ter examinatus, Candidatus eligitur singulis suffragiis, et astrictus juramento fidelitatis in Regem, et dein Candidati in Collegium.

"Is est electus itidem in Socium Collegii, astrictus juramento Socii, dein admissus." Annales, iii, p. 56.

his historical writings. Our physician was born at Geneva, 18th September, 1573, and had for his godfather Theodore Beza, after whom he was named. Having been instructed in the rudiments of learning at his native place, he was transferred to the university of Heidelberg, where he remained several years. Having fixed on physic for his future profession, he removed to Montpelier, and there pursuing his medical studies, proceeded M.B. in 1596, and M.D. in 1597. He then removed to Paris, where he gave lectures on anatomy to the young surgeons, and on pharmacy to the apothecaries. The latter of these subjects led him to treat of chemistry, to which he had paid particular attention, and as in his medical practice he made considerable use of chemical remedies, he was soon looked upon as one of the most strenuous supporters of this then recent innovation. While this brought him into favour with Riverius, first physician to Henry IV. of France, who by his recommendation procured Dr. Mayerne's appointment as one of that king's physicians, it likewise drew upon him the enmity of the faculty of Paris, who manifested their attachment to Galen by an indiscriminate abuse of all who attempted to introduce modes of practice not mentioned in his works. Quercetanus was joined with Mayerne as the object of their attack; and in 1603 one of the body wrote a book against these heterodox brethren, entitled "Apologia pro Medicina Hippocratis et Galeni, contra Mayernium et Quercetanum." To this Mayerne published an apologetical answer, and the Galenists not only replied, but proceeded to thunder an academical interdict against the two delinquents. The favour of the king, however, rendered this a *brutum fulmen* with respect to Mayerne, for his majesty having, in 1600, appointed our physician to attend the Duke de Rohan in his embassies to the courts of Germany and Italy, he discharged his office with so much reputation that he rose high in the king's esteem, and was promised great advantages, provided he conformed to the church

of Rome. This, notwithstanding the persuasions of the Cardinal du Perron, he refused to do: the king, nevertheless, would have appointed him his first physician, had not the queen (Mary de Medicis) interposed to prevent it. Mayerne continued in the office of physician in ordinary to the king until the year 1606, when he sold his place to a French physician. In the early part of this year he must have come over to England, was appointed physician to Anne of Denmark, the queen of James I, and as such was incorporated at Oxford on his Montpelier degree, 8th April, 1606. There is some uncertainty as to his movements for the next four years. It seems certain, however, that he returned to France, and there remained till after the assassination of his master, Henry IV., on the 14th May, 1610, soon after which he was called back to England by letters under James I.'s own hand, who also sent a person to conduct him over. On his arrival the king honoured him with a private audience, appointed him first physician to himself and to the queen, and from this period to his death, Dr. Mayerne appears to have been considered one of the first physicians in the kingdom. He was certainly in England in 1612, and, as has been before stated,* was then, with many others, in professional attendance on the king's eldest son, Henry prince of Wales. On the 25th June, 1616, he was proposed and unanimously elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and was admitted 5th July following, at an extraordinary Comitia, specially convened for that purpose.† In 1618 he was deputed by the College to write the dedication of the first Pharmacopœia to the king. In that year he was sent into France by king James, about some affairs of importance; but, being

* *Vide* Dr. Palmer, p. 111.

† "Causa congregationis ut admittatur Dr. Theod. Mayerne, de quo multa benevolè Ds. Præses. Is primò præsens præstitit juramentum fidelitatis erga regem, regestario prælegente; tum in statuta nostri Collegii, et admissus est Socius."—Annales, iii, 60.

suspected of a design to embroil affairs in that kingdom, he was peremptorily commanded to leave it. In July, 1624, he received the honour of knighthood from the king, and in August of the same year wrote a letter to his colleagues, the ordinary physicians to the king and prince, acquainting them that, as he was going to be absent, probably for some time, from his duty at court, and this with the permission of the king, he thought proper to select for their perusal certain forms of prescription, and methods of practice, of which his experience had taught him the efficacy in the disorders to which his illustrious patients were most liable. Certain prudential rules for their conduct are prefixed, which show the man of sense and liberal sentiments, but might, perhaps, be thought somewhat assuming and officious, considering the persons to whom they were addressed. It does not appear where he went at this time, nor how long he was absent. On the accession of Charles I, he was appointed first physician to the king and queen, and rose still higher in authority and reputation during that reign. To him we owe the introduction of calomel into medical practice, and the invention of the black wash.* We do not hear how he disposed of himself during the civil commotions which raged in the latter part of his life. He, doubtless, adhered to the royal cause, for he was appointed nominal first physician to Charles II after the execution of his father. At length, full of years, wealth, and reputation, he died at Chelsea, 22nd March, 1654–5, the immediate cause of his death being, it is said, bad wine, which he had been drinking in moderation with some friends at a tavern in the Strand. He was interred in the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, where the bodies of his mother, first

* "Theodorus Mayerne Regis Jacobi et Caroli Primi Archiater, memoriâ certe quam maxime dignus est, of calomelanos inventum, remedium quo quotidie domantur morbi atrocissimi." Oratio Harveiana habita die 18° Octobris, 1775, auctore Donaldo Monro, M.D.

wife, and five of his children had been deposited. His monument bore the following inscription :—

Ita semper valeas Lector,
ejus venerare monumentum, per quem
tam multi valuerunt.
Qui nunc cinis est hoc marmore conditus,
nuper fuit ingens ille
THEODORUS MAYERNIUS,
Magnum nomen,
Alter Hippocrates, Orbi Salutifer,
Sæculi sui Decus,
Anteactorum Pudor,
Futurorum Exemplar:
Peritiæ in re medicâ incomparabili
scientiæque naturæ arcanorum
profundissimæ, accesserat incredibilis
politicarum rerum usus,
prudentia, facundia, ingenii
lepos usq. ad miraculum;
Erant vivi sermones meræ gratiæ,
sententiæ gemmæ concilia oracula;
Eminebat vero
tenax sanioris pietatis professio
et vindicatio. Non alius apud
Reges ingenua ΠΑΡΡΗΣΙΑ
fœlicior, aut proceribus merito
acceptior, aut tenuibus opem
ferre paratior; inter diversos
Personarum gradus et varias
temporum vices ubique idem suiq. similis,
sapiens, commodus, fortis, inconcussus,
ut genio suo tum res tum homines
ipsamq. adeo Fortunam subjecisse videretur.
Quid de Mayernio plura?
Mayernium dixeris, omnia dixeris.
Anima cælo, ossa huic tumulo,
nomen immortale famæ
relinquuntur.
Lector vive et vale.
Qui sæpe in mortem solers sua tela retorsi,
Morborum ad curas ipsa venena trahens,
Vel moriens similem per Christum exerceo praxin,
Quæq. est mors aliis, est medicina mihi.

The only work that Sir Theodore Mayerne published was the Apology before mentioned, "Apologia, in quâ videre est, inviolatis Hippocratis et Galeni legibus,

Remedia Chemicè præparata, tuto usurpari posse. Rupel. 1603." He left his library, containing many MSS., to the College of Physicians. Some of these were published by Dr. Thomas Shirley, and others by Sir Theodore de Vaux, Mayerne's godson, and an honorary Fellow of the College. In 1701 Dr. Joseph Browne brought out in a goodly folio, "Mayernii Opera Medica, complectantia Consilia, Epistolas et Observationes, Pharmacopœiam, variasque Medicamentorum formulas. Lond." The printing, unfortunately, is extremely incorrect; the work, however, is most amusing, and affords a good idea of the duties of a fashionable physician in the early part of the seventeenth century. A fine portrait of Sir Theodore Mayerne is in the College.*

John Raven, M.D.—A native of Suffolk; educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 1603; A.M. 1607; M.D. 1614. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 9th April, 1616, and a Fellow 5th July, 1616; was Censor in 1622, 1626; and Anatomy Reader in 1631. Dr. Raven was physician to the queen of James I. He quitted London in 1636, on account of the plague which was then raging, and withdrew to his native place, Hadleigh, in Suffolk, where he died, and was buried on the 5th October, 1636: "Octobris 5, Johan'es Raven, Medicinæ Doctor ex Collegio Lon-

* Vir censûs equestris inter Anglos, ac inter Allobroges Albonæ Baro, inque Aulâ Britannica plus decies quatuor annis Archiatrorum comes excessit 22 Martii 1654–5. Erant mehercule plurima, quæ Mayernium ad hoc fastigii evexerunt. Eruditio, sagacitas, religio, comitas et Materiæ Medicæ singularis peritia, cum linguæ Latinæ pura promptaque copia in illo eminebant; inde obvenit in consultationibus (ubi Medici virtus apprimè elucessit) se semper ut daret cum admiratione: etenim colligebat statim quid esset in morbo sciendum agendumque * * * * Denique has dotes Mayernii comitabantur constantia, candor et summe benevolus gratusque in nostrates vivos mortuosque animus. Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ authore Baldvino Hamey.

dinensi, huc secedens propter pestem Londinii obortam, intra domū quondā patris suamque, in eodem in quo primā lucem viderat cubiculo, animā Deo reddidit. Ex testamento legavit pauperibus avi sui eleemosynariis 50 *li.* Sepultus est (ita statuente Rectore) intra cancellos, per hæredem filium marmore tegendus." No monument is now in existence.*

——— Webb, M.D.—I am not sure whether Dr. Webb is to be regarded as admitted by the College to practice. He came before the Censors in December, 1616, being then a doctor of medicine of Padua, of twelve years' standing; was examined, approved and told to get incorporated at one of the English universities. He does not appear to have done so; and, under date 7th April, 1626, I read, "Dr. Webb, a° (ut ait) 1603 Patavii et hîc se prius exaïatum jam diu: sed ex Actis non apparet. Illi nomine pœnæ imponitur, ut solvat annuatim 4 *li.* incipiendo ad festum D. Joan. Baptistæ proximum, quod referunt D^{i} Censores ad D^{um} Præsidentem." He was a Roman Catholic, and was returned as such to the parliamentary commissioners by the College, 29th March, 1626. He resided in Black and White court, Old Bailey; and in the complete list of the College for 1628 is one of six (some of whom were undoubtedly Members) ranged immediately under the Permissi, with the heading "Sub nomine pœnæ solventes."

Theodore Diodati, M.D., was of Italian extraction, but born at Geneva. He graduated doctor of medicine, at Leyden, 6th October, 1615, and was admitted a

* "Dr. Raven," writes Hamey, "specie, amictu, praxi, reique domesticæ lautitiâ è Collegis præstantioribus, vivere desiit circa finem Septembris 1636, famâ non omninò integrâ, ob secundas parùm secundè, ne dicam turpiter, sollicitatas nuptias: prædamque postea, spectante et vapulante corvo, aufurente frigillâ." The precise occurrence to which Hamey here alludes is mentioned in "The Diary of John Rous," p. 34, Camden Society, to which I refer those of my readers desirous of fuller particulars.

Licentiate of the College of Physicians 24th January, 1616–7. He was buried in the church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, on the 12th February, 1650–1.

JOHN CRAIGE, JUN., M.D., was the son of Dr. John Craige, a Fellow of the College, and physician to James I, and to his successor, Charles I, both before and subsequent to his accession to the throne. Being then physician to the king, he was proposed and elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians, 3rd December, 1616, but was not sworn and admitted until June, 1617. Dr. Craige stands among the Socii Absentes in 1630, but he was again in London in 1637. He died in January, 1654–5, and was buried in the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.*

JOHN DRAPER, A.M. of Trinity college, Cambridge, A.B. 1595, A.M. probably of 1599, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th July, 1617.

PAUL DE LAUNE, M.D., was a native of London; a brother of Gideon de Laune, a noted and wealthy apothecary in the city of London, whose bust is at Apothecaries' Hall; and a relative of Dr. Argent, an influential Fellow of our own College. He was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.M. about the year 1610. Being then a master of arts of Cambridge of five years' standing, and a doctor of medicine of Padua of 13th October, 1614, Dr. de Laune, on the 8th of September, 1615, presented himself before the Censors' board for

* Harney, in his "Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ," speaks thus of Dr. Craige and his father, before mentioned (page 116):—"Joannes Craig senior juniorque Patriâ hic et ille Caledonius uterque instituto medicus et dignitate Archiater. Ille Regis Jacobi, hic Caroli cum principis tum regis. Ille electorum primus post Præsidem, hic primus ab illis in nostræ Pharmacopæiæ prima editione. Cætera me latent, præter ultima junioris qui rure senectam diem obiit mense Januarii 1654–5."

examination, when he was told to get incorporated. He was incorporated at Cambridge on the 19th January, 1615–6, and having subsequently undergone the usual examinations was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1616, and a Fellow 21st April, 1618. Dr. Laune was for many years in Ireland, in the capacity of physician to the viceroy; but the dates of his appointment or return I cannot discover. He was appointed an Elect 24th May, 1642, and was senior Censor in 1643. We learn from Hamey that he read in his turn the anatomy lecture at the College, and in 1642 or thereabouts, when Dr. Winston fled to the continent, by the interest of Thomas Chamberlane, one of the most influential members of the Mercers' Company, was appointed professor of physic in Gresham college. He performed the duties of his office in a manner so creditable to himself and satisfactory to the electors that, to use the words of Hamey, "nemo Winstonum requireret, nec quenquam curatorum pœniteret suffecti in illius locum Launei." He was one of three physicians who on the 27th June, 1643, in compliance with an order from Lenthall the Speaker of the House of Commons, were recommended by the College to attend in a medical capacity the army under the earl of Essex. Dr. Laune's long residence in Ireland proved a bar to his success as a practitioner at home; and from Hamey we learn that his practice was very limited. He was a man, however, of inexpensive habits, and his salary and lodgings at Gresham college were sufficient to meet all his wants. The return of Dr. Winston, in 1652, and his restoration to the Gresham professorship, proved a severe blow to Dr. Laune. His means of support were wrested from him, and this by a man with an ample fortune, to whom in adversity and trouble Dr. Laune had proved a warm and constant friend. Under these circumstances, though then a septuagenarian, he accepted from Oliver Cromwell, in 1654, the appointment of physician-general to the fleet, and in

this capacity was at the taking of Jamaica. Thenceforward nothing was ever heard of him. According to Hamey, he died in December, 1654: "Mense Decembri, 1654, morte mortisque horâ incertis." The fleet on its return was unable to give any definite information concerning him, and the general impression at the time was that he had perished in Jamaica.

ELEAZER HODSON, M.D., was born in Durham and educated at Cambridge, where he graduated master of arts. He was incorporated on that degree at Oxford, 12th July, 1608, and then travelling into Italy, took his degree of doctor of medicine at Padua 30th June, 1612. He was incorporated at Oxford on his doctor's degree 2nd January, 1615–6, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1616, and a Fellow 21st April, 1618. He was Censor in 1629, 1631, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, was appointed Registrar 13th January, 1636–7, and Elect 22nd September, 1637, in place of Dr. Fludd, deceased. He died on the 19th January, 1638-9. Wood says, "he was eminent for his practice in the city of London, and died in the parish of St. Stephen's, Coleman street."*

OTHOWELL MEVERALL, M.D., was born in Derby-

* Dr. Hamey, in his Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ, gives the following sketch of this physician:—"Dr. Hodson, medicus Nosocomii Divi Thomæ, in atrophiam sensim incidit, desiitque marcescere, 19 Januarii, 1638-9. Vir vultu animoque alacri; prudentiâ, linguarumque ac artis peritiâ, paucis suorum secundus. Domo et equo semper pulchris gaudens, inque intimis D^ris^ Fox, cui olim in Italia, posteà in Collegio, sæpè in praxi, semper in cœlibatu socius. Qui me primus amicè ad examen subeundum, invitavit, Censor, probavit, amicitiamque deinceps coluit. De reliquo; pecuniæ accumulandæ nec intempestivè satagens negligensve; eoque nec obrutus negotiis nec vacuus; hoc, Viri merita non patiebantur: illud, ipse cavit de industriâ; septimanas aliquot æstivas rusticandi certus, et, hâc ipsâ in re, imitandi suum Foxium. Moriturus denique, simili beneficentiæ temperamento usus est adversus Collegium; simili erga hæredem; cujus rem familiarem luculenter amplificasse constitit, substitisse tamen citra invidiam."

shire, and descended from an old family long settled in that county. His early education was had at home, whence he was transferred to Christ's college, Cambridge, and whilst there narrowly escaped being buried alive. The facts are stated at length by Hamey in his Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ, and I append them in a note.* Having taken the first degree in arts. he passed over to Leyden, and there proceeded doctor of medicine, 2nd October, 1613. He was incorporated at Cambridge on his doctor's degree 15th March, 1615–6, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1616, and a Fellow 21st April, 1618. He was Censor in 1624, 1626, 1627, 1632, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640; was appointed Elect 8th February, 1638–9, Registrar, 1639, 1640; Anatomy Reader, 1628; President, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644; Treasurer again in 1645; Consiliarius, 1645, 1646, 1647. Dr. Meverall died 13th July, 1648, aged 63, and was buried in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry. He bequeathed to the College, by will, the sum of 40*l.*, and to each of his more intimate friends among the Fellows a gold ring, on which was engraved, "Medici morimur, medicina perennis."†

* After recording Dr. Meverall's death, and burial at St. Lawrence Jewry, he proceeds: "Condito jam excellentissimo viro nihil præter solenne illud ILICET, et postremum illud SALVE et VALE videatur dicendum; restat tamen inter hæc novissima novum quid, et notatu dignum, socio huic nostro, quadraginta minimum annos, a morte (ut credebatur) obitâ sepulturam hodiernam obtigisse. Tot ante lustra Cantabrigiæ, in collegio Christi, de Meverello conclamatum est; ibi grabato suo sublatum est cadaver, stratumque humi suæ paulo post sandapilæ tradendum; ibi pro more loci, ob liberatam ergastulo suo animam, actæ sunt Deo gratiæ, atque inter hos demum ritus, deploratus noster, sub instrata lodicula motare palpitando visus est; perculsis spectatoribus et tantum non exanimatis, qui hunc dudum animam egisse præproperè officiosi judicaverant. Dixisse externa ope defectum, interna quadam virtute se ipsum suscitasse, in prævium faustumque omen alios olim suscitandi; et corpora cassa, fugitivis spiritibus revocatis, arte sua animandi."

† "Dedit hunc nobis comitatus Darbiensis ubi Meverellorum nomen, multos ante annos, generosè audiit, et per connubia, eques-

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, M.D., a native of Angusshire, in Scotland, and a doctor of medicine of Basil of 16th February, 1610, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 9th February, 1616–7, and a Fellow 21st April, 1618. In the list for 1635 he is described as one of the physicians to Charles I.

JOHN MOORE, M.D., was a Licentiate of the College,

tribus familiis non semel innexum est. Noster antem, parentum curâ ac indolis bonitate, domum suum literarum gloriâ cumulavit. Cui rei tot annos, olim Cantabrigiæ; tot Leydæ in Batavis incubuit: undè anno hujus seculi decimo-tertio doctoratûs lauream, reportavit: octavoque supra decimum, perspecta morum probitate et pensitatâ scientiâ Doctorum Londinensium consultissimo ordini inscriptus est. Cujus ille deinceps decus auxit, columenque exstitit, ac tandem omnibus muneribus functus, summâ mentis æquabilitate desideratissimus reliquit. Et, velut in illo cætu habuit, qui Collegæ sui, quique amici excessum meritissimè dolerent: ita etiam in propria familia, qui avum, socerumque ac patrem, quæque maritum veris lachrymis ultra solennia luctûs imitamenta complorarent. Sic fuit noster Meverellus. Sic illum in recen'i jactura quasi diluto lachrymis atramento utcunque adumbravimus.

Verumenimverò tam arctæ et diuturnæ amicitiæ non benè convenit cum tam exili rerum commemoratione. Ejusmodi amicum exprimere oportet, non obiter delineare; ejusmodi virum posteritatis interest nosse: nimirum, quàm sibi semper in rebus sacris constiterit: quàm semper habuerit purum animum insanientis omnis sapientiæ quàm non illi fuerit pro larva Religio, sed ad vitæ usum rectè instituendum, et pro fine ipso bonorum sociorum etiam interest meminisse, cum in culpam, tum exemplum, quàm ille more honestum haberet, suas sibi apud ægros servare partes, suasque sacrorum mystis illibatas amandare: quàmque ex pietate, nihil aliud quæreret lucri, præter internum æternumque. Et, ut requeat Ottevelli benevolentia in abactum Regem, conscio me, et consorte, sine periculo nominari: hic tamen præ impietate non debet reticeri. Vos me securum præstabitis dilectissimæ musæi mei latebræ et temporum inclinatione poterit hoc factum olim celebrari: non sine honore defuncti ubi constiterit Collegam nostrum, nullô sacramento, nulloque honorario, vere Regium, succurrendo Regi fuisse medicum, nec sine gloria ipsius Artis ac emolumento Collegii: ubi ut totius nomine nihil hactenus peccatum aut novatum est: sic etiam sperandum, laudi aliquando fore, et lucro, quod cautè spretis direptionis necisque minis, non unus inter nos inventus sit immotæ erga justum Dominum fidelitatis, sub aliorum severè usurpata dominatione. Sic Deum, atque regem, divulso nulla novitate obsequio, coluit Meverellus."—Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ authore Baldvino Hamey M.D.

but I have not succeeded in finding a note of his admission: it must have been, I believe, about the year 1618. He was returned by the College to the parliamentary commissioners as a catholic, 29th March, 1626; and in the list for 1628 is the first named of six, most, if not all, of whom were catholics, who stand immediately below the Permissi with the heading, "Sub nomine pœnæ solventes." He died in November, 1641.*

JOHN BROUUART, M.D., a native of Brussels, was entered on the medical line at Leyden, 6th April, 1607, being then 25 years of age. He graduated doctor of medicine at Leyden, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 6th November, 1618. He died in December, 1639.†

JOHN BAINBRIDGE, M.D., was the son of Robert Bainbridge, of Ashby de la Zouch, by his wife Ann, daughter of Richard Everard, of Shenton, co. Leicester, and was born at Ashby in 1582. He was educated at the grammar school of Ashby, whence he was transferred to Emmanuel college, Cambridge, under the tuition of his kinsman, Dr. Joseph Hall, afterwards bishop of Norwich. He took the degrees in arts and medicine, A.B. 1603, A.M. 1607, M.D. 1614. He then returned to his native county, where he practised physic, and kept a grammar school. He next removed to London, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 6th November, 1618. In the

* "Dr. Moore," says Hamey, "ritus moresque antiquos novis, vitam cœlibem conjugali, facetias austeritati, praxin aulicam urbanæ, atque æternitatem denique cæteris omnibus grandævus prætulit, exeunte mense Novemb. 1641."

† "Dr. Brouart, Belga, obiit mense Decembri, 1639. Hic Londinum venit cum Mayernio; medicinam faciendi obtinuit licentiam; unam atque alteram uxorem duxit, et cum neutrâ bene convenit. Mors interea vicissim, sine partium studio, litem diremit; modò marito, modò uxore superstite. Cavit enim fortuna ne plus alterutri favisse videretur; dum neutri superesse sineret, unde posset alteruter gloriari."—Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ, auct. Baldv. Hamey.

following year he published "An Astronomical Description of the late Comet, from the 18th November, 1618, to the 16th December following." 4to. Lond., 1619. This introduced him to the notice of Sir Henry Savile, who was then founding the astronomical professorship at Oxford, and who at once appointed Dr. Bainbridge to that office. He thereupon removed to Oxford, was entered as a master commoner of Merton college, and on the 7th July, 1620, was incorporated doctor of medicine as he had stood at Cambridge. In 1635 he was appointed by Merton college, superior reader of Linacre's lectures. Dr. Bainbridge died on the 3rd November, 1643, at his house in Oxford, opposite the church of Merton college. His body was removed thence to the public schools, where an oration in praise of the deceased and of his attainments having been pronounced, he was borne to the church of Merton college, and buried close to the high altar. His epitaph there is as follows:—

Si cupias viator, quis et quantus hic jacet,
alibi quæras oportet, dicere satis nequeo;
Britannia tota viri famam non capit;
Ne cætera tamen ignores, in rem tuam pauca hæc accipe.
JOHANNES BAINBRIDGIUS
Vir famæ integerrimæ, et doctrinæ incomparabilis,
Medicinæ Professor et Matheseos;
Morborum tam felix expugnator novorum,
quam sagax indagator syderum;
Quem primum Astronomiæ Professorem
et dignum Savilio Collegam
in Mathematicis Prælecturis, quas magnificè erexerat,
prudens hominum et librorum æstimator elegit
Savilius:
Quem Cantabrigiæ educatum
Academia Oxoniensis benignè fovit ut suum,
defunctum publicè deflevit ut par utriusque ornamentum;
qui Scaligerum felicius correxit,
quàm Scaliger emendavit
tempora,
in non levem literarum jacturam immaturus obiit,
MDCXLIII.
Abi jam, cætera quære vel ab exteris.

DANIEL RAYMOND, a native of Essex, and a student

of medicine, "medicinæ studiosus," was admitted an Extra-Licentiate, 22nd February, 1618–9. At the time of his admission, he was practising with much repute in the county of Surrey.

HELKIAH CROOKE, M.D., was born in Suffolk, and admitted a scholar of St. John's college, Cambridge, on Sir Henry Billingsley's foundation, 11th November, 1591. He proceeded A.B. 1595–6, then visited Leyden, and was entered on the physic line there 6th November, 1596. He returned to Cambridge and graduated M.B. 1599, M.D. 1604. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1613, and a Fellow 21st April, 1620; was Censor in 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631; Anatomy Reader, 1629; and on the 25th May, 1635, resigned his fellowship, as he was then going to retire into the country. Dr. Crooke was governor of Bethlem hospital in 1632, and is the first medical man who is known to have been at the head of that institution.* He was the author of—

Μικροκοσμογραφια: A Description of the Body of Man, together with the Controversies thereunto belonging, collected and translated out of all the best authors of anatomy. Fol. Lond. 1616—2nd ed. Fol. Lond. 1631.

An Explanation of the Fashion and Use of Three-and-Fifty Instruments of Chirurgery. Fol. Lond. 1631.

A small whole-length portrait of Dr. Crooke, by Droeshout, is prefixed to the second edition of his Anatomy.

PETER BOWNE, M.D., was a native of Bedfordshire, and in April, 1590, was admitted a scholar of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which house he was afterwards elected a fellow. After taking the degrees in arts, he applied himself to the study of medicine, and, accumulating his degrees, proceeded M.D. 12th July, 1614. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 24th January, 1616–7, and Fellow 21st

* Journal of Mental Science, vol. xxii, p. 219.

April, 1620. Wood says "that he practised physick in the great city, and was much in esteem for it in the latter end of king James I and beginning of king Charles I." Dr. Bowne had quitted London on the 3rd March, 1623–4, when Dr. Spicer was admitted a fellow in his place. He was the author of a small work entitled

Pseudo-Medicorum Anatomia. Lond. 4to. 1624.

PATRICK SAUNDERS, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Franeker, of 28th August, 1619, incorporated at Oxford 2nd December, 1619, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 30th September, 1620. He resided in the parish of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate,* and died in 1638.

[WILLIAM] EYRE, M.D.—Dr. Goodall supplies us with the following account of this physician: "Dr. Eyre was cited before the College for practising physic in London without a licence. Upon his appearance he gave no satisfaction to the President and Censors, wherefore they ordered his prosecution at law, and had a verdict against him *de praxi illegitimâ*, upon which he applied himself to the College, begged their friendship, and promised submission. Then he was examined by the President and Censors, but not giving satisfaction of his ability for practice, he was rejected, and about two years after summoned to give an account by what authority he practised physic in London. He replied that he practised in the country, and not in the city, but thought he might, as being born here. But the practice being proved against him, the Censors told him they would sue him *de praxi illegitimâ pro ann.* But he paying twenty pounds *de praxi præteritâ* to the Treasurer of the College, the Censors let fall this suit. But he being after guilty of ill practice (which was proved against him), the Censors unanimously fined him ten pounds, and ordered his imprison-

* Fasti Oxon. vol. i, p. 835.

ment, which latter was dispensed with upon condition that he would at the next public *comitia* own his obligations to the President, Censors, and College for this their favour, which he readily promised and performed, both in person and writing, paying likewise the fine imposed upon him. After this was examined in order to his admission into the College, which examination being passed, he was required to take great care and caution in his practice, and in difficult cases to call to his assistance some of his colleagues."* He was examined 7th May, 1619, and 2nd June, 1620, and admitted a Licentiate in September, 1620.

Is this the same person who stands thus recorded by Wood† among the incorporations at Oxford in 1608: "July 8, Will. Eire (Eierus) Doct. of Phys. of Leyden?" If so, he was born in London, and on the 12th June, 1596, when he entered on the physic line at Leyden was 29 years of age.

John Maccolo, or McKulio, M.D., a native of Edinburgh, and a doctor of medicine of Franeker, of twenty-four years' standing, was, on the 25th June, 1621, being then physician in ordinary to the king, admitted a Fellow of the College without examination. Dr. Maccolo did not long survive, and dying in the following year, was buried in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster, where a monument was erected with the following inscription:—

D.M.M.S.
Joannes Mackulio
Scoto Britannus
Magni Hetruriæ ducis
Archiater quondam;
Dein
Magnæ Britanniæ Regis.
Medicus, Medicorum sui sæculi
Æsculapius, Therapeutices

* Historical Account of the College's Proceedings against Empiricks, p. 376.

† Fasti Oxon. vol. i, p. 803.

promus-condus, conditumque prodigium
Mortales, huic Cippo, in spem
Resurrectionis, vitæque melioris
Reliquit exuvias
Reparatæ salutis 1622
Ætatis suæ 46.

He was the author of "Iatria Chymica, exemplo therapeiæ Luis Venereæ illustrata." 12mo. Lond. 1622.

Henry Hincklow, M.D., was born in Lancashire, and on the 21st June, 1617, being then a bachelor of medicine, but of what university is not stated, was inscribed on the physic line at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine the same year. He was admitted a Licentiate 22nd December, 1621.

Thomas Ridgley, M.D., a native of Staffordshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, as a member of which, he proceeded A.B. 1596–7, A.M. 1600, M.D. 1608, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians in June, 1617, and a Fellow 28th November, 1622. He was Censor in 1628, 1633; and was chosen an Elect 2nd September, 1641, but resigned that office 24th May, 1642. He died, an octogenarian, 21st June, 1656, and was buried in the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate.*

John Clarke, M.D., was born at Brooke Hall, Wethersfield, county Essex, an estate which had been in his family for many generations†, and was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. As a member of that house he proceeded A.B. 1603, A.M. 1608, M.D. 1615,

* Dr. Hamey says of him:—"Medicus bonus musicusque, linguæque Latinæ facultate vir præstans, adeòque sincerus, ut juxta fidem antiquam paræmiamque cum illo securè posses in tenebris micare. Hæc erant, quibus se oblectabat, quibus in sinu gaudebat, suosque eximiè ditabat; cæteris, quibus vulgus dives audit, insuper habitis; denique certus vulgo recepta negligendi, animo suo, salvâ legum religione, in omnibus obsequebatur."

† Morant's Essex, vol. ii, p. 372.

was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1617, and a Fellow, 28th November, 1622. He was Censor in 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1644; Elect, 2nd September, 1641; Consiliarius, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1650, 1651, 1652; Treasurer, 1643, 1644; and President, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649. Dr. Clarke purchased the reversion of the manor of Wethersfield, which descended to his son and heir, Joseph Clarke, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. He died 30th April, 1653, and was buried in the church of St. Martin, Ludgate. His portrait is at the College. It was presented in 1709 by his grand-daughter, Ann, the daughter of Sir John Micklethwaite, M.D.*

Laurence Wright, M.D., a native of Essex, was the third son of John Wright, of Wright's bridge, near Hornchurch, and of Gray's-inn, esquire, by his second wife, Bennet, the daughter of Laurence Blaseby, of London, merchant. He was matriculated a pensioner of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, in March, 1607–8, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 1609, A.M. 1613. He was entered on the physic line at Leyden 22nd August, 1612, being then twenty-two years of age; but he graduated doctor of medicine at Padua, and was incorporated on that degree at Cambridge in 1618.

* "Johannes Clarkius electus est medicorum præses, nullô ex-præsidum in vivis præter unum Meverellum valetudinarium, hunc Magistratum quinqui-plicavit atque illo spacio Triggium agyrtam ad causam coegit, vicitque. Idem Pharmacopœiam nostram curavit recudendam; opusque gnaviter urgente ipsô, et Collegis, serio exequemtibus; mihique sigillatim præter cætera, datâ curâ novandi tituli, et scribendæ epistolæ cum epilogo ad lectorem; meritò præ muneris, sui excellentia, primum in hac recenti editione obtinuit locum, qui nullum in priori habuerat; et, ut in Regestro nostro præsens ubique legeretur et, præses qui prius, in eodem præ muniis mediis rarissimè occurrebant: me denique eodem tempore ad præstandum Sociorum sollenne pensum anatomicum evocavit. Sub finem antem anni quinquagesimi, dignitate hac cessit et vitâ suâ, vix elapso post, triennio. Defunctum prosecuti sunt Collegæ, debito honore, et latis longisque fasciis è syndone donati ad singulorum pileos è domo sua ad Divi Martini Ludgate, deduxerunt."—Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ, authore Baldv. Hamey.

Dr. Wright was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1618, and a Fellow, 22nd December, 1622. He was Censor in 1628, and was again appointed to that office 8th February, 1638–9, in the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Hodson. He was named an Elect 24th May, 1642; Consiliarius, 1647, and again in 1650, whence he was annually re-elected till his death from a quartan ague, on the 3rd September, 1657. He was buried, as was his wife Mary (a daughter of John Duke, M.D., of Colchester), in the church of South Weald, co. Essex, and is there commemorated by the following brief description:

"Here lie buried the bodies of
Laurence Wright Doctor of Physick
and Mary his Wife.
He died 3 Oct. 1657 aged 67
She 16 Feb. after."

Dr. Wright* was physician in ordinary to Oliver

* "Ille, præ omnibus Sociis, strenuus cumulandis nummis, et mercandis agris, illisque præcipuè, quorum antiquos dominos, dirâ sorte reos illibata adversus Regem fidei, honesta redimendæ vitæ ac libertatis cupido adigebat ad infesta illa dispendia coactæ venundationis. Huic compendiario ditescendi studio accedebat lucrum famigeratæ sanctimoniæ, quibus simul, evasit Collegarum locupletissimus. Illi, qui fidunt physiognomis, et signaturis (ut vocant), credunt, æstimabant medium utriusque manus mendosum digitum, tantas facultates Laurentio nostro portendisse, quippe digitus hic et ille, inferiori suo articulo, curtus, strigosus et immobilis; duobus autem reliquis, milvini instar rostri, rigidè incurvus, nihil dextrâ sinistrâve arreptum, elabi noctu diuve, videbatur pati. Verùm alii, præter omen præsagi istius mendi in corpore, arbitrabantur monstruosius quid esse debere in illius animo, qui, in tantis opibus, non dubitaret vim omnem honesti, turpi parsimoniâ proculcare, quod tùm liquidò parere dixerunt; cùm, nostro post infandam Regis cædem, posito sub hastâ Collegio, non solum è symbolis esse recusaret, in eo redimendo: verum etiam plenis Comitiis insultaret redempturis, totuspue esset in hirciscendo reliquo tantuli peculii, cum manifesto discrimine solvendæ societatis, tantis fundatoribus, nixæ, tot privilegiis auctæ, totque librorum authoribus nobilitatæ, et contra omne scelus munitæ nostris omnium sacramentis. Sed pudet horum: nec minùs piget meminisse ejusdem in Græcis Latinisque literis, rebusque anatomicis, peritæ; ne quando neophyto alicui hæc lecturo vilescant deinceps Musæ: cognito, sine solidâ

Cromwell, and to the Charter-house, to which he was elected 25th May, 1624, but he resigned that office in 1643, and on the 21st March, 1651–2, was chosen a governor of that institution.

Richard Spicer, M.D., was born at Exeter, and was the fourth son of Christopher Spicer and Elizabeth (Symons) his wife. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, took the degrees in arts, and attaching himself to the study of physic, accumulated his degrees therein, proceeding M.D. 27th May, 1622. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1623, and a Fellow 3rd March, 1623–24. He was Censor in 1630, 1632, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, and died on the 11th May, 1640.

Alexander Rhead, M.D., a Scotchman, and, as Wood says, "a brother of the Barber Chirurgeons," in whose hall he had delivered lectures on anatomy and surgery, was on the 29th May, 1620, actually created doctor of medicine at Oxford, in the house of convocation, by virtue of letters from king James I. Having undergone the examinations at the College of Physicians, he was, on the 22nd December, 1621, admitted a Candidate, and a Fellow 3rd March, 1623-4, about which time, he was incorporated at Cambridge. Dr. Rhead died about the middle of October, 1641, and was a liberal benefactor to the College, bequeathing to it by will 100*l.* to ornament the Anatomical Theatre.* Wood, from the fact of his bequeathing 200*l.* and all his books to Marischal college, Aberdeen,

eruditione, in nostrâ facultate, versutiâ quâdam ad tantas facultates perveniri posse."—Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ, auct. Baldv. Hamey.

* Dr. Hamey, recording his death, says—"Natione Scotus et Collegii nostri Socius, in chirurgicis et anatomicis sibi præcipuè placuit, eoque nomine Chirurgorum sodalitio præfuit aliquamdiu, profuitque ac nostrum theatrum, quod iisdem exercitiis dedicatur, beneficentiâ suâ moriturus, aptius ornatiusque reddidit, circa Idus Octobris, 1641."

infers that he had been there educated. Dr. Rhead's works are—

A Description of the Body of Man, by artificial figures representing the Members, &c. Lond. 8vo. 1616.

Chirurgical Lectures of Tumours and Ulcers. Lond. 4to. 1635.

Treatise of the first part of Chirurgery, which teacheth reunition of the parts of the body disjointed. Lond. 4to. 1638.

Treatise of the Muscles of the Body of Man. Lond. 4to. 1637.

The Manual of Anatomy, or the Dissection of the Body of Man. Lond. 12mo. 1638.

Approved Medicines and Remedies for the Diseases of the Body of Man, &c.

Thomas Grent, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Oxford (New college), was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 10th April, 1620, and a Fellow 28th May, 1623. He was physician to St. Thomas's hospital, and physician to either the king or queen, but I am not sure which. He died 11th December, 1649, in great poverty. The College, at the *comitia majora extraordinaria* of 13th December, 1649, voted to his widow a moiety of the profits to accrue from the second "London Pharmacopœia:" "Halfe of the money due for the 'Dispensatory' was by the Colledge given to Mrs. Grent, in regard of her husband Dr. Grent, his great poverty at his death."*

Thomas Fox, M.D., was a grandson of Fox the martyrologist, and a nephew of Simeon Fox, M.D., a distinguished fellow and president of the College before

* Dr. Hamey draws anything but a pleasing picture of this physician: "Vixit sine seniorum gratiâ, et, quod facilè sequitur, sine juvenum reverentiâ. Nec felicitate usus est majore apud cives; cùm enim ibi Nosocomii Divi Thomæ esset medicus, idque munus obtinuisset non Curatorum suffragiis, sed ex improviso, per Regis mandatum (quod facilè erat impetratu, pro gratiâ, quâ apud Regem erat Comitissa Denbighiana, et quâ vicissim apud illam, affinem suam et pridem heram Doctoris hujus uxor,) accidit, ut ejus loci Præfectis minùs acceptus esset, et præter modicum Hospitii salarium, vix quicquam ultra lucraretur: non quod eximiè illiteratus esset, sed (ut ajebant) insulsus; non quod indiligens, sed modi nescius, et blaterando proximus futilitati."

mentioned.* From Samuel Fox's MS. Diary in the British Museum, we learn that Thomas Fox was the eldest son of Samuel Fox, that he was born on Shrove Sunday, February 14, 1591, at Havering in the Bower, in the King's house, and that his sponsors at the font were Sir Thomas Heneage, Sir John Leveson, and my Lady Finch. On the 19th June, 1607, he was matriculated at Magdalen hall, Oxford; he became demy of Magdalen college in 1608, proceeded A.B. 10th June, 1611, A.M. 5th July, 1614, was elected fellow of his college in 1613, was junior proctor 20th June, 1620, and bursar 1622–1625. On the 2nd November, 1615, he was allowed to divert to medicine, being one of the six Magdalen college fellows who are allowed to go out in law or physic. He proceeded M.D. at Oxford, but the date of his degree is not stated, and on the 25th June, 1623, he was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians.†

John Anthony, M.D., was the son of Francis Anthony, M.D., a noted empirick of his time, the inventor and vendor of the so-called "Aurum Potabile," against whom as may be seen in Dr. Goodall's book, the College carried on a long course of judicial proceedings. John Anthony, the subject of our present notice, was educated at Pembroke college, Cambridge, as a member of which he graduated M.B. 1613, M.D. 1619. He lived in Bartholomew's-close, succeeded to the more reputable part of his father's practice, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College in 1625. He died 28th April, 1655, aged 70, and was buried at St. Bartholomew's the Great, Smithfield; was the author of

Lucas Redivivus, or the Gospel Physician. 4to. Lond. 1654.

Sir Francis Prujean, M.D.—This distinguished physician was born in Essex, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. He was matriculated a sizar of

* Vide p. 147, ante.

† Information from the Rev. J. R. Bloxam, D.D.

that house in April, 1610, proceeded M.B. 1617, and had a grace for M.D. in 1621, but was not admitted under it. In virtue of another grace he was admitted M.D. in 1625. Dr. Prujean was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1621; a Candidate, 22nd December, 1622; and a Fellow the day after Palm Sunday, 1626. The early years of his professional life were spent in the country; in the year 1630 he appears among the *Socii absentes*, and in 1637 is one of the *Socii in longinquis partibus*, his place of abode being then Lincolnshire, "in agro Lincoln." Shortly after this he must have settled in London. I meet with him as Censor in 1639, and again in 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647; Registrar from 1641 to 1647 inclusive; Elect, 2nd November, 1647; President, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653. In 1654 Harvey was elected President, but excusing himself on account of age and infirmities, Sir Francis was, on his advice, chosen for the fifth time. He was Treasurer from 1655 to 1663; Consiliarius, 1656; and thenceforward uninterruptedly to his death on the 23rd June, 1666.* He was knighted by Charles II, 1st April, 1661. Sir Francis Prujean was buried at Hornchurch, Essex. The office of composing his epitaph was assigned by will to Dr. Hamey,† who gives it at length in his "Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ."

FRANCISCUS PRUJEAN,
Mnae Doctor et Eques Auratus,
heic sepultus est.

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* Hamey, then Registrar of the College, records his services as follows: "Summatim, post factas ædes Collegii proprias: post extructam instructamque Bibliothecam: post auctum intereà ærarium: et post exactum in re medicâ moderandâ quinquennium, Magistratu cessit solenniter Dr Prujean Præses, Octob. 1, 1655."

† In Sir Francis Prujean's will, dated 23rd April, 1666, we read: "My body I leave to the earthe from whence it came, to bee interred in Hornechurch neere my late deceased wife, and to have a decent monument made for myself and late wife and sonne, Thomas Prujean, deceased, with such inscription as my worthy friend Dr. Hamey shall think fitt."

Vir medicinæ dogmaticæ, et empiricæ
juxta sciens.
Et
ad hanc Artem suam paulo severiorem temperandam,
indeptus, lusûs vice, liberalem
prorsus, Penicelli, Torni,
ac Lyræ peritiam.
Interea
ipse Medicorum Londinensium præses diu et princeps,
unigenitum filium, raro exemplo, Collegii sui
habuit socium: cujus post demortui, et
cum matre, heic conditi, jacturam
resarcivit utcunque spes duorum
superstitum nepotum, quos Avus
supremis tabulis, in spem majorem,
agris, nummis, libris et æmeliis
abundè ditavit.
Summatim cupis habere Lector omnia?
quæ, in *Pru*jeani nomine, primam facit *Pru*dentia syllabam:
Hæc porro, in totâ hominis vitâ, utramque fecit paginam.
Denique
inter promptissima obsequia secundæ uxoris suæ,
nobilissimæ è Gorgiorum gente matronæ,
pridie D. Baptistæ, anno 1666,
placidè exspiravit.
Unâ quidem morte, totiesque fugatâ, tum demum factus minor,
cum autumni ferme septies deni, virtutem pristinam
exhausissent.
Nec vere minor: cum mox secutos Urbis deflagrationis
tot diros dies, quasi usus morte, evaserit.

Sir Francis Prujean was a man of elegant tastes, of varied and extensive acquirements, and was respected and trusted equally by the public as by his own profession. We are told by Pepys, "Diary, 24th October, 1663," that he acquired great honour by his attendance on Catherine, the queen of Charles II, in a severe attack of spotted fever, and that her majesty's recovery was universally ascribed to a cordial prescribed by him at a critical moment, "which in her despair did give her rest and brought her to some hopes of recovery." Of his tastes and amusements we gain some insight from a passage in Evelyn's Diary, 9th August, 1661: "I went to that famous physician, Sir Francis Prujean, who showed me his laboratory, his workhouse for turning, and other mechanics; also

many excellent pictures, especially the Magdalen of Caracci, and some incomparable *paysages* done in distemper. He played to me likewise on the polythore, an instrument having something of the harp, lute, and theorbo, by none known in England, nor described by any author, nor used but by this skilful and learned doctor." Reverting to our former authority, Pepys, we learn that Sir Francis's second marriage, with a widow,* took place about a year only before his death, that "he died very rich, and had for the last year lived very handsomely, this lady bringing him to it. He was no great painstaker in person, yet died very rich, and, as Dr. Clarke says, was of very great judgment, but hath writ nothing to leave his name to posterity." Sir Francis Prujean's portrait, probably by Streater, painted in 1662, is in the College. It was purchased in 1873 of Miss Prujean, a direct and it is believed the last surviving descendant of Sir Francis.

——— Fenton was a surgeon, who, after examination by the Censors, received a licence to administer internal medicines in surgical complaints.† I cannot recover the precise date of such licence, but it was apparently granted in the early part of 1626. At any rate, Mr. Fenton was present at the College with the Licentiates, to hear the statutes read on the 22nd December, 1626, and he took the oath of allegiance to the king at the College on the 2nd November, 1627.

Thomas Gilbourne, M.D., a doctor of medicine (of what university is not recorded in our Annals), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 7th July, 1626. He died towards the end of August, 1638, as I learn from Hamey, who adds, "ille in vultu gestuque, quam in recessu, plus habebat."

* The Lady Margaret, daughter of Edward Lord Gorges, and relict of Sir Thomas Fleming. They were married at Westminster, 13th Feb. 1664–5. After the death of Sir Francis, she married Sir John Maynard, knt. serjeant-at-law.

† *Vide infra*, p. 183. Mauritius Aubert.

——— Elkin, A.M., a master of arts of Cambridge of three years' standing, was admitted a Licentiate of the College 3rd February, 1626–7.

John Bastwick, M.D., was born at Writtle, in Essex, in the year 1593. He was entered at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, in May, 1614, but continued there for a short time only. Leaving Cambridge without any degree, he travelled for several years upon the continent, and divided his time between the schools and the camp. On the 14th January, 1614, he was inscribed on the philosophy line at Leyden, and he returned there some years later and entered himself on the physic line. On the 13th January, 1622, he proceeded doctor of medicine at Padua. Returning to England, he married a daughter of Dr. Leonard Poe, a Fellow of the College, and physician to the king's household. On the 15th February, 1624–5, he was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of our College, and settled at Colchester, where he practised physic for a time. It is probable that he soon left Colchester and removed to London, for on the 4th May, 1627, after the usual examinations before the Censors, he was admitted a Licentiate.

Apparently not satisfied with his progress in the profession, and being a man of strong zeal and warm imagination, he applied himself to writing, more particularly against Popery. About the year 1633, he printed in Holland his "Elenchus Religionis Papisticæ," together with "Flagellum Pontificis et Episcoporum Latialium." The bishops of the Church of England conceiving themselves calumniated, our author was brought before the High Commission Court, and on the 12th February, 1633, was fined 1,000*l.*, sentenced to be excommunicated, debarred the practice of physic, his books to be burnt, to pay the costs of suit, and to remain in prison until he made his recantation. The College proceeded to carry out one part of the sentence, and revoked his licence to practice, as we see from the

following memorandum:—"1634, February 18. It was proposed by Mr. President to the Censors whether Dr. Bastwick having been lately censured for misdemeanour and insolence in the High Commission Court, and thereupon committed to prison, should not be debarred practice. The Censors taking due notice of his misdemeanour and evil carriage in the Court have revoked his licence, and have declared him not to be permitted to practice."

Dr. Bastwick was imprisoned in the Gatehouse, but his violent temper would not permit him to be quiet. During his confinement he wrote "Apologeticus ad Præsules Anglicanos," &c., or an apology for himself, addressed to the bishops; and another entitled "Letany," wherein he grossly reflected on the bishops, taxed them with an inclination to Popery, and exclaimed against the severity and injustice of the High Commission's proceedings against him. This led to further proceedings, and on the 11th March, 1637, an information was exhibited against Bastwick, Henry Burton, B.D., and William Prynne, a barrister-at-law, in the Star Chamber, by the Attorney-General, for writing and publishing seditious, schismatical, and libellous books against the hierarchy and the Church. They were served with subpœnas returnable immediately, but refused to appear unless they were allowed access to counsel. This being granted, they prepared their answers; but that of Dr. Bastwick was of such a character, that even his own counsel refused to sign it. One passage in particular, quoted by Whitelocke, was so objectionable, that the doctor's own friends begged of him to expunge it. This he obstinately refused to do, and after much haggling with the court, and even a threat to expose the infamous proceedings against him, through the whole length and breadth of the Christian world, sentence was about to be passed. Bastwick hereupon made some remarks, and in his peroration, alluding to the punishment which he was aware was designed for him, expressed himself in the follow-

ing extraordinary terms :—" I shall presume to say unto your honours, as Paul spake unto the Centurion. What said he? 'Would you whip a Roman?' So, my good lords, let me say unto your honours, What! will you cut off a true and loyal subject's ears for doing his duty to his king and country? Will you cut off a scholar's ears, will you cut off a doctor of physic's ears, able to cure lords, peers, kings, and emperors? Will you cut off a Christian's ears, will you make curs of Christians, my lords? Will you cut off a catholic, apostolic, a Roman's ears? Then, brethren and fathers, what an age do we live in, that we must thus be exposed to the merciless fury of every malignant spirit!" This appeal had no effect in mitigating the sentence. Bastwick, Burton, and Prynne were censured as scandalous, seditious, and infamous persons, and condemned in a fine of 500*l.* each, to stand in the pillory, and there to lose their ears, and to perpetual imprisonment in three remote places of the kingdom. They were set in the pillories in Palace-yard, Westminster, 30th June, 1637, when Bastwick made a very odd speech, which is given at length by Fuller. Soon after he was sent to Launceston castle, Cornwall, Prynne to Caernarvon, and Burton to Lancaster castle. But even at these distances they found means to maintain a correspondence, and to have some of their more virulent writings dispersed in London, whereupon the court saw fit to remove them to a greater distance. Bastwick was sent to St. Mary castle, in the Scilly Isles, Prynne to Jersey, and Burton to Guernsey, where they were strictly interdicted from communication with anyone. The punishment was generally considered exorbitant, and altogether disproportionate to their offence. On the meeting of Parliament, in 1640, a petition was presented to the House of Commons, wherein it was requested that the justice and rigour of their sentence might be reviewed and considered, and their persons brought from those remote and desolate places they were confined in, to London, that so they might be able to facilitate or

attend to their own business. Upon this, the House ordered that they should be removed from the "foreign" prisons they were in, to the places to which they were first committed, and for that purpose warrants were signed by the Speaker to the governors and captains of the several castles, to bring them in safe custody to London. Bastwick landed at Dover, 4th December, had his charges born all the way to London, was loaded with presents, and received everywhere by vast numbers of people, with wonderful acclamations of joy. As he approached Southwark he was met by great crowds of Londoners with boughs and flowers, and conducted by them to his lodgings in the City. The 21st February following, the House of Commons declared that the several proceedings against him were illegal, unjust, and against the liberty of the subject; that the sentence passed upon him be rescinded, his fine remitted, and he himself restored to his profession; and that for reparation for his losses, he ought to have 5,000*l.* out of the estates of the archbishop of Canterbury, the High Commissioners, and those lords who had voted against him in the Star Chamber. The College of Physicians, on the 18th December, 1640, reinstated him in his position as a Licentiate,* but the ensuing confusion of the times prevented the payment of the 5,000*l.* We find, however, that in 1644 his wife had an allowance ordered for her own and her husband's maintenance, and on the 24th December, 1648, there was a debate about ordinances for him to have reparation for the illegal sentence against him in the Star Chamber. What became of him after that is not known. It is generally thought that he returned to Colchester.† He died apparently in London. Smith‡ records his burial on the 6th October, 1654.

* "D. Presidens et Censores judicabant D. Bastwick in locum quem habuit in Collegio et ad libertatem praxios restituendum; et amotâ superiorum censurâ pro restituto habendum et accipiendum apud omnes Socios, Candidatos et Licentiatos."—Annales, Decemb. xviii, 1640.

† Biographia Britannica. ‡ Obituary.

Alexius Vodka, M.D., a Scotchman born, and a doctor of medicine, but of what university is not stated, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College on the 29th June, 1627. He practised at York, and married Ellen, daughter of Sir George Palmer, of Naburn. She was buried at St. Saviour's, York, 8th November, 1661; he at the same place 14th May, 1666.

Adam Moesler, a German (natus Stetini in Pomeriana Germania), and apparently not a graduate, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 11th September, 1627.

James Moleyns or Mullins was a surgeon. On the 24th September, 1627, he was licensed by the College to administer internal medicines in surgical diseases. Mullins was the leading lithotomist of his time, and held the special office of "surgeon for the stone" to the two royal hospitals of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas. The engagement between him and the governors of St. Bartholomew's, dated 20th January, 1622–3, defining his duties, &c., is given by Sir James Paget, Bart., in his Records of Harvey, 8vo. Lond., 1846, p. 30. He died in 1686, and was buried in St. Bride's, Fleet-street. His monument there describes him as "Master of Chirurgery" and "servant to their Majesties K. Charles II and K. James II."*

Daniel Oxenbridge, M.D., was born in Surrey, and educated at St. Peter's college, Westminster, whence he was elected, in 1589, to Christ church, Oxford. He accumulated his degrees in physic, proceeding M.D. 23rd May, 1620. He settled in the first instance at Daventry, in Northamptonshire, and practised there for a time, but subsequently removed to London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians in August, 1626, and a Fellow 22nd November, 1627.

* Stow's Survey of London, by Strype. Fol., Lond., 1722, vol. i, p. 266.

He married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Harby, of Adston Northants, a sister of Sir John Harby, knight and bart., one of the commissioners of Customs, and died, as we are told by Hamey, on the 24th August, 1642.

Ezechiah Cosens, M.D., of Christ's college, Cambridge, A.B. 1615, A.M. 1619, M.D. 1626, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1627.

Peter Chamberlen, M.D., was the son of Peter Chamberlen, a surgeon, who practised in the city of London. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and graduated doctor of medicine at Padua, on the 16th September, 1619; was incorporated on that degree at Oxford, 26th June, 1620, and at Cambridge in 1621. Dr. Chamberlen was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 6th July, 1626, and a Fellow (though not without some misgivings on the part of the College) on the 7th April, 1628.* On the 23rd November, 1659, for repeated acts of contumacy, he was, by a vote of the College, dismissed from his Fellowship: "decreto Collegii, in Collegii societate locum amisit." "Dr. Chamberlen," says Tanner, "was alive, but crazy, 7th November, 1682." His reputation as a practitioner must, however, have been considerable, for it reached even to Russia, and attracted the attention of the Czar, who wrote with his own hand a letter to Charles I, begging him to allow the doctor to enter his service, understanding that he was willing to do so. Great preparations were made for his reception at Archangel,

* Dr. Chamberlen was elected a Fellow 29th March, 1628, under which date I read: "Tum actum est, de electione Socii in locum vacantem, et eligitur Dr. Chamberlen per majorem partem suffragiorum; sed decernitur ut voce Præsidentis admoneatur graviter de commutandâ ratione vestitus, quo nimis levi et aulicæ juventuti similiori utebatur: neq. prius admittatur, quam se consuetudini Collegii et Collegarum decenti et modesto se assuefacerit."—Annales, iii, 181.

which was then the way from London to Moscow; but a letter arrived from the king, excusing himself for refusing the Czar's request, upon the grounds that, as a native Russian, Dr. Elmston, had been studying medicine in England, and had returned to his own country, so was he capable of filling the office of body physician to the Czar. Dr. Chamberlen was extensively engaged in the practice of midwifery, and at one time attempted, in direct opposition to the wishes of the College of Physicians, to obtain from the crown authority to organize the female practitioners in that department into a company, with himself at their head, as president and examiner. He survived until 22nd December, 1683, and was buried at the church of Woodham Mortimer, co. Essex, where he is commemorated by a monument, with the following inscription:

Here lyes y^e^ body of Doctor Peter Chamberlen, who was born on the 8th of May, 1601, and died on the 22nd of December, 1683, being aged 82 years, 7 months, and 14 days. He had 2 wives, and by y^e^ first, Jane Middleton, had 11 sons and 2 daughters, and amongst them 45 grandchildren and 8 great-grandchildren, whereof were living at his death 3 sons, viz., Hugh, Paul, and John, and his 2 daughters and 20 grandchildren, and 6 great-grandchildren. By y^e^ second, Ann Harrison, he had 3 sons and 2 daughters, whereof only Hope was living at his death, who hath erected this monument in memory of his father.

The said Peter Chamberlen took y^e^ degree of Doctor in Physick in severall universities, both at home and abroad, and lived such above three score years, being Physician in Ordinary to three kings and queens of England, viz., King James and Queen Anne, King Charles y^e^ first and Queen Mary, King Charles y^e^ Second and Queen Katherine, and also to some foreign princes, having travelled to most parts of Europe, and speaking most of the languages. As for his religion, was a Christian, keeping y^e^ commandments of God and faith of Jesus, being baptized about y^e^ year 1648, and keeping y^e^ seventh day for y^e^ Sabbath above 32 years.

To tell his learning and his life to men,
Enough is said by here lies Chamberlen.
Death my last sleep, to ease my careful head;
The grave my hardest, but my easiest bed.
The end of sorrow, labour, and of care;
The end of trouble, sickness, and of feare.
Here I shall sin no more; no more shall weep;
Here's only to be found a quiet sleep.

Death's but our night; my life hath many seene;
My life brought death; death brings me life again.
Seeds rise to trees; hearbes rise again from seed;
Shall bodies, then, of men obtain worse speed?
We daily dye, entomb'd in sleep and night;
But in the morning we renue our light.
Hence spring my joyes and comforts evermore;
I cannot feele but what Christ felt before.
We now believe, and heare, and talk by guess;
Then I shall see, and what I see possess.
And when I wake, wrapt in eternal light
Of God and Christ, I know no more of night.
Crown'd with eternal glories, ever blest,
Oh! happy rest that brings me all the rest.
Bodies calcined to jemms like stars shall sing,
Ravish'd with joyes and praises of my King.
Praised be God my Saviour, praise His name;
Angels and saints sing with me of his fame.

These verses were found made, written, and ordered by Doctor Peter Chamberlen, here interred, for his epitaph.

Dr. Chamberlen was a voluminous writer; we have from his pen—

A Paper delivered in by Drs. Alston, Hamæus, Bates, and Micklethwaite, together with an answer by P. Chamberlen. 4to. Lond. 1648.

The Poor Man's Advocate; or, England's Samaritan, &c. 4to. Lond. 1649.

Master Blackwell's Sea of Absurdity concerning Sprinkling, calmly driven back. 4to. Lond. 1650.

The Disputes between Mr. Crawford and Dr. Chamberlen at the house of Mr. William Webb. 4to. Lond. 1652.

A Discourse between Captain Kiffin and Dr. Chamberlen about Imposition of Hands. 4to. Lond. 1654.

Legislative Power in Problems. Folio. Lond. 1659.

The Sober Man's Vindication, discovering the true cause and manner how Dr. Chamberlen came to be reported mad. Folio. Lond. 1662.

Vindication of Public Artificial Baths. 4to. Lond. 1648.

A Voice in Rhama, or a Cry of Women and Children. 12mo. Lond.

To my Beloved Friends and Neighbours of the Blackfriars. Lond. Folio.

And from his papers—

The Accomplished Midwife; subsequently enlarged, and often reprinted.

Dr. Chamberlen purchased the manor house of Woodham

Mortimer hall, near Maldon, co. Essex, where a curious collection of midwifery instruments, and among these the forceps, was accidentally discovered about the year 1815. They are now in the possession of the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

David Beton, M.D., a Scotchman, a doctor of medicine of Padua, and physician in ordinary to king Charles I. was on the 3rd June elected, and on the 25th June, 1629, actually admitted, a Fellow of the College of Physicians. In 1630 his name is among the *Socii absentes;* but he was again in London in 1637. He was in attendance on the court at Berwick, where he died after a week's illness, and was buried in the church there 10th July, 1639.*

Galen Browne, A.M.—A master of arts of Trinity college, Cambridge, of 1608, was admitted an Extra Licentiate, 24th August, 1629. He was a son of Dr. Lancelot Browne, a fellow of the college, and physician to queen Elizabeth, and a brother-in-law of the great Harvey, who in his will leaves him twenty pounds a year for life.

Mauritius Aubert.—A Frenchman, who held the office of principal surgeon to the queen, was examined on the 26th November, 1629, and a licence granted him to administer internal medicines in the treatment of surgical diseases. "Mauritius Aubert, natione Gallus, primus Chirurgus Regineus, petiit fieri sibi Licentiam, exhibendi interna medicamenta in casibus chirurgiæ, eâdem libertate et formâ, quâ indultum est D°. Fenton et D° Moulins Chirurgis."

William Powell, a native of Somersetshire, then practising at Taunton in that county, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 27th November, 1629.

James Primrose, M.D., was born in France of Scotch

* Memorials of Harvey, by J. H. Aveling, M.D. 8vo. Lond. 1875, p. 9.

parents. He was educated at Bordeaux, where he graduated master of arts, but proceeded doctor of medicine at Montpelier, and was incorporated at Oxford in March, 1628. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 10th December, 1629. He was married in 1640 at the Walloon church in London, to Louise de Hankmont.* "This learned doctor, says Wood, was the son of Dr. Gilbert Primrose, a Scotchman, was born in the city of St. Jean d'Angely, in the province of Xantoigne in France, and afterwards lived and practised his faculty at Hull, in Yorkshire, where, and in most parts of that country, he was esteemed an eminent physician." Dying in December, 1659, he was buried on the 20th of that month at Holy Trinity church, Hull. Dr. Primrose was a voluminous writer, "contentiosus veterum defensor," says Haller, and from the first opposed himself to the teaching of Harvey. He had been a pupil of Riolanus, professor of anatomy in the university of Paris, and had doubtless listened to his master's demonstration of the absurdity of the Harveian doctrine of the circulation. On settling in England, he set himself down, by way apparently of attracting attention to himself and of exercising his ingenuity, to try the question, not by fact and experiment, but by the precepts he had imbibed from his teacher and the writings of the ancients. The essay of Primrose, Exercitationes et Animadversiones in librum Gulielmi Harvæi, &c., may be regarded, says Dr. Willis,† "as a defence of the physiological ideas of Galen against the innovations of Harvey. It is remarkable for any characteristic rather than that of a candid spirit in pursuit of truth ; it abounds in obstinate denials, and sometimes in what may be termed dishonest perversions of simple matters of fact, and in its whole course appeals not once to experiment as a means of investigation." Harvey, of course, deigned him no reply.

* Burn's History of the French, Walloon and other foreign Protestant Refugees. 8vo. Lond. 1846, p. 32.

† Life of Harvey, p. 42.

Among Dr. Primrose's numerous publications the following, as the most important, may be enumerated :—

Exercitationes et Animadversiones in librum Gulielmi Harvæi de Motu Cordis et Circulatione Sanguinis. 4to. Lond. 1630.

Academia Monspeliensis descripta. Ejusdem laurus Monspeliaca. Ad Thomam Claytonum apud Oxon. Reg. Prof. Oxon. 4to. 1631.

Animadversiones in J. Walæi Disputationem quam pro Circulatione Sanguinis proposuit. 4to. Amst. 1639.

Animadversiones in Theses quas pro Circulatione Sanguinis in Academiâ Ultrajectensi D. Henr. le Roy disputandas proposuit. 4to. Leidæ, 1640.

Antidotum adversas spongiam venenatam Henr. Regii. 4to. Leidæ, 1640.

De Vulgi in Medicina Erroribus, Libri iv. Lond. 12mo. 1638. Translated into English by Rob. Wittie, Doctor of Physick of Hull. 8vo. Lond. 1651.

Aphorismi necessarii, nec non questiones quædam, ad doctrinam Medicinæ acquirendam perutiles, &c. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1647.

Enchiridion Medicum practicum de Morbis Communibus. 8vo. Amstel. 1650.

Ars Pharmaceutica methodus brevissima de eligendis et componendis Medicinis. 12mo. Amst. 1651.

De Mulierum Morbis et Symptomatis Libri v, in quibus plurimi tum veterum tum recentiorum errores breviter indicantur et explicantur. 4to. Roterod. 1655.

Destructio Fundamentorum Vopisci Fortunati Plempii. 4to. Roterod. 1657.

De Febribus. Lib. iv. 4to. Roterod. 1658.

Partes Duæ de Morbis Puerorum. 12mo. Roterod. 1659.

John Turner, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Leyden, born at Middleburg in Germany, though of English parents, was admitted a Licentiate 4th June, 1630.

Mark Antony Phillipi, A.M., a native of Venice and a master of arts, who had left his country on account of his religion, "qui huc confugit, religionis gratiâ," was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 8th October, 1630.

Sir Thomas Cadyman, M.D., was born in Norfolk, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. 1605–6, A.M. 1609. He graduated doctor of medicine at Padua in March, 1620, passed his examinations before the Censors of the College of

Physicians in May and June, 1623, and at the *comitia majora* of June 25th was ordered to get incorporated at one of our own universities: "monetur ut prius incorporatus alterutra in academiâ nostrate, tum redeat cum gratiâ." Whether he was so or not does not appear. For some unexplained reason, but probably his religion (he was a Catholic), his admission to the College was postponed for more than seven years. In 1626 he was living in Fetter-lane, and was returned to the parliamentary commissioners by the College as a "papist," and in the list for 1628 he appears, with many others, as "nec permissi nec solventes." On the 3rd December, 1630, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College, and within three weeks from that time, namely, 22nd December, 1630, being then physician in ordinary to the queen (Henrietta Maria), was admitted a Fellow. He was appointed Anatomy lecturer in 1649; but, as we learn from Hamey, performed the duties of that office in a manner neither creditable to himself nor worthy of the College. He became an Elect 25th June, 1650, and died 2nd May, 1651.* In

* "Thomas Cademan eques auratus, medicus regineus et collegii socius, sed tam rarus in collegio, ut nostrum aliquibus, bimis quandoque et trimis, vix facie tenus esset notus. Interim dum Priami regnum (ut ita loquar) staret corporis cultu præminebat: spectandus etiam equo et puero, qui illi erat ab equo, ille insultare solo, et gressus glomerarare superbos didicisse: his fusté feroculus et ornatus institutis, rursum prorsum currendo, præludere videbatur eleganti Ephippiario. Sed rebus nostris indies in deterius ruentibus, Reginâ, in patriam profugâ, et Rege vim passo à larvato carnifice: Collega noster minori curaturâ ad nos subinde visere, et prætermissam anatomici prælectoris vicem non vocatus ambire; Præses annuit ille ad præstitutum tempus accinctus venit et spem sui, palam inexerciti minimè frustratur. Illud visum est ineptius, et, ex ignorantia incertum, an de industria: occupasse semel a prandio sedem suam, non exspectato Præside, nec præsente sociis; et recluso ostio, sivisse servos, famulos, pueros, pedissequos et de plebe infercire nostros cuneos, atque ibi habuisse miserè jocularem lectionem. Post illum diem equitem nostrum non vidi, prius autem parum novi: et emortuum esse citius quoque intellexi quam de morbo, cui ille admodum sexagenarius succubuit, spacio post Anatomiæ exercitium triduanum vix triplô." Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ auth: Balv: Hamey.

the Library of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society is a MS. of Sir Thomas Cadyman's,

De Signis Morborum tractatus: Opus posthumum curâ Thomæ Clargicii:

with a dedication to Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.

Samuel Rand, M.D., was a native of Durham, the son of James Rand, A.M., vicar of Norton in that county, by his wife Margery, daughter of Edward Banckes, rector of Long Newton. He was baptized 18th August, 1588, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he was admitted a pensioner in July, 1606. He proceeded A.B. 1609-10, A.M. 1613. On the 2nd September, 1616, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden, but he graduated doctor of medicine at Groningen. Doubtless he was incorporated on this degree in one of our own universities, and probably in Cambridge. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 6th July, 1626, and a Fellow 22nd December, 1630. At this time he must have been residing, and therefore probably practising his faculty, in London; but before long he returned to the north of England, and settled at Newcastle or its neighbourhood. He held the office of "town physician" at Newcastle, but was displaced 21st April, 1642, and re-admitted in 1652. On his death, soon after this, his nephew, William Hilton, claimed 320*l.* of arrears due from the corporation. In September, 1644, Dr. Rand was appointed master of Greatham hospital by the Parliament, "for his good services and great losses by the enemy." He was buried at Gateshead 8th March, 1653–4.

Richard Hawley, M.D., was a native of Middlesex, a fellow of Merton college, Oxford, and as a bachelor of medicine, but of what university is not stated, was on the 25th June, 1627, being then thirty-four years of age, entered on the physic line at Leyden, where he

graduated doctor of medicine and was incorporated on that degree at Oxford 11th July, 1627. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 10th December, 1628, and a Fellow 22nd December, 1630. He died, as we learn from Hamey, 30th April, 1636.

Sir Edward Alston, M.D., a native of Suffolk, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 1615, A.M. 1619, M.D. 1626. He was incorporated at Oxford 10th July, 1626; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 10th December, 1628, and a Fellow 4th April, 1631. He was Censor in 1642; Elect, 9th August, 1648; Treasurer, from 1649 to 1654 inclusive; Consiliarius, 1653, 1667, 1668; and President for twelve consecutive years, viz., from 1655 to 1666, both included. Being President of the College at the Restoration of Charles II, he on the 3rd September, 1660, kissed hands in his official capacity, and received the honour of knighthood.

The affairs of the College had in the political disturbances of the times fallen into great disorder. The funds were well nigh if not quite exhausted; the lectures were suspended; a large number of physicians were settled and practising within the liberty of the College without a licence; and the examination of apothecaries' apprentices, which for many previous years was rigorously enforced, had been discontinued. Sir Edward Alston, as President, exerted himself actively in the correction of these abuses. With the view of bringing within the pale of the College those practising without its licence, and at the same time of improving the finances of the Institution, he suggested in 1664 the creation of Honorary Fellows: "1664, Sept. 1. Com. Maj. Extraordinariis. Resarciendis Collegii impensis, firmandæque ejusdem auctoritati, consultum videbatur, viros doctos, gravesque, Doctoratûs laureâ ornatos, in Collegium nostrum, Sociorum Honorariorum titulo, adsciscere. Placuit itaque omnibus hæc sententia: Quo-

niam in urbe hâc complures Doctores medici, tum ætate et moribus graves, tum dignitatis ac literarum famâ celebres reperiuntur, quos examinationi publicæ sisti durum videtur, et tamen in Collegii nostri communitatem admitti commodum fuerit; ideò statuimus et ordinamus, ut quicunque ejusmodi tesseræ videbuntur, consentientibus in id Sociorum plurimorum in Comitiis Majoribus suffragiis, Sociorum Honorariorum nomine insigniantur; medicinamq. intra civitatem hanc ejusque regiones amburbicas faciendi libertate aliisque privilegiis gaudeant, quibus Socii, Candidatique *extra* Collegium legitimè fruantur."

"Anno 1664, Sept. xvj. Statutum de admittendis Sociis Honorariis, sponsioque ab iis danda, prælegunturque, et plurimorum suffragiis sanciantur."

In sequel to this statute, upwards of seventy physicians, many of whom, however, as will be seen hereafter, were resident in the country, and not in town, were, ere the close of the year, elected Honorary Fellows. The objects aimed at by the new regulations were fully attained. All physicians practising in London were thus brought into the College, and the finances of the Corporation were so much augmented, that, as we are informed by Hamey, they were then in a more prosperous condition than at any former period in the history of the Institution. Misfortunes, however, of a severe character were in store. In 1665, when the plague was raging in London, the President and most, if not all, the College officers retired for safety into the country. During their absence the College was broken into, and the treasure chest, containing the whole of the College funds, now greatly augmented by the contributions of the Honorary Fellows, was robbed of its entire contents.* In the fol-

* "1665 Junii xxvi. Subitò post, pestifera lues densissimâ strage grassatur et complura hominum millia demessuit: sequutumq. nobis est aliud magnum incommodum. Nam postquam, Thesaurarii potissimùm suasu et consilio, supellectilem argenteam, nummosq. longo tempore corrasos, cistæ ferreæ in Ædibus Collegii concre-

lowing year the College, and the whole library, with a few unimportant exceptions, were destroyed by the great fire.* Sir Edward Alston was still the President. He entered warmly into the arrangements for rebuilding the College, counselled liberality to his colleagues, and by his own munificent promises encouraged them to more ample contributions. At this point a difference unfortunately occurred among the Fellows as to the site of the new building. Sir Edward not only took, but by his conduct in and out of the College gave offence to his colleagues, and at the general election next ensuing Dr. Glisson was elected President. Sir Edward thereupon revoked his promised subscriptions, and died shortly afterwards at his house in Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, on the 24th December, 1669.

Sir Edward Alston was fortunate in his professional career, and accumulated an ample fortune. He married his eldest daughter to a son of Sir John Langham, and gave her a handsome dower. His youngest daughter he married to a son of Sir Harbottle Grimston, endowing her with the same sum he had given to the elder, and when, shortly afterwards, she became a widow, Sir Edward gave her an additional 10,000*l.* as a portion on marrying into the family of the duke of Somerset. Sir Edward Alston was the author of "A Collection of Grants, &c., to the College of Physicians." 4to. Lond. 1660.

Edward Adye, A.M., a native of Essex, educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 1624–5, A.M. 1628, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 7th September, 1631. He prac-

didimus, occlusisq. probe foribus, omnia in tuto fore arbitrati sumus; crescente plurimum Libitinæ censu, ipse ædium custos, Dr. Merrett, sibi familiæq. suæ cavens, rus secedit; intereàq. ærarium nostrum, mille circiter librarum pretii, à Lavernione nescio quo, prorsus expilatum est."

* "1666 2do Septembris, exortum est ingens, nec fando auditum antehâc incendium quo Urbs propemodum tota, ipsumq. adeò Collegium, cum maximâ Bibliothecæ parte, conflagrârunt."—Annales.

tised in his native county, but in which part of it I am unable to discover.

Edmund Smith, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge, of which house he was matriculated a pensioner in December, 1613. He proceeded A.B. 1617–8, A.M. 1621; and on the 3rd February, 1626–7, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, with the promise of being admitted a Candidate without further examination, when he had taken his doctor's degree at Cambridge. This he did in 1627, and on the 10th December, 1628, was admitted a Candidate of the College, and a Fellow on the 25th June, 1632. He was Censor in 1638, 1639, 1641, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653; was appointed an Elect, 25th June, 1650; and died of pleurisy at his house in Shoe-lane, on or about the 15th February, 1653–4, aged fifty-four; surviving for a fortnight only the opening of the Harveian Museum, of which he had been one of the most active promoters and supervisors; and to whom the munificent founder did due honour in the inscription he caused to be inscribed on the building: "Suasu et curâ Franc. Prujeani Præsidis et Edmundi Smith Elect: inchoata, et perfecta est hæc fabrica." Dr. Smith left to the College 20*l.*, which was paid on the 14th June, 1654.*

* Dr. Hamey represents him as an amiable, estimable, and learned physician. He says: "Verè dignus Rege medicus; ad quem identidem transcurrisse, et afflicto Carolo toties fortunas suas vitamque postposuisse in confesso est: non minus dignus Collegio Socius, cujus commodis et honori juxta cum fidelissimis semper invigilavit, et cum Prujeano, præ cæteris eminuit in Harvæi promovendâ, augendâ atque adornandâ erga nos munificentiâ. Moribus præterea verè niveis adversus omnes Socios; seniores colens eâ reverentiâ, quâ se aliquando senior cuperet a junioribus haberi; juniorum autem famæ ita favens, ut semper meminisset tyrocinii sui; cujus ætatis quorundam invidiam ut olim senserat gravem, ita nunc omnem viro liberali indignam esse et turpem censebat." * * * "Virum toroso vegetoque corpore, frugali vitâ, annos quatuor admodum, et quinquaginta natum, facieque et cæsarie multo pauciores præferentem, tam ex improviso, simul et semel fatiscere! Anhelosus certè citra noxam pro aeris vicibus, din fuerat; sed hoc Februario

JARVIS DIXON, a native of Doncaster, and a practitioner in that town, "after due examination and admonition given to him that he should follow his study, be careful of his practice, and in difficult cases should call some learned physician to counsell," was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 9th November, 1632.

SIR MAURICE WILLIAMS, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, of which house he was elected a fellow in 1620. He took the degree of doctor of medicine at Padua, and was incorporated thereon at Oxford, 27th October, 1628. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 13th August, 1629; and, as we learn from Wood, resigning his fellowship at Oriel in 1631, then took up his abode in London, and was admitted a Fellow of our College, 15th April, 1633. In the College list for 1637, he stands among the "Socii in longinquis partibus," being then in Ireland in the capacity of physician to the viceroy, from whom he received the honour of knighthood. He was Censor in 1648, 1649, 1655; Anatomy Reader, 1648; Elect, 16th May, 1651; and Consiliarius, 23rd October, 1657, in place of Dr. Wright, deceased. In June, 1655, he was married at St. Andrew's, Holborn, to Jane Mawhood. Wood tells us that he died at his house within the parish of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, in the beginning of the year 1658, and was there, as he supposes, buried.*

nubilo præter solitum cælo, repentè factus est asthmaticus; ac irruente unà ferino catarrho confestim via spiritus præclusa est et cordis flammula extincta oleo alioqui et ellychnio abunde suppetente. Hoc modo, vis fati inobservabilis abstulit eum nobis, cujus virtutes promereri, viresque promittere multo longiorem vitam videbantur. Nos autem (quod unum superabat) præstituto die, tristes funeris exequias, solenni habitu, selectisque sex, qui honoris ergo, lacinias emortualis straguli tesseris gentilitiis ornati, manibus suis sustinerent, ex ædibus nostri collegii ad sacellum Mercerum, prosecuti sumus et sine concione ad Christianissimam normam ritualis nostri, hodiè ferè antiquitati depositum cadaveris, terræ gremio, singulari desiderio, mandavimus, conscientiâ amicorum, quodvis aliud præconium superante."

* Dr. Hamey supplies us with the following sketch: "Mauritius

Baldwin Hamey, Jun., M.D., the most munificent of all the benefactors of our College, was the son of Baldwin Hamey, M.D., already mentioned, who died in 1640, and bequeathed to the College 20*l.* The subject of our present notice was born in London on the 24th April, 1600, and received his rudimentary education at one of the public city schools. In May, 1617, he was entered on the philosophy line at Leyden, the college in which his father had been educated, and resided there many years, availing himself of the very full *curriculum* of classical, philosophical, and medical studies then taught in that distinguished university. Hamey himself tells us* that he was first sent to Leyden, and then to Oxford; the date of his admission to the latter was, as we learn from Wood, 1621, when "he was admitted a student into the public library." He returned to Leyden in August, 1625, and there proceeded doctor of medicine, the 12th August, 1626.† Dr. Hamey then passed on into Germany, France, and Italy, making some stay at each of the universities of Paris, Montpelier, and Padua, availing himself of every opportunity of improvement, and seeking the acquaintance of the most celebrated scholars and physicians. He married Anna Petin, the daughter of a considerable merchant of Rotterdam, a person of "great politeness and discretion, well skilled in several languages, and of great judgment and parts." Dr. Hamey was incorporated at Oxford on his Leyden degree, 4th February, 1629–30; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians,

Williams, sedulus literatus elegansque medicus, ac in Hibernià ejusdem illustrissimo Proregi Straffordiæ Comiti gratiosus non è multis. Ab illo, omnibus in valetudine suâ moderandâ prælatus est; ab eodem, censu equestri decoratus, donatusque affine suâ in uxorem: Tanto Mæcenati annos septemdecim superfuit: casûs interim tanti hærois ita memor semper et misertus, ut tamen præ erecto animo miserum eundem luctuosum Domini damnosumque fatum reddere nequiverit. Denique Idus Maii utrique lethales; Comiti quartus, Equiti tertius."

* Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ.

† Theses Inaugurales de Angina, 4to. Lugd. Bat., 1626.

28th June, 1630; and a Fellow, 10th January, 1633–4. I meet with him as Censor in 1640, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1652, 1654; Registrar, 1646, and again 1650 to 1654 included; Elect, 1st March, 1653–4; Consiliarius, 4th June, 1658, in place of Sir Maurice Williams, deceased, and thence on to 1666; Treasurer, 1664, 1665, 1666. Dr. Hamey delivered the anatomical lectures at the College in 1647, and acquitted himself in a manner highly satisfactory to his hearers. His relative and biographer, Mr. Palmer, tells us* that "in these lectures appears such a noble spirit and ardour of science and ingenuity, that the anatomist seems to contend with the wit, the Grecian and Latinist with both, which shall excell. His instructions in them were as entertaining, as advantageous and improving to his auditors; wherein are discernible a thorough intimacy with the writings of the ancient philosophers, orators, historians, and poets, as well as the capital writers in all the branches of physic, both Greek and Latin, and he so blends their sayings with the matters he treats of, that one would think those very passages to have been written by them for the very purpose he designs them." The MS. of these lectures, in the writing of Dr. Hamey, is in the possession of the College, to which it was presented by Dr. Monro.

Dr. Hamey, by a sedulous course of study, and a masterly comprehension of the two great authorities in physic, Hippocrates and Galen, had fitted himself for that success in practice which marked his future career.

* MS. Life of Hamey in the College. This MS. was presented to the College by Mr. Gundry, of Richmond, whose note to Sir Henry Halford, dated 20 November, 1824, is now before me. In it Sir Henry adds, "Mr. Gundry has delivered the Antimonial cup to Mr. (Sir Henry) Ellis, and requests the acceptance of it by the College." This refers to the Antimonial cup now in the College, which belonged to Hamey. Mr. Gundry's wife, whose maiden name was Palmer, was thought to be the last of the elder Dr. Hamey's descendants. So said Mr. Ellis of the British Museum in a letter to Sir Henry Halford, dated 15th November, 1824, but I may state that the blood of the Hameys still exists in the Ellacombes of Clyst St. George, co. Devon, and of Bitton, co. Gloucester.

As a faithful member of the church of England, and a devoted royalist, he was dismayed by the political events which marked the early years of his practice, and at one time, though then getting into full professional employment, had serious thoughts of quitting London. At this juncture a circumstance occurred which determined him to remain in town. "It pleased God," writes Mr. Palmer, "to visit him personally, at this unhappy juncture, with a severe fit of illness, a peripneumonia, which confined him a great while to his chamber, and to the more than ordinary care of his tender spouse. During this affliction he was disabled from practice, but the very first time he dined in his parlour afterwards, a certain great man in high station came to consult him on an amorous case, 'ratione vagi sui amoris,' says Dr. Hamey, and he was one of the godly ones too of those times. After the doctor had received him in his study, and modestly attended to the long religious preface, with which he introduced his ignominious circumstances, and Dr. Hamey had assured him of his fidelity, and given him hopes of success in his affair, the generous soldier (for such he was) drew out of his pocket a bag of gold, and offered it all, in a lump, to his physician. Dr. Hamey, surprised at so extraordinary a fee, modestly declined the acceptance of it, upon which the great man, dipping his hand into the bag, grasped up as much of his coin as his fist could hold, and generously put it into the doctor's pocket, and so took his leave. Dr. Hamey returned into his parlour to dinner, which had waited for him all that time, and smiling, whilst his lady was discomposed at his absence so long, emptied his coat pocket into her lap. This soon altered the features of her countenance, who, telling the money over, found it to be thirty-six broad pieces of gold. At which she being greatly surprised, confessed to the doctor that this was surely the most providential fee he ever received, and declared to him that she, during the height of his severe illness, had paid away (unknown to him) on a state levy, towards a public supply, the like sum

in number and value of pieces of gold, lest under the lowness of his spirits it should have proved a matter of vexation, unequal to his strength at that time to bear; which, being then so remarkably reimbursed to him by Providence, was the properest juncture she could lay hold on to let him into the truth of it. Dr. Hamey, highly commending her prudence in this piece of conduct, as well as mindful religiously of this tenderness of Providence over him, again fluctuating as he was till now between his stay in or departure from the populous and turbulent, but wealthy city, hence took courage and resolution to stand the hazard of the times; 'hoc in faustum interpretatus omen,' says Hamey, 'heic manendi et medicæ artis præstituræ temporum injuriis.' The recovery of this patient brought many more of the same cast, so that the committees for public levies were seldom without one or another of them, who always, when Dr. Hamey appeared upon their summons thither, feigned some near relative's or friend's extreme illness, for which he was immediately dismissed with contentment, as the lawyers say. And the more to serve his purpose, he thought it sometimes necessary to move with the stream, and went to hear, what he hated—a barber perhaps, or a cobler hold forth; but always took care that his servant should carry for him an Aldus edition of Virgil upon vellum, in binding and bulk resembling an octavo Bible, to entertain himself with, or a duodecimo edition of Aristophanes, canonically bound too in red Turkey leather, with clasps, resembling a Greek Testament."

Hamey's sympathies, though he was practising among the leading men of the Commonwealth, and basking in their favour, were wholly with the exiled royal family. He remitted to Charles II several sums of money during the hardships of his exile. "I have," says Mr. Palmer, "a receipt by me under king Charles the Second's own hand, all written by himself at Breda, in which for a blind he makes the money received of B. P. H. *i.e.* B. H. P.—Baldwin Hamey, physician." On the Res-

toration, Dr. Hamey presented to the king a valuable relic of Charles I, a diamond ring, which had been plundered from the royal martyr, on which was curiously cut the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, and had cost the doctor 500*l*. Charles II, in recognition of these services, and of Dr. Hamey's eminence in the profession, offered him a knighthood, and the appointment of physician in ordinary to himself, honours which our physician begged permission respectfully to decline. Dr. Hamey was then getting into years, and had for some time contemplated retiring from practice. This he did in 1665, removing to Chelsea the year before the great fire, and thus saving his library, MSS., and household furniture.

Inheriting a good patrimony, possessing for many years a large and lucrative practice, having no family, but few personal wants, and careful, though not parsimonious, in his domestic expenditure, Dr. Hamey accumulated abundant means for the exercise of his very benevolent and charitable disposition. He was a liberal benefactor to many poor but deserving scholars; he assisted largely in the repairs of the old metropolitan church of St. Paul's; of that of Allhallows, Barking, where his parents were buried; of his own parish church, St. Clement's-in-the-East; and to the restoration of St. Luke's, Chelsea. To the last-named he contributed between three and four hundred pounds, besides giving the great bell, upon which he caused to be cast the following inscription :—

Baldvinus Hamey, Phil-Evangelicus Medicus, Divo Lucæ Medico Evangel. D.D.D.

In gratitude for these benefactions, Dr. Adam Littleton, at that time rector of Chelsea, appended to his Latin dictionary some verses in praise of our physician. But the College of Physicians was the chief object of Dr. Hamey's solicitude and care; he vies, indeed, with his contemporary Dr. Harvey in the frequency, and rivals him in the extent, of his benefactions to the in-

stitution. In 1651, when the spoliation of church property commenced, the College was situated in Amen corner, on ground belonging to the cathedral church of St. Paul. It was thus liable to confiscation at any moment. Dr. Hamey at this juncture, with a generosity which does him immortal honour, redeemed the property out of his own private purse, and forthwith made it over in perpetuity to his colleagues. His munificence on this occasion was gracefully acknowledged by Dr. Prujean, the President, at the opening of the new Harveian Museum in February, 1653–4. It is further explicitly recorded in the following extract from the Annals: "1651, Septemb. 12. Baldvinus Hamey, Baldvini filius, avertendo cuivis illiberali domino, has ædes Collegii, in communi sectione bonorum Ecclesiæ, sub hastâ positas, tempestivè redemit: easdemque, ne cujuspiam superstruendæ munificentiæ deesset, vivens adhuc valensque, Sociis suis in perpetuum donavit, anno 1651." To give more public expression to their sense of gratitude for his benefactions to the College, the assembled Fellows, at the quarterly Comitia, held the 1st October, 1658, unanimously voted the erection of a tablet to Dr. Hamey's honour in the Harveian Museum: "Omnibus Collegis præsentibus, bonum factum visum est, ut, in gratitudinis testimonium, Tabula Marmorea in honorem D^ris^ Hamæi (utpote insignis Benefactoris) in Bibliothecâ Harveianâ extruatur."

Dr. Hamey contributed liberally to the fund for rebuilding the College after the fire of 1666, and in addition, at his own sole cost, amounting, as Mr. Palmer tells us, to some hundreds of pounds, wainscoted the Cœnaculum with fine Spanish oak, with fluted pilasters, ornamented capitals, an elegantly carved cornice, and his coat of arms and crest finely cut, immediately over the entrance.* A portion of this wainscoting was removed

* Under his arms was the following inscription:—

Hoc totum opus intestinum, benevolis
Sumptibus senioris nostri Collegæ Baldvini Hamey,
Bald. fil., acceptum ferimus.

from Warwick lane to the present College in Pall Mall, and adds greatly to the ornament of the Censors' room. The last act of Hamey's benevolence to the College was similar to, and in imitation of Harvey. In 1657 Hamey had purchased the estate and manor of Ashlins, near Great Ongar, in Essex, which, on the 13th May, 1672, he settled on the College of Physicians, in trust for certain purposes to be presently mentioned. The settlement was made revokable at Dr. Hamey's pleasure, but by his last will and testament he confirmed it to the College for ever. The objects he had in view in this donation were the following: to increase the salaries of such of the physicians to the three royal hospitals who should be chosen in obedience to the nomination of the College; to double the premium to the Harveian orator, and to furnish certain gratuities to the President, Elects, and Fellows; whilst the remainder was to be applied to the general purposes and advancement of the College.

Dr. Hamey died at his house at Chelsea, on the 14th May, 1676, aged 76, and was buried on the 18th, just within the chancel of Chelsea church. By his own direction he was buried ten feet deep; his body was enveloped in fine linen cloth, wrapped round and round over it, and it was consigned to its mother earth, without lead to enclose or vault to receive it. Over him was placed a black marble slab, upon which was cut, by his own direction, simply this, "When the breath of a man goeth forth, he returneth unto his earth," (Psalm cxlvi, v. 4), with his name and the date of his death. Some years afterwards, the inscription having been obliterated, a mural monument of black marble, with gilt letters and moulding, and his arms properly emblazoned, was placed close by it, with the following inscription:—

M.S.
In ipso Ecclesiæ adyto
sub lato marmore juxta deponitur
Baldvinus Hamey, M.D.
Academiæ Lugdunensis Batavorum, Oxoniensis Anglorum.
Collegiique Medicorum Londinensis, deliciæ, decus, et desiderium,

eruditorum olim asylum, facultatis lumen, vera encyclopædia,
ex animo phil-evangelicus Medicus, Anglus.
Obiit 14 Maii, anno restauratæ Salutis 1676, ætatis 76.

The College, in memory of his benefactions, caused the following to be entered in the Annals: "1676. Julii xiij. Sciant posteri, quòd Baldvinus Hamæus, Baldvini filius, Musarum ac Apollinis, dum viveret, deliciæ erat: tam sciens Latinæ linguæ; non ipsum Latium magis Latinum fuerat: tam Græcæ, non ipsæ Athenæ magis Atticæ. Moribus ac vivendi regulâ ad amussim compositus. Olim diuque hujus Collegii Socius, tandem sæpius Censor, denique Regestarius, Præsidis munus sæpiùs oblatum, semper noluit. Equitis aurati à Regiâ potestate non semel obtinendum titulum cum gratiis non voluit; ne Doctoratûs excellentiam contaminaret: acceptis simul ac repudiatis honoribus inclytus. Sub hastâ Collegium iniquitate temporum positum pater hic, non sibi, sed Collegio, magno impendio redemerat, postulante necessitate in omnibus sumptibus faciendis publicæ utilitati, cum primis magnificum se ostendebat. Totum Cœnaculi nostri intestinum opus tam ornatè tam affabrè extructum, propriis sumptibus consummavit. Supremis tabulis Collegium nostrum lautissimorum duorum prædiorum hæredem reliquit, ne vita nimium desideraretur."

"As to his person," writes Mr. Palmer, "Dr. Hamey was but of low stature yet of a comely mien and his aspect engaging. He had full beautifull and black eyes wherein sat majesty and gracefulness in conjunct dominion, his hair was black which he always wore, nor long, nor short but not curling. He had a well turned face and a very gracefull elevation in the cairiage of his head easy and free too without stiffness or affectation and every feature of his countenance was good. Dr. Hamey was a faithfull son of the Church of England as by law established, a lover of the laws and constitutions as well as the prosperity of his country, a most dutyfull subject, a faithfull friend, and a most charitable man."

A bust of Hamey, executed at the expense of the

College, was placed there in 1684, but has long disappeared: "1684. Postr. Palmarum, Effigies capitis D^ris^ Hamæi, è marmore affabrè exculpta, Collegii sumptu comparata, in memoriam immortalem beneficiorum à tanto viro societati præstitorum, senatui offerebatur."*

Hamey, though he wrote largely, I believe published nothing but his inaugural dissertation at Leyden, on quinsy. An essay from his pen, "On the Oath of Hippocrates," was printed in 1688, after the doctor's death, by his friend Dr. Adam Littleton. His remaining MSS. are all in the possession of the College of Physicians. They are—

Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ; ab anno 1628, qui mihi primus fuit conducti, seorsim a Parentibus, non inauspicato, hospitii:

a series of sketches of his contemporaries, which has been of great assistance to me in the preparation of this volume.

Universa Medicina:

a small folio in double columns—being an epitome of his knowledge and reading on medical subjects.

Notes and Criticisms on Aristophanes.—

Dr. Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, to whom these notes were submitted, thought so favourably of them, that at his suggestion they were offered to Kuyster, who was engaged in bringing out an edition of Aristophanes in Holland. Kuyster's work had already gone to press, and was so far advanced that he could then make no use of them. The MS. was, therefore, returned to Mr. Palmer, who then presented it to the College. The half-length portrait of Dr. Hamey,† in his 74th year, with the heads of his two favourite

* In the Treasurer's book, under date 1684, April 12th, I read—

"D^r^ Hamey's head of marble 50.00.00
Porter that brought it .... 00.05.00"

† Baldwinus Hamæus, vir omni laudum genere præstantissimus qui summas ingenii dotes, liberalibus disciplinis excoluerat, qui non solum medicinam sed omnes Apollineas artes feliciter excercebat;

authors, Hippocrates and Aristophanes, before him, now in the library of the College, was painted by Snelling, and, I believe, presented by Mr. Palmer.

WILLIAM GODDARD, M.D., a native of Norfolk, and a doctor of medicine of Padua, incorporated at Oxford in July, 1634, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st August, 1634, and a Fellow ten days after, viz., 11th August, 1634. He was Censor in 1638, 1641, 1644. On the 23rd November, 1649, having been contumacious, and refusing to attend at his place in the College, though repeatedly summoned by the President, he was, by a vote of his colleagues, dismissed from his fellowship: "decreto Collegii, in Collegii societate locum amisit." Dr. Goddard carried the matter into the Court of King's Bench, but was defeated, and judgment given in favour of the College.

JOHN BURGESS was the son of Dr. John Burgess, incumbent of Sutton Colefield, in the county of Warwick, and practised in his native place, being then advanced in years—"vir venerabilis." He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 22nd August, 1634.

NICHOLAS MAWE, M.D., a native of Suffolk, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which he was matriculated a pensioner in July, 1619. He proceeded

qui omnibus Collegii officiis, honeste et diligenter perfunctus, supremum detrectavit: hujusmodi viro liberali, sapiente provido, indigebant res nostræ tunc temporis concussæ per duas calamitates, omnium maximas; Bellum civile, bonis artibus semper infestum et incendium vorax quod nos, atque nostros concives parîter afflixerat, et cum sacris non pepercerit ædibus, nostras etiam prostravit lares: hisce malis succurrens Hamæus, non solum nos suis adjuvabat opibus, sed subsidium satis magnum a benevolo cive impetravit, Collegium sub hasta positum sua redemit pecunia, cœnaculum ornavit, nostræque simul existimationi et ægrotorum saluti æque prospiciens, nosocomiorum Medicis, è gremio hujus Collegii eligendis, stipendia ampla locavit, et parvi faciens beneficia a se vivo tributa, post mortem nos prædiorum suorum hæredes reliquit. Oratio Harveiana die xviii Octobre A.D. 1729 habita auctore Johanne Arbuthnot p. 17.

A.B. 1622–3, A.M. 1626, M.D. 1634, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 15th September, 1634.

WILLIAM RANT, M.D., was the son of Humphrey Rant, of Norwich, notary public, by his wife Katharine, and was born in that city in 1604. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, and as a member of that house, proceeded M.B. 1625, M.D. 1630. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1633, and a Fellow 30th September, 1634. He delivered in October, 1639, the first course of Gulstonian lectures, "de morbis partium quibus optimè doctissimèque se gessit."* I meet with him as Censor in 1640, 1645, 1647, 1650. He retired into the country shortly before his death, which took place from marasmus on the 15th September, 1653.† Dr. Rant bequeathed to the College six Arabic books, which were delivered by his brother in February, 1655–6. He was buried at Thorp Market, co. Norfolk, where on a large black marble tomb is the following inscription :—

This stone covers the dust of
WILLIAM RANT, Doctor of Physick,
and Fellow of the College of Physicians of London,
who, after that he had there exercised his art
with much honour and success for full twenty years,
upon the 15th day of September, 1653,
and in the forty-ninth year of his age,
finished the race of his life at Norwich,
where he first took breath to run it.

Under this stone also do lye the ashes of his dear wife, JANE, third daughter of SIR JOHN DINGLEY, knt. of Wolverton, in Hampshire. She ended her life on the 11th of June, 1656. They left issue WILLIAM and JANE.

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* Annales, x, Oct^{ris}· 1639.

† "Vir procerus macerque," writes Hamey, "ac æstuantis adeo pulmonis, ut labia plerumque spumarent inter loquendum. De reliquo, nemo Socius tanti habitabat; nemo duxit tam bellulam uxorem; nemo, præ tot librorum comparandi curâ, et propriô de novo, compingendi more tam instructam atque elegantem bibliothecam habuit: nemo denique suo tempore, præ scitamentis culinariis et arte opsodædalicâ tam dubiè nos excepit."

Richard Catcher, M.D., was born in the county of Middlesex, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He proceeded A.B. 1615–6; A.M. 1619; was licensed to practise by the university in May, 1624; and was created M.D. by royal mandate, 14th December, 1624. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 2nd November, 1633; and a Fellow 22nd December, 1634. He died of dropsy, after a protracted illness, on the 1st June, 1651, aged 56, and was buried the following day at St. Bartholomew the Less. By his will he bequeathed to the College 25*l.* which was paid on the 22nd December, 1651.*

Edward Dawson, M.D., was a native of Lincolnshire, educated at Oxford, where, as a member of Lincoln college, he proceeded M.B. 1621, M.D. 21st June, 1633. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 15th September, 1634; and a Fellow 22nd December, 1634. He did not survive twelve months, as we learn from Hamey, who thus writes: "Doctor Dawson, quem morum candor plurimis commendaverat, quem doctrina Censoribus repetitis examinationibus nuperrimé probaverat, deficit 16th December, 1635."

Francis Glisson, M.D., was the second son of William Glisson, of Rampisham, co. Dorset, and was born there in the year 1597. He was admitted at Caius college, Cambridge, in 1617, proceeded A.B. 1620–1, A.M. 1624, and was incorporated at Oxford on the last degree 25th October, 1627. He then applied himself to the study of physic, graduated M.D. at Cambridge

* "Vir multimodis beatus: cognitione linguarum et literarum, quibus a parvulo initiatus est: dein uxore, materfamilias ornatissimâ; nec multò post filio, unico quidem, sed jam pubere, erudito et apprimè obsequente. Beatus denique (ut minora transeam) tam re labore partâ, quàm relictâ. Ipse interim nunquam domi forisve sordidus, omnis etiam doli purus, præter molestum illum nimis pronæ aliquando suspicionis. In summâ, Regi suo, inter paucos, fidelis, et pro sorte suâ, munificus: talis etiam suo medicorum Londinensium Collegio."—Hamey.

in 1634; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 15th September, 1634, and a Fellow 30th September, 1635. In 1636 he succeeded Dr. Ralph Winterton as Regius professor of physic at Cambridge, and continued to hold that office to the time of his death in 1677. In 1639 he was chosen anatomy reader by the College, and acquired much reputation by his lectures *de morbis partium*. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1640, was named an Elect 15th November, 1655; was Censor in 1656; President, 1667, 1668, 1669; Consiliarius, 1666 and again from 1670 to his death. He died on the 14th October, 1677, aged 81, and was buried in St. Bride's church, Fleet street.

For some years after Dr. Glisson's appointment to the Regius professorship, he resided at Cambridge; but during the civil wars retired to Colchester, where he practised with great reputation. He was in that town at its memorable siege by the Parliamentary forces in 1648, and was the person selected on more than one occasion to solicit favourable terms from Lord Fairfax. Shortly after this he must have come to reside in London—he was certainly resident here in 1650, and thenceforward took an active part in the affairs of the College. Dr. Glisson was one of that small but illustrious body who instituted a weekly meeting in London for the purpose of promoting inquiries into natural and experimental philosophy; and which, after the Restoration, being augmented by the accession of several eminent persons, at length issued in the institution of the Royal Society, of which Dr. Glisson became, of course, a member. He was one of the first of that group of English anatomists who, incited by the great example of Harvey, pursued their inquiries into the human structure, as it were in concert, and with an ardour and success that has never been surpassed. Of these, none exceeded Dr. Glisson in judgment and accuracy. Boerhaave styles him, "Omnium anatomicorum exactissimus;" and Haller, speaking of one of his books, says, "Egregius liber, ut solent hujus viri esse."

His first work, "De Rachitide, seu Morbo Puerili," published in 1650, deserves particular notice. The preface mentions that the following Fellows of the College—Drs. Glisson, Sheaf, Bate, Regemorter, Wright, Pagett, Jonathan Goddard, and Trench, members of a private society for the improvement of themselves and their profession, communicated to each other written observations concerning this new disease. From these, it was thought proper to make extracts, and compose an express treatise on the subject, the care of which was unanimously delegated to Drs. Glisson, Bate, and Regemorter. The plan at first agreed on was, that each should take a separate part of the work and complete it. But on Dr. Glisson finishing his, which contained an investigation of the cause of the disease, to the satisfaction of the other two, but with many opinions peculiar to himself, they changed their design, and committed to him the planning of the whole work, that all its parts might be congruous and dependent on each other. This Glisson accepted, on the condition that they would assist him still, with their advice and judgment, and contribute their own observations. His next work, "De Hepate," was published in 1654. In it he gives an account of the cellular envelope of the vena porta, so much more accurate than any which had been published, that his name thenceforward has been inseparably connected with it, under the designation "Glisson's capsule." Glisson's third work, "Tractatus de Naturâ Substantiæ energeticâ, seu de Vitâ Naturæ, ejusque tribus primis facultatibus, Perceptivâ, Appetitivâ et Motivâ, naturalibus," was published in 1672. It is a profound and laborious performance, in the very depths of the Aristotelian philosophy, with all its numerous divisions; and, though in a system and manner now obsolete, deserves admiration as an extraordinary effort of the understanding in a man of an advanced age. He dedicates it to Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury; and in the epistle dedicatory mentions having been for several years physician to that nobleman and his family, and

acknowledges the obligations he was under to him for his patronage and assistance in several difficulties he had met with. His last work, "De Ventriculo et Intestinis," appeared in 1677, the year of his death.* A portrait of Dr. Glisson, evidently taken when he was advanced in years, is in the Censor's room.†

ANDREW KIPPEN, a practitioner at Wendover, in Buckinghamshire, and, as far as I can learn, not a graduate in medicine, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 1st December, 1635.

* For the greater part of this sketch, I am indebted to Aiken's Biographical Memoirs.

† "Hic, primaria organorum vitalium functione ab Harveio explicata, duo alia organa, functionibus naturalibus præcipue destinata, Harveio duce, statuebat explicanda. Hic hepatis structuram tam internam quam externam mirâ quidem solertiâ patefecit. Hic vaginam portæ, sive capsulam ejus communem prius detexit, explicavit, nominavit. Neque minore hic acumine minutissimas ventriculi et intestinorum fibras indagavit; functionibusque illorum viscerum penitus investigatis, modum parandi chyli, sicut antea secernendæ bilis pari eruditione atque elegantiâ demonstravit. Hic denique, eam fibrarum animalium proprietatem, quæ facit ut eæ sine sensu irritentur, primus notavit et nominavit: eam ipsam proprietatem quam doctissimus Hallerus, physiologus horum temporum longe præstantissimus experimenta Glissoni ulterius prosequendo, summo judicio plenius exposuit; summaque modestia philosopho omnino digna, philosophorum judicio nuper commendavit: eam profecto proprietatem, quam in fibris quibusdam animalibus, quemadmodum in materia universa gravitatem, inesse docuit vir solertissimus; qua proprietate patefacta, quamplurima in animalibus tam vivis quam mortuis *φαινομενα* (nulla antecedentium physiologorum *ὑποθεσει* explicata, aut explicanda) perspicue Hallerus, Glissono monstrante viam, nunc explicavit. Hucusque Socii ornatissimi, Glissonum nostrum doctrina solummodo et scientia medica excellentem vidimus: hucusque illum Harveii vestigiis insistentem et physiologiam, pathologiamque studiosissimè persequentem admirati sumus. Nunc viri magni humanitatem atque fortitudinem in arte exercenda intueamur. Peste enim hanc urbem eo tempore depopulante innumerabilibus, Reipublicæ causa, periculis sese objicere vir fortis non timuit; mortemque ipsam pati maluisset, quam suis miserrime circum circa decumbentibus opem non tulisse. O admirandum hominis virtutem! O incredibilem prorsus humanitatem! O fortitudinem supra humanam!" Oratio Harveiana festo Divi Lucæ habita, A.D. MDCCLV a Roberto Taylor, M.D., p. 15—17.

THOMAS SHEAF, M.D. of Pembroke college, Cambridge, A.B. 1624–5, A.M. 1628, M.D. 1636. He was admitted a Candidate and Fellow of the College of Physicians on the same day, viz., 10th July, 1637. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1641, Censor in 1643, and died, as we are told by Hamey, on the 7th August, 1657, aged about 50, having shortly before read the anatomy lectures at the College with considerable applause.

JOHN BATHURST, M.D., was born in Sussex, and was the second son of Dr. John Bathurst, of Goudhurst, co. Kent, by his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Edward Maplesden, of Marsden, a captain in the navy. He was admitted a sizar of Pembroke college, Cambridge, in December, 1614, and proceeded A.B. 1617–8, A.M. 1621, and M.D. 1637. He was admitted Candidate and Fellow of the College of Physicians on the same day, viz., 22nd December, 1637. Dr. Bathurst was Censor in 1641 and 1650, was named Elect 9th July, 1657, in place of the immortal Harvey, and died, according to Hamey, 26th April, 1659, aged 52.*

Wood tells us he was incorporated master of arts at Oxford, 1st February, 1642–3; that he was elected a burgess for Richmond, in Yorkshire, to serve in the Parliament called by Oliver Cromwell in 1656, and also for that called by Richard Cromwell in 1658. Dr. Bathurst was physician to the Protector, and also to the Fanshawe family; and it was on the strength of his medical certificate that Cromwell, over-ruling Sir Harry Vane's objections, obtained at the council chamber the order for Sir Richard Fanshawe's liberation from his imprisonment at Whitehall. Dr. Bathurst married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Brian Willance, Esq., of Clint, Yorkshire, and had by her a numerous family, the eldest of whom was Christopher Bathurst, M.D.

* Joannes Bathurst medicus prudens doctusque defecit 26 Aprilis 1659, annos natus quinquaginta duos et par coætaneorum celeberrimis in arte nostra ritè exercenda. Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ auth. Bald: Hamey.

Hugh Haslam was in extensive practice in Essex, "ex comitatu Essex, et ibidem bene et multum exercitatum in medicina facienda," and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 9th February, 1638–9.

Peter Salmon, M.D., was the second son of Robert Salmon, of Leigh, co. Essex, esq., master of the Trinity house in 1617, by his wife Martha Andrews. He was born at Leigh and educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to King's college, Cambridge, in March, 1618–9. He graduated A.B. 1622–3, A.M. 1626, and had a licence from the university to practise in 1632. He took his degree of doctor of medicine at Padua, 4th September, 1630, and was incorporated at Oxford on his doctor's degree, 9th July, 1633. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 8th April, 1639, and a Fellow 18th June, 1639. Dr. Salmon married Joanna, daughter of John Goodlad, of Leigh, and had by her four daughters. He resided in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and died in 1675. His will, bearing date the 29th March, 1675, was proved the 18th November following. Dr. Salmon died possessed of a handsome property in lands, tenements, and personality, the larger portion of which he gave by will to his daughters. He gives to the redemption of three slaves in Tunis or "Argier" or elsewhere 30*l.*, viz., 10*l.* a piece for their discharge and freedom; if not within the space of four months, then to the setting free of six men prisoners; three out of the Marshalsea and three out of the King's Bench in Southwark, "such as lie upon execution at least six months."

Sir George Ent, M.D., was the son of Josias Ent, a Belgian merchant of substance and standing, who had fled from the Netherlands on account of his religion and settled at Sandwich, co. Kent. There his son George, the future physician, was born on the 6th November, 1604. He received his early education at a school at Rotterdam, under James Beckman, and in April, 1624, was admitted at Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge. He

proceeded A.B. in 1627, A.M. in 1631. He spent five years at Padua, then the most celebrated school of medicine in the world, and took his degree of doctor of medicine there 28th April, 1636. He was incorporated on that degree at Oxford, 9th November, 1638. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 8th April, 1639, and a Fellow 25th June, 1639. On the 10th February, 1645–6, he married at St. Olave's, Jewry, Sarah, the daughter of Dr. Meverall (p. 172), of St. Lawrence, Jewry. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1642. Dr. Ent was Censor no less than twenty-two years; and with three exceptions, viz., 1650, 1652, and 1658, from 1645 to 1669; Registrar from 1655 to 1670; Elect, 1st October, 1657; Consiliarius, 1667, 1668, 1669, and again from 1676 to 1686 included; President, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675; again, in place of Dr. Micklethwait, deceased, 17th August, 1682; and for the last time, 24th May, 1684, in place of Dr. Whistler, deceased. He delivered the anatomy lectures at the College in 1665, and on this occasion was honoured by the presence of Charles II, who knighted him in the Harveian Museum after the lecture. This solitary instance of such an honour conferred within the walls of the College stands thus recorded in the Annals:—

"1665, Aprilis 13, 14, 15. Prælectiones anatomicæ habitæ sunt in Collegio a D^re^ Ent, visumque est D^no^ Regi iisdem ultimo die interesse. Ubi postquam a D^no^ Præside, Eduardo Alston, et prælectore D^re^ Ent summæ gratiæ Regi clementissimo actæ, Collegioque eo nomine gratulati essent: placuit Regi D^rem^ Ent, in ipso musæo Harveiano, equestri dignitate ornare."*

Sir George Ent was one of the original fellows of the Royal Society, and is named in the charter one of the first council.

Sir George resigned his place of Elect 4th October, 1689; and dying a few days after (13th October, 1689),

* The MS. of these Lectures, "Prælectiones anatomicæ habitæ in Ædibus Collegii Medicorum," Lond., 1665, is in the College library.

in his 85th year at St. Giles in the Fields, was buried in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry.* At a time when

* "In Collegium Medicorum Londinense paulo post admissus ita se gessit, ut omnes homines mores ejus amabiles diligerunt, ingenium admirarentur. In Censores Collegii, penes quos judicium de medicinam facientibus atque de medicamentis leges nostræ esse volunt, sæpe cooptatus est: quæ magna significatio fuit qualem doctrina et moribus collegæ Entium experti essent. Regestarii in eodem collegio munere quindecim annos ita functus est, ut nullius diligentia in actis collegii annalium libro inscribendis, magis spectata fuerit, omnes antecessores sermonis elegantia facile superaverit. Exponendæ anatomiæ præfectus de corporis humani fabrica multa cum laude disseruit, adeo ut ejusdem prælectioni cuidem rex Carolus secundus interesse non dedignatus Entium, postquam perorasset, equestri dignitate decoraverit doctum et eloquentem virum quanti faceret notum esse cupiens. Entio postea, cum omnium electorum suffragiis collegio medicorum Londinensi præfectus esset, singulis annis exeuntibus in alterum annum prorogata est auctoritas, donec tandem post sex annos, senectutem atque valetudinem causatus, ut collegii habenas diutius moderaretur exorari noluit. Post exutam collegii præfecturam in otio jucundissimo annos quatuordecim vixit, studiisque literarum ad extremum vitæ tempus senectutem suam oblectavit. Obiit antem mortem die mensis Octobris decimo tertio, anno salutis nostræ MDCLXXXIX cum annos fere sex supra octoginta vixisset. In Apologia pro sanguinis circulatione, breviter atque dilucide, multo sale multisque facetiis inspersis, ostendit quantulum virium haberet, quidquid tanto hiatu in Harveium Parisanus effudisset. Nihil certe tam dissimile quam Entius Parisano; non igitur mirum, si hominem in physica omnino rudem doctus, si infantem eloquens, si pinguem et tardum acer et subtilis facile vicerit. Præter Apologiam pro sanguinis circulatione, Animadversiones in Thrustoni librum de respirationis usu primario edidit. Cum enim ea, quæ de illo argumento disputaverant, Entius et Thrustonus, hic omnium eruditorum judicio subjici voluerat, ei morem Entius libenter gessit et multa insuper reposuit, quibus Thrustonum sententiæ suæ confirmandæ non satis fuisse convinceret. In illa disputatione quæstionem sine iracundia et pertinacia, ut inter æquos verique inveniendi cupidos agitatam habemus: et licet, quod summum rei spectat, Entium causam pejorem suscepisse confiteamur; id tamen profecto humanæ est imbecillitatis, ut ægerrime opiniones, quibus adolescentes imbuti fuerimus, senescentes dediscamus; maxime de iis rebus, de quibus, haud absurdè in utramque partem disputari possit. Præter opera modo memorata, superest anatome ranæ piscatricis; observationes etiam ponderis testitudinis in autumno terram subeuntis, cum ejusdem ex terra verno tempore exeuntis pondere comparati per plures annos repetitæ; prælectiones etiam anatomicæ manu scriptæ quæ Oxonii in museo Ashmoleano asservantur; epistolæ præterea et orationes elegantes Entii ipsius manu

all educated men spoke Latin, and most of them with facility, Ent was renowned beyond all his contemporaries for the ease and elegance with which he did so. He was "a good scholar, a respectable anatomist, conversant with physical science generally, acquainted with all the leading men of letters and science of his time, and in particular enjoying the friendship of William Harvey."* His first literary production was his "Apologia pro Circulatione Sanguinis, contra Æmilium Parisanum." 8vo. Lond. 1641, in which he learnedly defended Harvey against his opponent, and gave a rational account of the operation of purgative medicines. "Nothing, indeed," to quote Dr. Lawrence, "can be more unlike than Parisanus and Ent; and it is not wonderful, therefore, that one utterly ignorant of physical science, confronted by one thoroughly conversant therein—that one, without power of utterance, opposed by one gifted with eloquence—that one, sluggish and inert, in the hands of one active and full of energy, should be effectually vanquished and overcome."† The original MS. of this treatise, in Sir George's handwriting, is in the possession of the College, to which it was presented 2nd December, 1748, by Francis Pigott, esq., A.M., fellow of New college, Oxford. To Sir George Ent we are mainly indebted for Harvey's work, "de Generatione Animalium," the MS. of which he obtained with some difficulty from the great anatomist, about Christmas, 1650; and, with the author's permission, published it the following year, in quarto, with a letter dedicatory to the President and Fellows of the College, explaining the circumstances under which it had been confided to him. Sir George's last publication

scriptæ penes Franciscum Pigottum medicinæ doctorem Oxoniensem. Atque hæc paulo quidem uberius quam argumenti nostri ratio postulare forsitan videatur de Entio, veræ physiologiæ propugnatore Harveiique amico conjunctissimo, haud ingrata lectori dixisse speramus." Harveii Vita, auctore Thoma Lawrence, M.D., 4to. Lond. 1766, p. viii.

* Life of Harvey, by Robert Willis, M.D., p. xlvi.

† Willis's Life, p. xlvi.

was his "Animadversiones in Malachiæ Thrustoni, M.D. Diatribam de Respirationis usu primario." 8vo. Lond. 1672. His collected works, "Opera omnia Medico-Physica," were published at Leyden, in 1687.

Lewis du Moulin, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Leyden, incorporated first at Cambridge, 10th October, 1634, and secondly at Oxford, 14th July, 1649. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 7th February, 1639–40. "Dr. Molins, or Du Moulin, was a Frenchman born, the son of the famous Peter du Moulin, a French protestant, and was lately," says Wood, "established Camden's professor of History in this university, by the committee of Parliament for the reformation thereof. After the restoration of his Majesty he was turned out of his professorship by his Majesty's commissioners for regulating the university. Whereupon, retiring to the city of Westminster, he lived there a most violent nonconformist. He was," continues Wood, "a fiery, violent, and hot-headed Independent,—a cross and ill-natured man; and, dying 20th October, 1680, aged 77 years, was buried within the precincts of the church of St. Paul, in Covent garden, in the parish of which he had before lived several years." We have from his pen—

Oratio Auspicalis, cui subjuncta est laudatio Clarissimi viri Gul: Camdeni, dicente Lud. Molinæo, Prof. Hist. Camd. et M.D. 4to. Oxon. 1652.

Thomas Bird.—He practised in the county of Essex, had studied medicine "in florentiss. Acad. Valle Goletano," but was not, so far as I can gather, a graduate in either arts or medicine. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 7th February, 1639–40.

Samuel Thomson, M.D., was a son of William Thomson, of Westbury, co. Wilts, and was educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he took the degrees in arts, and then applying himself to medicine, came be-

fore the College of Physicians, and on the 13th April, 1640, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate. On the 5th August, 1644, it was agreed at a meeting of the Censors board, that at the instance of Dr. Child, a letter should be sent to the mayor of Rochester, to testify that Mr. Samuel Thomson is a man licensed to practise physic by the College. He was created doctor of physic at Oxford, 14th April, 1648 ; and was the author of

Exercitations and Meditations upon some Texts of Scripture. 8vo. Lond. 1676.

Peter Wyard, M.D.—A doctor of medicine, of Anjou, of 12th January, 1636, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 23rd April, 1640.

John Cadyman, M.D.—A Londoner and a doctor of medicine of Bonn, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st May, 1640. On the 22nd June following he was recommended by the College, in sequel to an application from the earl of Northumberland, for appointment to the office of physician to the army.

Edward Dynham, M.D.—A Londoner born, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, 15th December, 1637, being then twenty-three years of age, and graduated doctor of medicine at Montpelier, 19th March, 1639. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th May, 1640, and was incorporated at Oxford on his doctor's degree 3rd April, 1641.

George Bate, M.D., was the son of John Bate of Barton, in Buckinghamshire, and was born at Maids Morton in that county. He became one of the clerks of New college, Oxford, in 1622 ; was transferred thence to Queen's college for a time, and eventually entered at St. Edmund's hall, as a member of which house he proceeded in arts ;—A.B. 28th April, 1626 ; A.M. 22nd January, 1629. He took his degree of bachelor of medicine 1st March, 1629 ; had a licence to practice

from the university; and did so in and around Oxford for some years, especially, as Wood says, "among precise and puritanical people, he being then taken to be one of their number." He proceeded doctor of medicine, 7th July, 1637; continued to practise with considerable *éclat* at Oxford whilst the court was there; but when his Majesty and his cause declined, retired to London. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1639; and a Fellow 25th June, 1640. Amidst all the mutations of those changeful times, and whether Charles I., Cromwell, or Charles II were in the ascendant, Dr. Bate always contrived to be the chief state physician. Wood tells us, that on his removal to London he closed with the times for interest sake, became physician to the Charterhouse, and at length chief physician to Oliver Cromwell whilst he was general, and afterwards when protector, and did not stick (though he pretended to be a concealed royalist) to flatter him in a high degree. Upon the restoration of king Charles II. anno 1660, he got in with the royal party (by his friends' report that he, by a dose given to Oliver, hastened him to his end), was made physician to the king, and a fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Bate served the office of Censor in 1645, 1646, 1648; was named an Elect 23rd October, 1657; delivered the anatomy lectures at the College in 1666; and dying at his house in Hatton garden, 19th April, 1669, aged 60, was buried at Kingston-upon-Thames. In the chancel of the church there is a monument with the following inscription:—

Spe Resurrectionis felicis heic juxta sita est Elizabetha conjux lectissima Georgii Bate, M.D., Car. II., Med. Primarii qui cineres suos adjacere curavit ut qui unanimes * * * * vixerant quasi uni corp * * * condormientes una resurgant. Mortem obiit 7mo. April, 1667, æt 46, ex hydrope pulmonum funesta Londini conflagratione accelerat * * Obiit ille 19 April, 1669 ætatis suæ 60.

His published works are—

The Royal Apologie; or, The Declaration of the Commons in Parliament, 11th February, 1647, canvassed. 4to. Lond. 1648.

Elenchus Motuum nuperorum in Angliâ, simul ac Juris Regii ac Parliamentarii brevis Narratio.

Hamey, in his sketch of Dr. Bate, throws a doubt on his title to the authorship of this work: "Jam quoque vendicat sibi Elenchum nostrorum nuper motuum, editum haud ita pridem tacito authore habitumque Richardi Oweni Theologi ob linguæ elegantiam. Libellum hunc placet nostro recudere, auctum nomine suo et appendice multum dissimili stili." This work, by whomsoever written, was scrutinised by Robert Pugh in his "Elenchus Elenchi: sive Animadversiones in Georgii Batei, Cromwelli paricidæ aliquandò protomedici, Elenchum Motuum nuperorum in Angliâ. Parisiis, 1664."

Daniel Holsteine.—A student of medicine of the university of Wittemberg, practising his faculty in the county of Worcester, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th February, 1640–1.

Thomas Nurse, M.D., was matriculated at Oxford as a member of Lincoln college 5th May, 1615, and as of co. Leicester. He took his degree of bachelor of medicine 20th November, 1626, had a licence from the university to practise, and was, on the 8th February, 1640–1, admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He proceeded doctor of medicine at Oxford 13th July, 1641, but was never admitted a Candidate or Fellow. He was, according to Wood, an eminent physician of his time, and was of great practice in the city of Westminster, especially after his Majesty's restoration. He died 9th June, 1667, aged sixty-nine years, and was buried on the 12th of that month in the east cloisters of the abbey church of St. Peter's, Westminster, where he is commemorated by the following inscription:—

Hic jacet Thomas Nurse, M.D.
Vide spectator, hoc spectaculum;
Judica, sed ut te judicaberis.
Discede et cogita.
Ob: Anno Dom. 1667
Mensis Jun: die 9, ætatis suæ 69.

His will dated 1 March, 1661–2, with a codicil dated 24 December, 1662, was proved 25th June, 1667, by his relict Susan and his son Walter. In it he states that his tombstone with the above inscription was already prepared and paid for at a stone-cutter's in St. Andrews, Holborn.*

PERCIVAL WILLOUGHBY was a son of Sir Percival Willoughby, of Wollaton, co. Nottingham, and was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. Settling at Derby, he soon obtained the respect and esteem of all classes, and on the 20th February, 1640–1, being then in full practice "in villâ et comitatu Derbiensi, et alibi, in medicinâ bene et multum exercitatus," he was, after the usual examination, admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Dying at Derby on the 2nd October, 1685, aged eighty-nine, he was buried in St. Peter's church in that town. On the south side, within the altar rails, is a marble stone with the following inscription :—

Hic jacet corpus
Percivalli Willoughby, M.D.
filii Percivalli Willoughby de Wollerton
in comitatu Nottingham: militis:
obiit 2 die Octob: anno salutis 1685, ætatis suæ 89.

And upon a gravestone near it—

Hic jacet Elizabetha, uxor Perciva: Willoughby, gen: filia Francisci Coke de Trusley milit: ipsa obiit 15 Feb. 1666, ætatis suæ 67.

An exquisitely written MS. entitled, "The Country Midwife's Opusculum or Vade Mecum," by our physician, is now in the possession of J. H. Aveling, M.D.

WILLIAM STANES, M.D., a native of Essex, was matriculated a pensioner of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, in December, 1629 ; proceeded M.B. 1635, M.D. 1639 ; and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1639, and a Fellow 20th October, 1641.

* Chester's Westminster Abbey Register, p. 166.

He was named an Elect 4th June, 1658, and was Censor in 1666, 1670, 1677 ; Registrar, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673; Consiliarius from 1669 to 1679 inclusive. He died 11th February, 1679–80, aged seventy, and was buried at Waterbeach, co. Cambridge. His memento is as follows :—

> Here lyeth interred the body of
> William Stane Dr. in Physick,
> one of the Fellows and Elects
> of the Colledge of Physitians in London,
> who died the 11th of February 1679
> aged 70.

His widow, Dorothy, was a benefactor to Waterbeach.*

Sir Alexander Fraizer, M.D., a Scotchman, and a doctor of medicine of Montpelier, of 1st October, 1635 ; incorporated at Cambridge 9th March, 1637 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th March, 1640, and a Fellow 23rd November, 1641.† He was admitted an Elect 26th July, 1666, "on account of his services to the College," as our Annals express it ; the statute limiting the election to Englishmen, "qui natione sint Angli," having on this occasion been rescinded for that purpose.

Sir Alexander was physician in ordinary to king Charles II and was much trusted by him in a political, no less than in a professional capacity. The knight's fortunes were, indeed, from an early period, more or less intimately connected with the royal family. His character, however, was never of the highest, and he was very unceremoniously mentioned by Sir John Denham, in "A Dialogue between Sir John Pooley and Mr. John

* Clay's Waterbeach, pp. 44 and 79.

† "Dr. Carolus Scarburgh (rebus Collegii ita efflagitantibus) eligitur in Socium, absente contra statuta Collegii totum, sine veniâ impetratâ, biennium Dr^e^. Frasier. Hâc tamen lege ac conditione, ut prædicto D^r^. Frasier nihil de honore detrahatur; sed ut eidem reduci, rationemq. absentiæ reddenti, a Præside et Censoribus approbandam locus pristinus et ordo de integro restituantur." Annales, iv, 23.

Killigrew." Sir Alexander Fraizer was in attendance on the royal family at St. Germaine's in 1651 and 1652, as we gather from a letter of Sir Edward Hyde to Sir Richard Browne (6th August, 1652), and from a volume of tracts in the British Museum, quoted by Mr. Bray in his edition of "Evelyn's Diary." Clarendon writes thus—"I am glad you have so good a correspondent as Dr. Fraizer, who is grown, God knows why, an absolute stranger to me; he is great with Lord Gerard and Mr. Attorney, but he will speedily leave us and go for England, which truly I am sorry for, for the king's sake; for no doubt he is good at his business, otherwise the maddest fool alive." At the Restoration he returned to England, and adapting himself, without hesitation or scruple, to all the wants and wishes of the court, attained to a degree of influence with the king, unequalled, perhaps, in the history of the profession. Thus, Pepys* writes, "Dr. Pierce tells me, when I was wondering that Fraizer should order things with the prince in that confident manner, that Fraizer is so great with my lady Castlemaine and Stewart, and all the ladies of the court, in helping them to slip their calves when there is occasion, and with the great men in curing them, that he can do what he pleases with the king in spite of any man; and upon the same score with the prince—they all having more or less occasion to make use of him." Of the degree in which he was supported by the king, some idea may be formed from the following passage from the same authority:† "One Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, a woodmonger and justice of the peace, in Westminster, having two days since arrested Sir Alexander Fraizer, one of the king's physicians, for about 30*l.* in firing, the bailiffs were apprehended, committed to the porter's lodge, and there, by the king's command, the last night severely whipped, from which the justice himself very hardly escaped—to such an unusual degree was the

* Diary, 19th September, 1664.
† Diary, 26th May, 1669.

king moved therein. But he now lies in the lodge justifying his act, as grounded upon the opinion of several of the judges, and among others of my lord chief justice, which makes the king very angry with the chief justice as they say—and the justice do lie and justify his act, and says he will suffer in the cause for the people, and do refuse to receive almost any nourishment." Sir Alexander Fraizer died 3rd May, 1681.

James Oyston, A.M. A master of arts of Edinburgh, possessing a licence from the archbishop of York, dated 18th June, 1636, to practise in his diocese; and another from Thomas Burwell, vicar-general of the bishop of Durham, dated 20th December of the same year, according him the same privilege within the limits of that prelate's jurisdiction; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 20th February, 1641–2.

Thomas Reading, A.M. of King's college, Cambridge, A.B. 1629–30, A.M. 1633, was, on the 3rd March, 1641–2, admitted an Extra-Licentiate.

John Clarke, Jun., M.D., was the son of Dr. John Clarke, a fellow of the college before mentioned. On the 1st June, 1639, being then twenty-five years of age, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden, where he took his degree of doctor of medicine. He passed his three examinations at the College of Physicians in the spring of 1641, but was not admitted a Candidate till the 22nd October, 1642. In the interval he had, I suspect, been incorporated at Cambridge. Dr. Clarke did not long survive his admission to our College, as we learn from the following note by Dr. Hamey: "Doctor Clarke, junior, Johannis nostri filius, excedendo e vitâ, priusquam è Candidatis excesserat, parentum atque amicorum de se spem omnem frustratus est, sub initium Septembris, 1643."

Charles Bostock, M.D., was on the 13th May, 1639, inscribed on the physic line at Leyden, being

then thirty years of age. He proceeded M.D. at Oxford as a member of Christ Church, 9th June, 1640, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 4th August, 1643.

Assuerus Regimorter, M.D., was born in London, of foreign parents, and was baptized at the Dutch church, 6th January, 1615. He was educated under the celebrated Thomas Farnaby, and then proceeded to Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine 11th February, 1635; (Diss. Med. Inaug. de Febribus intermittentibus.) He was incorporated at Oxford, 29th March, 1636; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 30th September, 1639; a Candidate, 22nd December, 1642; and a Fellow 11th November, 1643. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1645, and Censor in 1649. Wood tells us that "he lived and practised in Lime-street during the reign of Oliver." Dr. Regimorter contributed largely to the Tractatus de Rachitide, which was brought out by Dr. Glisson in 1658, and died 25th November, 1650. He bequeathed to the College twenty pounds.*

Robert Wright, M.D., was born in London. Having had the misfortune, while yet a youth, to lose both his parents, and to be left perfectly destitute of means, he entered the service of Dr. Fludd (Robertus de Fluc-

* Hamey supplies us with the following sketch of his life: "Ahasuerus Regimorter, Ambrosii theologi filius. Memini quanti illum faceret olim in scholâ suâ Ludimagistrorum decus Farnabius. Legi de eo encomia professorum Leydensium, cùm ibi ad gradum Doctoratus promoveretur. Audivi quàm aptè responderet Censoribus nostris cùm hìc, de novo, examen medicum pro more esset subeundum. Ipse interfui, cùm ardnam imprimis illam, de capite telam ad normam Gulstonianam solertissimè in nostro theatro pertexeret. Non pauci novimus cujus eruditioni Tractatus de Rachitide acceptum ferat, quod præter cætera non solæcizet. Omnes novimus, quàm nulli coætaneo in praxi cederet, quàm comis etiam et probus, quàm sedulus et sobrius, quàmque gratus esset novissimè in Collegium, beneficio, nec invidendo, nec ullius decessorum secundo, spectatâ ætate."

tibus), the Rosicrucian philosopher and physician, in Coleman-street, City. Here he was chiefly engaged as amanuensis; but, having some spare time, he devoted it to the study of languages and philosophy. On the death of Dr. Fludd, in 1637, he was commended by certain friends to the notice of Dr. Fox, at that time President of our College, who, seeing in the young man promise of future excellence, and pitying his forlorn condition, generously took upon himself the charge of his maintenance and education. The latter, Dr. Fox himself superintended, directing him first to botany, and then to anatomy, human as well as comparative. In these studies he made most rapid progress; and so gratified was his patron, Dr. Fox, with his young friend and *protégé*, that on his death, in 1642, he bequeathed to him the amount necessary for his admission to the College of Physicians. For the rest, and for the further direction of his studies, he was confided by Dr. Fox to the good offices of Dr. Hamey, who sent Mr. Wright to Leyden, where he was permitted, by the intercession of Dr. Hamey and other influential persons to present himself at once for examination, and proceeded doctor of medicine 11th September, 1642. (D.M.I. de Lue Venerea.) He passed his examinations at the Censors' board in the autumn of the same year, and having been incorporated at Cambridge, on his Leyden degree, 15th February, 1642–3, he was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 6th March, 1642–3, and a Fellow 11th November, 1643. This promising physician was named Gulstonian lecturer for 1647, but did not live to perform the duties of that office, and died 16th September, 1646.*

* Dr. Hamey's account of his friend is so interesting and instructive, that the following extract, though long, will not be out of place: "Reversus (à Leida) continuò petit Cantabrigiam, confirmando Doctoratûs titulo; mox etiam Londini, causâ subeundi examinis Censorum, nomen dat Collegio: quibus omnibus ritè peractis, conducit ædes, vale me et vade, satis lautas, bellèque instruit, semitamque pristinam anatomicæ industriæ et famæ insistit; nec multò post Annam Boteler, Thomæ et Gulielmi, Equitum

Sir John Micklethwaite, M.D., was the son of the Rev. Thomas Micklethwaite, rector of Cherry Burton, co. York, and was baptized at Bishop Burton, on the 23rd August, 1612. He was entered on the physic line at Leyden, 15th December, 1637, and graduated doctor of medicine at Padua, in 1638. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd October, 1642, and a Fellow 11th November, 1643. He was incorporated at Oxford, on his doctor's degree, 14th April, 1648. He occurs as Gulstonian lecturer in 1644; Censor, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1656, 1658, 1662,

Auratorum, filiam et sororem ambit ducitque, filiamque cognominem ex illâ suscipit, fidejubente uxore meâ in baptismo. Interea nomen ejus, supra annorum sortem, per urbem crebrescit, et a Chirurgis in prælectorem anatomicum, et a Collegio nostro ad prælectionem Gulstonianam eligitur a quo etiam in Harvæi professoris anatomici locum destinatur. Praxi etiam abundare cœpit, speciosus ipse, comis, lepidus, nitidus, sedulusque et gnarus, præsertim ob prosectionum peritiam, quâ non solum bene audiebat, sed etiam in ægrorum morte, ne male audiret satis cavit, aperto mox cadavere, et patefactâ adstantium oculis necessitate moriendi. Quâ nonnunquam de causâ, licet juvenis, facilius quàm seniorum doctissimi, querimonias orborum evasit: hi enim sæpè, præ dolore, rationi non auscultant, cùm interim oculis suis abrogare fidem non soleant, et præ anatomici spectaculi admiratione, nescio quo abrepti, ejulare desinant. Eâdem etiam non rarò de causâ, licet prius non admotus curæ laborantium, accersitur tamen posteà, ubi de causâ morbi medicis aut amicis minus constabat, ad defunctorum anatomen. Et hâc denique causâ paulatim cum primariis medicis adhibetur in consultationem, obviâ prorsus illatione: illum tantopere in omne morborum genus cadaveribus versatum, momentum aliquod afferre posse, ad eruendum effectum, si non ad profligandum: unde contigit, ut vixdum trimulus Doctor (quod mihi sine arrogantiâ dictum esse voluit) mille admodum Coronatus annuo spacio lucraretur. Verumenimvero, tot quotidie obeundis, totque cum expectatione non parvâ susceptis negotiis, hinc stimulante gloriâ, illinc invitante auro, corpus nostri nuper Collegæ plurimum attritum est, accedente in cumulum intestino malo, perpetuâ valetudine uxoris, quâ paucissimæ quas somno tribuere solebat horas plerumque interturbabantur, cum gravi illius incommodo, quem semper obnoxium maciei, et non ita pridem tabi, refici non minus somno oportuisset quàm cibo. Tam imbecilli tororum vallo munitum, decimo Septembris, anno hujus sæculi 46, acutissima febris oppugnat, vim suam virusque prodens, oborto in sinistrâ axillâ tumore, et sexto post die, irritis auxiliaribus amicorum copiis, expugnat, tam exsucco corpore, cum quovis antidoto, prorsus impari tantæ hostis impressioni."

1663; Elect, 27th May, 1659; Treasurer, from 1667 to 1675; and President from 1676 to 1681. He was appointed assistant-physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, 26th May, 1648; and physician, 13th May, 1653. He was one of the physicians in ordinary to king Charles II., from whom he received the honour of knighthood. "He was," writes Dr. Goodall, "a man of great eminency and reputation in his profession, especially amongst the nobility, and persons of the best quality in court and city. His piety towards God, and charity to the poor, was very exemplary; and, therefore, no wonder that his death was so universally lamented. I had the honour and happiness to be so intimately acquainted with him, that I cannot give him a less character than what the learned Dr. Caius hath given of Dr. Butte: 'Vir gravis, eximiâ literarum cognitione, singulari judicio, summâ experientiâ, et prudenti consilio doctor.' He died in 1682, of an inflammation and gangrene in his bladder, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried in the parish church of St. Botolph's Aldersgate; at whose funeral attended Sir George Ent, the Præses natus of the College, with the rest of the members, in their formalities." On his monument was the following inscription:

M. S.
Heic juxta, spe plenâ resurgendi, situm est
depositum mortale
Joannis Micklethwaite Militis,
Serenissimo Principi Carolo Secundo a Medicis,
Qui, cum primis solertissimus, fidissimus, felicissimus,
in Collegio Medicorum Londinensium
lustrum integrum et quod excurrit
Præsidis provinciam dignissimè ornavit;
Et tandem emenso ætatis tranquillæ studio,
pietate sincerâ,
inconcussâ vitæ integritate,
benignâ morum suavitate,
sparsâ passim philanthropiâ
spectabilis,
miserorum asylum,
maritus optimus,
parens indulgentissimus,

suorum luctus,
bonorum omnium amor et deliciæ,
septuagenarius senex,
cælo maturus
fato non invitus cessit
IV kal. Augusti, Anno Salutis MDCLXXXII.
Cætera loquantur
Languentium deploranda suspiria,
Viduarum ac Orphanorum
propter amotum Patronum profundi gemitus,
Pauperumque,
nudorum jam atque esurientium
importuna viscera.
Monumenta, hoc marmore longè perenniora,
mœrens posuit pientissima conjux.

The fine portrait of Sir John Micklethwaite, in the College dining-room, was presented by Sir Edmund King, M.D., an honorary Fellow of the College on the 30th September, 1682.

Roger Drake, M.D., was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, A.B. 1627–8, A.M. 1631. He was entered on the physic line at Leyden, 2nd August, 1638, being then thirty years of age, and studied under Vorstius, Heurnius, and Waleus. He graduated doctor of medicine there in 1639, D. M. I. de Circulatione Sanguinis, in which, to use the words of Dr. Robert Willis,* "he had the honour of appearing as the enlightened advocate of the Harveian views," and was coarsely attacked for so doing the following year by Dr. Primrose. Dr. Drake appears in our Annals as a doctor of medicine of Cambridge, and as such was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1643. He resigned his Candidateship 27th November, 1646. He was the author of "Medicinæ Doctoris Vindiciæ." 4to. Lond. 1641.

Nicholas Lamy, M.B., was a Frenchman, and a bachelor of medicine, of Pembroke college, Oxford, of 10th July, 1631, having before that time spent seven years in the study of physic at the university of Caen,

* Life of Harvey, p. xliv.

in Normandy. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th December, 1644.

JOHN THORPE, A.M.—A master of arts, of Lincoln college, Oxford, of three years' standing, was, on the 3rd July, 1646, admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians.

WILLIAM BABBINGTON, M.D. On the 28th August, 1643, being then thirty-eight years of age, and a bachelor of arts, but of what university does not appear, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden, and graduated doctor of medicine at Franeker, 30th April, 1644. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 11th September, 1646.

JONATHAN GODDARD, M.D., was the son of Henry Goddard, a wealthy ship-carpenter, of Deptford, and was born at Greenwich in or about the year 1617. He was entered a commoner of Magdalen hall, Oxford, in 1632; and, after staying there three or four years, left the university without taking any degree. He then travelled for a time upon the continent, and on his return proceeded M.B. 1638, M.D. 1643, at Cambridge, as a member of Catherine hall. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1643, and a Fellow 4th November, 1646. He read the Gulstonian lectures in 1648; was Censor in 1660, 1661, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672; and was named Elect 7th March, 1671–2. For some few years after his admission to the College he practised in London, but was then appointed first physician to the army, and in that capacity accompanied Oliver Cromwell to Ireland in 1649, and to Scotland the following year, returning to London with Cromwell after the battle of Worcester, September, 1651. He was appointed warden of Merton college, Oxford, 9th December, 1651—"auspiciis parliamentariis, sed nunquam socius vel scholaris fuit,"—says Wood; and was incorporated M.D. in that uni-

versity 14th January, 1651–2. Cromwell was then chancellor of Oxford, and returning to Scotland in order to incorporate that kingdom into one commonwealth with England, he appointed Dr. Goddard, with four others, to act as his delegates in all matters relating to grants or dispensations that required his assent. This document bore date 16th October, 1652. His powerful patron having dissolved the Long Parliament, called a new one in 1653, named the Little Parliament, wherein the warden of Merton sat sole representative of the university, and was appointed one of the council of state the same year. Such a series of honours and favours bestowed by the protector, whose interests Dr. Goddard constantly promoted, could not fail of bringing him under the displeasure of Charles II. who, shortly after the Restoration, removed him from his wardenship, by a letter dated 3rd July, 1660, and, claiming the right of nomination during the vacancy of the see of Canterbury, appointed another warden. The new warden was Dr. Edward Reynolds, then chaplain to the king, and soon after bishop of Norwich, who was appointed expressly as successor to Sir Nathaniel Brent, no notice being taken of Dr. Goddard. Driven thus from Oxford, he removed to Gresham college, where he had been chosen professor of physic 7th November, 1655. Here he frequented those meetings which gave birth to the Royal Society; and upon its establishment by royal charter in 1663, he was nominated one of the first council. Owing to the great fire of 1666, which consumed the Royal Exchange, our professor with the rest of his brethren, had to remove from Gresham college, to make room for the merchants who assembled there. In 1671 he returned to his lodgings in the college, where he continued prosecuting experiments in philosophy till his death.* Dr. Goddard was a good practical chemist and the inventor of certain volatile

* Dr. Seth Ward, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, who knew Dr. Goddard well testifies to his extensive learning, professional skill, generous disposition, and benevolence to all good and learned men.

drops, the Guttæ Goddardianæ vel Anglicanæ, as they were termed on the continent, long in great repute and commended by Sydenham, who gave them a preference over all other volatile spirits whatsoever, for "energetically and efficaciously attaining the end, for which they are applied." Dr. Goddard is said also to have made with his own hands the first telescope ever constructed in this country. He was accustomed to meet a select number of friends at the Crown tavern, in Bloomsbury, where they discoursed on philosophic subjects. Returning thence, in the evening of 24th March, 1674–5, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, which was almost immediately fatal. He was buried in the middle of the chancel of Great St. Helen's Bishopsgate. Dr. Goddard was a warm supporter of the rights of his order, and a fearless exposer of the abuses of apothecaries. He was the author of—

Observations concerning the nature and similar parts of a Tree. Fol. Lond. 1664.

The Fruit Tree's Secrets. 4to. Lond. 1664.

A Discourse concerning Physick and the many Abuses thereof by Apothecaries. 8vo. Lond. 1668.

Discourse setting forth the unhappy condition of the Practice of Physic in London. 4to. Lond. 1669.

Besides these, several papers of his are to be found in the "Philosophical Transactions." *

In the treatise "In Ismael Bulliardi Astronomiæ Philolaicæ fundamenta, Inquisitio brevis." 4to. Oxon. 1653, which Ward dedicated to Dr. Goddard when warden of Merton college, he writes:—"Tu in omni literarum genere excellens, in physica rerumve naturalium cognitione profundissimè versatus, in rebus chymicis Collegii Medicorum Londinensis judicio peritissimus, in linguis eruditis omnibus accurate doctus, quinetiam in medicina practica præclarus atque felicissimus, in rebus civilibus summa prudentia atque integritatis gloria clarissimus. Etiam in mathematicis teipsum maxime cum laude exercuisti. Diu est, ex quo telescopia præstantissima primus, quantum ego scio, Anglorum ipse fecisti. Nempe, tu laminas, globulos, instrumenta omnia, sumptu tuo parasti, tu operarios conduxisti; tu opus universum consilio, ingenio, atque mathematicarum artium scientiâ juvasti et gubernasti. Neque rerum jucundissimarum praxi contentus, ea, quæ a communi hominum sensu remotioræ sunt geometria atque astronomia, speculatus es." Ward's Gresham Professors, p. 271.

* Wood's Athenæ Oxon.

NATHAN PAGET, M.D., was the son of the Rev. Thomas Paget, incumbent of Blackley and rector of Stockport, in Cheshire, but was born in Manchester. He was a master of arts of Edinburgh, was entered on the physic line at Leyden 25th November, 1638, being then twenty-three years of age, and proceeded doctor of medicine there 3rd August, 1639. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th April, 1640; was incorporated at Cambridge on his Leyden degree 3rd June, 1642; and then settling in London, was, after the usual examinations before the Censors, admitted a Candidate 17th October, 1643; and a Fellow 4th November, 1646. He was elected Censor 3rd May, 1655, in place of Dr. Christopher Bennet, deceased, and again in 1657, 1659, 1669, 1678; Elect, 8th May, 1668. He delivered the Harveian Oration in 1664, and was dead on the 21st January, 1678–9, when Dr. Witherly was named Elect in his place. By his will (proved 15th January, 1678), dated 7th January, 1678, after other bequests to his relatives, he leaves to the College of Physicians 20*l.* per annum for upwards of thirty years, being a portion of the amount accruing from certain messuages in Petty France, Little Moorfields, during the assignment of his lease. Dr. Paget was the intimate friend of Milton, and cousin to the poet's third wife, Elizabeth Minshall. By will, he leaves her a bequest.

JOSEPH DEY, M.D.—A native of Norwich, educated at Caius college, Cambridge, as a member of which house he proceeded A.B. 1632–3, A.M. 1636; but a doctor of medicine of Padua of the 26th February, 1642; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th July, 1645. Having in the interval been incorporated at Cambridge, he was, 4th November, 1646, admitted a Candidate.

GERARD BOET, M.D.—A native of Gorcum, in Holland, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, 21st June, 1628, being then twenty-five years of age, and

graduated a doctor of medicine there, the 3rd July, 1628. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 6th November, 1646. He was the author of a small work on the natural history of Ireland; "Ireland's Natural History, published by Samuel Hartlib," 8vo. Lond. 1652, a translation of which into French appeared at Paris, in 1666.

Edward Emily, M.D., was descended from the old family of his name seated at Helmdon, in Northamptonshire. He was entered on the books at Leyden 8th October, 1640, being then twenty-three years of age, and he graduated doctor of medicine there the 10th November, 1640. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1641. Having, on the 12th February, 1641–2, been incorporated at Oxford, he was admitted a Candidate 22nd December, 1643, and a Fellow 8th May, 1647. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1649, and Censor 1652 and 1653. He delivered the first Harveian oration in 1656, but was indiscreet in his language, and gave some offence to his colleagues.* He was physician to St. Thomas's hospital, and dying in November, 1657, barely forty years of age, was buried at St. Olave's, Silver-street. He had married Elizabeth, the only surviving daughter of John Millington, of Wandsworth, gentleman, and left by her an only son, John, who became a distinguished merchant in the city. Wood records, but on what authority he omits to mention, that Dr. Emily "in 1652 or 1653 held up his hand at the bar, at an assize held in Oxon, for coyn-

* "Comitia Minora Extraordinaria, 28 Julii, 1656. Ibique D^ri^ Emilie id culpæ datum est, quod in nuperâ Oratione inaugurali publicè in Collegio habitâ acriùs quàm decuit in rem militarem declamasset; adeoque præsens Reip: regimen collutulatum esset. D^r^ Emilie autem nihil à se malo animo dictum affirmabat, idque fide optimâ profitebatur. Perlecta est in eum finem illius oratio: atque porrò placuit, ut eadem denuò a censoribus et D^re^ Bate ac D^re^ Staynes perlustraretur.

"Videbatur etiam consultum, ut in posterum nulla hujusmodi Oratio habeatur in Collegio, nisi quam, mense saltem antea, Præses et Censorum aliquis perlegerint atque approbaverint."—Annales, iv. 67.

ing; but, being freed, he went to London, and practised his faculty in the parish of St. Olave's, Silver-street." The dates, as extracted from our Annals, and the esteem in which he was held by his colleagues to the last, scarcely tally with Wood's statement.*

William Smith, of Midhurst, co. Sussex, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 18th June, 1647.

Robert Wadeson, M.D., was born in Richmondshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.M. 1639. He was admitted a fellow of St. John's, on Lady Margaret's foundation, in 1639; and on the 2nd January, 1645–6, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Having proceeded doctor of medicine at Cambridge in 1647, he was admitted a Candidate 16th July, 1647. Dr. Wadeson was, on the 13th October, 1648, incorporated at Oxford on his doctor's degree.

Edmund Trench, M.D., was a native of Norfolk, and a doctor of medicine of Bourges of 12th March, 1638; incorporated on that degree at Oxford 15th April, 1648. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1643, and a Fellow 26th June, 1648. He read the Gulstonian lectures in 1650, and was Censor in 1650, 1655, and 1658. He died late in December, and was buried at All Hallows, Staining, 5th January, 1669–70.

* "Edvardus Emilie vix quadragenarius pridie Idus Novemb funera clausit sociorum hujus Anni (1657) et in Æde D. Olavi, Silver street conditus est. Defuncti lectum prælucentibus funalibus, eo prosequebantur, præter alios, Cicestrensis (ut sunt tempora) sine Episcopatu, Episcopus et totum medicum Collegium. Morborum erat indagator sagax, eventus provisor anxius, et medendi fælix quod publicè testatum fecit sæpissimè in D. Thomæ cui præerat, nosocomio. Proxime etiam se dederat egregie in defungendo munere susceptæ prosectionis Gulstonianæ; ubi obiter de Atomis agebat nom minus eruditè quamde Anatomicis. Summum; nihil illi, præter tempus defuit ad magnum decus in arte nostra adipiscendum; nec potuit non ampla messis sequi hujusmodi herbescentem segetem." —Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ. auth. Baldv. Hamey.

JOHN KING, M.D.—A Londoner by birth, was entered on the physic line at Leyden 16th February, 1629, being then twenty-four years of age. He graduated doctor of medicine at Leyden in 1638, was incorporated at Oxford 14th January, 1640–1, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1643; and a Fellow 9th August, 1648. He was Censor in 1651 and 1659; was named an Elect, in place of Dr. Stanes, deceased, on the 3rd March, 1679–80, and died from jaundice 28th October, 1681.

EDMUND WILSON, M.D., was born in Oxfordshire, and educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he proceeded bachelor of medicine 9th April, 1638. He took his doctor's degree at Padua in January, 1641–2; was incorporated at Oxford 10th October, 1646; and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 4th November, 1646; and a Fellow 15th June, 1649. He was Censor 1654, 1656, and delivered the second Harveian oration, that of 1657, when more judicious or more fortunate than his predecessor in office, Dr. Emily, p. 244, he seems to have satisfied all his hearers. The oration was delivered only a few days after Harvey's death, and the orator took occasion to refute the rumour which was then gaining credence with some persons, that Harvey, to escape the pangs of dying, had hastened his own end by an opiate. Dr. Wilson died on the 7th August, 1657, a few weeks only after delivering the oration.* Wood believes him to have been the author of

Spadacrene Dunelmensis; or, a short Treatise of an Ancient Medicinal Fountain or Vitrioline Spaw near the city of Durham. Together with the Constitutional Principles, Virtues, and Use thereof. 8vo. Lond. 1675.

The Spirit of Salt, with the true Oyle or Spirit of Sulphur. 4to. Lond. 1665.

* "Vir prorsus gnavus, et supra ætatem prudens, et præter vulgi medicorum mores, humaniorum literarum studiosus sciensque, quod, ut alias, ita proximè ostendit Harvæi die anniversario; quo nemini

Thomas Coxe, M.D., was born in Somersetshire, and educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he took the two degrees in arts, A.B. 1634–5, A.M. 1638. He then travelled into Italy, and at Padua proceeded doctor of medicine 12th December, 1641. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 13th June, 1646; but, getting incorporated at Oxford 15th October, 1646, he was on the ensuing 4th November admitted a Candidate, and a Fellow 25th June, 1649. He was Censor in 1652, 1667, 1671, 1674, 1675; Harveian orator, 1660; Elect, 29th April, 1675; Treasurer, 1676 to 1680; Consiliarius, 1680, 1683; President, 1682. He was one of the original fellows of the Royal Society. Dr. Coxe, who had been physician to the Parliamentary army, fell at length into pecuniary difficulties, and if Wood's statement is to be accepted, put himself in prison to compound for his debts. He died "apud Portum Iccium" in 1684–5.* Was not he the author of "A Discourse wherein the interest of the Patient in reference to Physick and Physicians is soberly debated," 18mo. Lond. 1699? It was Dr. Coxe who persuaded Sydenham to devote himself to medicine.

Henry Stanley, M.D., was the son of Henry Stanley of Chichester, gent., by his wife Ann, daughter of William Madgick of Southampton, gent., and was educated at New college, Oxford; but was a doctor of medicine of Padua of 10th July, 1637; incorporated on that degree at Oxford 2nd April, 1641. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 3rd July, 1646; a Candidate 22nd December, 1646; and a Fellow 7th December, 1649. He was Censor in 1653 and 1669. Dying 24th February, 1671, he was buried at Little

priorum vel orationis elegantiâ vel doctrinâ cessit, nulloque priorum minus acres aculeos auditoribus infixit, ad benefaciendum, et per virtutis templum, ut olim, ad illud honoris perveniendum."—Hamey, Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ.

* "Thoma Coxe, M.D. qui ære alieno obreptus in Galliam profugit 1684, apoplexia extinctus ibidem ignobili funere sepultus est."—Dr. Middleton Massey's M.S. notes to his copy of the Pharmacopæia Londinensis.

Gadesden, co. Herts, where there is a monument with the following inscription :—

Henr: Stanley, M.D.
celeberrimi utriusque Coll:
Novi primum in Univ: Oxon:
Medicorum deinde in civitate Lond:
ob: 24 Feb: 1671.

Dr. Stanley bequeathed to the College fifty pounds, which was received 1st October, 1672.

Christopher Bennet, M.D., was the son of John Bennet, of Raynton, in Somersetshire, and became a commoner of Lincoln college, Oxford, in Michaelmas term, 1632. He proceeded A.B. 24th May, 1636, A.M. 24th January, 1639, and then entered on the study of medicine, but did not take a degree in that faculty in his own university. He was incorporated at Cambridge, on his master's degree, 5th February, 1645–6, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 11th September, 1646. He took his degree of doctor of medicine at Cambridge in 1646, as a member of Catherine hall; was admitted a Candidate of the College 16th July, 1647, and a Fellow 7th December, 1649. He was Censor in 1654; and dying, as we are told by Hamey, of consumption, 30th April, 1655, was buried in St. Gregory's church, by St. Paul's. His portrait was engraved by Pombart. Dr. Bennet was the author of the well-known and often-quoted

Theatri Tabidorum Vestibulum; seu Exercitationes dianocticæ cum historiis demonstrativis, quibus alimentorum et sanguinis vitia deteguntur in plerisque morbis. Lond. 1655.

He also corrected and enlarged Dr. Muffett's work,

Health's Improvement, &c. 4to. Lond. 1655.

Thomas Lenthall, A.M., was originally of Christ college, Cambridge, and proceeded A.B. as a member of that house in 1632–3; immediately after which he was elected a fellow of Pembroke college, and commenced A.M. 1636. He was ejected from his fellowship in 1642, and commencing practice in Essex, was

admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 11th December, 1649.

Daniel Whistler, M.D.—A son of William Whistler, of Elvington, in the parish of Goring, Oxfordshire, but born at Walthamstow, was educated at the free school of Thame, and admitted probationer fellow of Merton college, Oxford, in January, 1639. He took his first degree in arts, and then obtaining leave from his college to travel, passed over to Holland, and on the 8th August, 1642, was entered on the physic line, at Leyden. He proceeded A.M. at Oxford, 8th February, 1643–4, then returned to Leyden, and there took the degree of doctor of medicine 19th October, 1645. His inaugural dissertation on this occasion—"De morbo puerili Anglorum, quàm patrio sermone indigenæ vocant 'the Rickets'"—is worthy of notice, it being the earliest printed account we have of that disease, having preceded the elaborate work of Dr. Glisson by nearly five years. Dr. Whistler's essay was originally in quarto, but was reprinted in octavo, and published in 1684, the year after the author's death. Returning to England, Dr. Whistler got incorporated at Oxford, on his doctor's degree, 20th May, 1647; and coming before the College of Physicians, was admitted a Candidate 16th July, 1647, and a Fellow 13th December, 1649. He was chosen Gresham professor of geometry, 13th June, 1648, and resigned his office (on marriage), 7th August, 1657. "Afterwards," says Wood, "he submitted to the power of the Visitors appointed by Parliament; kept his fellowship, though absent, became superior reader of Linacre's lecture, but read not, because he was practising his faculty in London; and in 1653 he went, as chief physician, to the embassy made by Bulstrode Whitlocke into Sweden."

On his return, he showed himself an active member of the College. He delivered the Harveian oration for 1659; was Censor, in 1657, 1662, 1663, 1667, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1679, 1680; Registrar,

1674 to the 26th June, 1682; Elect, 13th June, 1676, in place of Dr. Hamey; Treasurer, 1682; and, in an evil hour, was elected President in 1683. Dr. Whistler's character will not bear examination; and it would have been well for the interests of the College had he not been admitted to some, at least, of the places of trust he was elected to fill. His manners were agreeable, and he shone particularly in society; yet it is but too evident that duty, honour, and probity weighed but lightly with him. Samuel Pepys speaks of him "as good company, and a very ingenious man;" and his contemporary diarist, Evelyn, terms him "the most facetious man in nature." His duties as Registrar he systematically neglected; and our Annals, especially during the latter period he held the office, are in perplexing and inextricable confusion. Wood says, "he married a rich widow, and his practice for many years before his death brought him 1,000*l.* per annum, yet he died very much in debt, and worse than nothing." This event took place the 11th May, 1684, from malignant fever, with peripneumony, in the year of his Presidency, and he was buried in the north aisle of Christ church, Newgate-street.

Dr. Whistler took advantage of his position as President to defraud the College over which he presided; but in what precise manner, or to what extent, is not recorded.

"1684. Maii xiij. Comitiis Extraordinariis, Consultatio fuit, de peculatu insigni Danielis Whistler, Præsidis nuper defuncti, assistenti amplissimo ac prudentissimo viro, Joanne Cutlero, Baronetto.

"1684. Maii xxiv. Comitiis Privatis. Nihil actum præterea de rebus Doctoris Whistler, nisi quod ejus nummi, vasa argentea et id genus pretiosa, coram Præside, Joanne Cutlero Baronetto, D^re^ Scarburgh, D^re^ Witherley, D^re^ Collins, Sen., D^re^ Rogers, D^re^ Millington Eq. Aurato, in loco tuto reponebantur, donec alter testamentariæ procurationi præpositus advenerit D^nus^ Lowther."

I do not meet with any further distinct references to this disgraceful affair; it became, however, publicly known, and was mentioned in some of the Harveian orations.* I am disposed to infer from these, and some subsequent entries in the Annals, that Sir John Cutler reimbursed the College either of the whole or a part of its loss. He certainly lent a considerable sum of money to meet pressing claims upon the Institution, to which he had already proved himself a liberal friend. A portrait of Dr. Whistler is in the College, in company too good for his deserts. It was given by Mr. Boulter, to whom thanks were voted 26th June, 1704.

Sir John Wedderbourne, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of the university of St. Andrew's, incorporated at Oxford 9th April, 1646, by virtue of the Chancellor's letters to that effect, which represent him as "one of his Majesty's physicians in ordinary," and "a gentleman of known learning and vast experience." Wood† says, "He was originally a professor of philosophy in the said university (St. Andrew's), but that being too narrow a place for so great a person, he left it, travelled into various countries, and became so celebrated for his great learning and skill in physic, that he was the chief man of his country for many years for that faculty. Afterwards he received the honour of knighthood, and was highly valued when he was with the Prince in Holland, in 1646 and 1647. At length, though his infirmities and great age forced him to retire from public practice and business, yet his fame contracted all the Scotch nation to him. And his noble hospitality and kindness to all that were learned and virtuous, made his conversation no less loved than his advice was desired." Sir John Wedderbourne was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 14th December, 1649.

* In that namely of 1707, by Dr. Walter Harris, and of 1721, by Dr. John Hawys.

† Fasti Oxon, vol. ii, p. 735.

JOHN PRATT, M.D., was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 1632–3, A.M. 1636, M.D. 1645. He subsequently became a fellow of Trinity college, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1649.

JOHN TRISTE, A.M., a master of arts of Lincoln college, Oxford, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 7th June, 1650.

SIR CHARLES SCARBURGH, M.D., was born in London, and educated at St. Paul's school and at Caius college, Cambridge, where, having taken the first degree in arts (1636), he was chosen a fellow, and proceeded A.M. in 1639. He then took pupils, but devoted the whole of his spare time to mathematics and medicine: the latter he had determined should be the business of his life, the former he regarded as the best preparative thereto. In the prosecution of his mathematical studies, he made the acquaintance of Bishop Seth Ward, then of Emmanuel college, whose studies were directed to the same subject. They mutually assisted each other, took Oughtred's "Clavis Mathematicus" for their guide, and, meeting with some insurmountable difficulties in that work, they determined to make a joint visit to the author, then at his living of Aldbury, in Surrey. Mr. Oughtred received them most kindly, treated them with great politeness, and in a short time fully resolved all their difficulties. The two friends returned to Cambridge complete masters of the work, and were the first to read lectures upon it in the university. In the civil wars, Mr. Scarburgh was a sufferer for the royal cause, and was ejected from his fellowship at Caius. He thereupon withdrew to Oxford, entered himself at Merton college, then presided over by the immortal Harvey, obtained the friendship of that great man, and rendered him considerable assistance in the preparation of his work "de Generatione Animalium." On the 23rd June, 1646, he was created

doctor of medicine at Oxford, by virtue of letters from the chancellor of the university, wherein it was stated that "he was master of arts of Cambridge of seven years' standing and upwards; that he was spoiled of his library in the beginning of these troubles; and afterwards, for his conscience, deprived of his fellowship at Cambridge." His letters testimonial from Harvey stated that he was well learned in physic, philosophy, and mathematics. He was incorporated at Cambridge on his doctor's degree in 1660; and he was one of the original fellows of the Royal Society.

Dr. Scarburgh then removed to London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th January, 1647–8, and a Fellow 26th September, 1650. He was Censor in 1655, 1664, 1665; Elect, 2nd November, 1677, in place of Dr. Glisson; Consiliarius, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1688, 1689. In 1658 he was specially deputed by the President to introduce the Marquis of Dorchester, on his admission as a Fellow of the College. This he did in an elegant Latin speech, as honourable to his own scholarship and good taste, as it was complimentary to the Marquis and gratifying to the College. Dr. Scarburgh's reputation was by this time established. He had for many years read the anatomical lectures at Surgeon's hall with great applause, and he was about this period appointed first physician to king Charles II. by whom he was knighted 15th August, 1669. He attended the king in his last illness, and left behind him a full and interesting account of that illness in MS. The MS. is at the Society of Antiquaries, No. 206. Sir Charles was also physician to James II. both before and after his accession to the throne; was physician to the Tower, and to king William III. The friendship commenced at Oxford with Harvey was continued to the end of his life; and when, on the 28th July, 1656, Harvey presented to the College the title-deeds of his paternal estate in Kent, and resigned his Lumleian lectureship, he transferred that office to Sir Charles Scarburgh. "Prælegendi quo-

que munus (quod multis annis summo cum honore obierat) in D^rem^ Scarburgh transtulit." In his will Harvey makes affectionate mention of his friend, and leaves him his velvet gown and surgical instruments. "Item, I give my velvet gowne to my lovinge friend M^r^ Doctor Scarburgh;"—"and to D^r^ Scarbrough all my little silver instruments of surgerie."

Sir Charles Scarburgh resigned his place of Elect 22nd December, 1691, and dying 26th February, 1693–4, was buried at Cranford, Middlesex, where his monument, on the north side of the chancel, bears the following inscription:—

Hic jacet CAROLUS SCARBURGH,
Eques Auratus, Medicinæ Doctor,
serenissimo Regi Carolo, necnon Jacobo secundo,
ac etiam Reginæ Mariæ, Daniæ Principibusque Archiat:
Anglorum inter Medicos Hippocrates,
inter Mathematicos Euclides,
suavissimis moribus indutus, omnibus affabilis,
cunctis vitæ officiis æquabilis,
civis, maritus, pater, amicus optimus.

To whose pious memory this marble monument is set up by Lady Scarburgh, relict to Sir Charles Scarburgh, who by no violent distemper, but by a gentle and easy decay, departed this life in the 79th year of his age, 26 Feb. 1693.

Sir Charles Scarburgh is mentioned by Oughtred in the third edition of his "Clavis Mathematica, Oxon, 1652," in the following complimentary terms: "Accessit et alter hortator vehemens D. Car. Scarburgh medicinæ doctor, suavissimis moribus, perspicatissimoque ingenio vir; cujus tanta est in Mathesi solertia, et supra fidem felix tenaxque memoria, ut omnes Euclidis, Archimedis, aliorumque nonnullorum ex antiquis propositiones recitare ordine et in usum proferre potis sit." His love for mathematics continued to the last, and he accumulated a library so valuable, as to have been considered deserving of incorporation with the King's library at St. James's. Evelyn writes thus (Diary, 10th March, 1695): "I dined at the Earl of Sunderland's with Lord Spencer. My Lord showed me his library,

now again improved by many books bought at the sale of Sir Charles Scarburgh, an eminent physician, which was the very best collection, especially of mathematical books, that was, I believe, in Europe; once designed for the King's library at St. James's; but the Queen dying, who was the great patroness of that design, it was let fall, and the books were miserably dissipated." A catalogue of the library was issued in 1695. "Bibliotheca Scarburghiana; a catalogue of the incomparable Library of Sir Charles Scarburgh, M.D., containing a very curious and scarce collection of Greek classics." 8vo. On the fly leaf of the copy belonging to Heber is the following note: "A noble collection of Greek and mathematics; an immense proportion printed on large paper." R. Heber.

Sir Charles Scarburgh was the author of "Syllabus Musculorum," which was often reprinted; of "A Treatise upon Trigonometry;" "A Compendium of Lily's Grammar;" and "An Elegy upon Mr. Abraham Cowley." His son, Charles Scarborough, D.C.L., Oxon, published in folio in 1705, from his father's MSS. "An English translation of Euclid's Elements," with excellent explanatory notes.

A portrait of this distinguished physician exists (or did exist) at Temple Newsome, in the parish of Whitchurch, co. York. And there is another at the Hall of the Barber Surgeons, which has been engraved.

Adrian Metcalfe, M.D.—A native of Lincolnshire, and a doctor of medicine of Oxford of 6th May, 1645, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 3rd December, 1650.

Thomas Wharton, M.D., was the only son of John Wharton, of Winston, co. Durham, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Hodshon. He was born at Winston, in 1614, baptised in August of that year, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. Thence he removed to Trinity college, Oxford, being then tutor to John Scrope,

the natural and only son of Emanuel earl of Sunderland. When the Civil War commenced Mr. Wharton removed to London, and studied physic under Dr. John Bathurst, a Fellow of the College, and physician to Oliver Cromwell. In 1646, when Oxford had surrendered to the Parliamentary forces, Wharton returned to his college, and, on the 7th May, 1647, was actually created doctor of medicine, in virtue of letters from the Parliamentary general, Sir Thomas Fairfax, which stated that he had for some time been a student in the university, and had afterwards improved his time in London, in the study of all parts of physic. Having obtained his degree, Dr. Wharton returned to London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th January, 1647–8, and a Fellow 23rd December, 1650. He was incorporated at Cambridge, on his doctor's degree in 1652. He was Censor in 1658, 1661, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1673. Of Dr. Wharton's merits as an anatomist it would be difficult to speak too highly. Boerhaave held him in the highest estimation, and thus describes him: "Eminentissimus anatomicus, gravissimæ auctoritatis in anatomia, et bonæ fidei laudisque optimæ, non magnus ratiocinator sed unicè fidens cultro anatomico."* To Dr. Wharton's honour be it recorded, that he was one of the very few physicians who remained in London, and in the exercise of his profession, during the whole of the plague of 1666. On the first appearance of that disease, he determined, after mature consideration, to remain at his post and attend to his own patients, as well as to the poor of St. Thomas's hospital, of which he was physician. When the disease was reaching its height, and the mortality had become excessive; when a panic had seized on most of the profession, and the great majority were hurrying with their families for safety into the country, Dr. Wharton's resolution for a moment wavered; but he was induced to persevere in the line of duty by

* Methodus Studii Medici edidit Haller, 4to. Amst., 1751. Vol. i, p. 418.

a promise from Government, that would he persist in attending the Guards, who, as fast as they fell ill, were sent to St. Thomas's hospital, he should receive the first vacant appointment of physician in ordinary to the King. Soon after the plague had ceased, a vacancy in the promised office happened, and Dr. Wharton proceeded to court to solicit the fulfilment of the engagement. He was answered that his Majesty was under the necessity of appointing another person his physician; but, to show his sense of Dr. Wharton's services, he would order the heralds to grant him an honourable augmentation to his paternal arms. From Dr. Wharton's notes in a diary preserved in the family, it appears that he had to pay Sir William Dugdale a fee of 10*l.* for this augmentation (a canton or, in the dexter quarter), the sole reward which Dr. Wharton received for his services. Dr. Wharton had married Jane, daughter of William Ashbridge, of London; and dying at his house in Aldersgate-street, 14th November, 1673, in the sixtieth year of his age, was buried in St. Michael's Bassishaw,* where a tablet bears the following inscription to his memory :—

Siste pedem viator, quisquis es, ac venerare.
Thomæ Wharton, M.D., C.R.M.L.S.
quod fuit mortale heic juxta situm est;
qui Winstoniæ apud Dunelmenses natus,
Cantabrigiæ apud Pembrochianos educatus,
non ipsius natalis soli, non academiæ,
sed in commune humani generis commodum,
natum se educatumq: factis comprobavit.

Vir justus, probus, pius, omnimodâ eruditione cæteris hominibus hàc solummodo conditione impar quòd omnes sui sæculi medicos facilè antecelluerit. Grassante infami illâ Londiniis Peste, hoste infensissimâ, anno MDCLXVI. rebus ad Triarios jam planè perductis, receptusq: aliis canentibus, fixis aquilis adhæsit immotus, saluti publicæ

* "14 Nov. 1673. Circa meridiem noctis obiit Tho: Wharton, Med: Doct: apud ædes suas in Aldersgate street, fama optima: sepultus in ruinis ecclesiæ S^cti^ Michael: Bassishaw ubi quondam inhabitavit, die Jovis, Nov: xx.—De religione hujus medici fama diversa." Smith's Obituary, p. 100.

velle asserens prospicere, alienæ appetentem, suæ profusum. Natus An. MDCXIV. Obiit MDCLXXIII.

Dr. Wharton was the author of—

Adenographia, seu Descriptio Glandularum totius corporis. 8vo. Lond. 1656—

reprinted at Amsterdam in 1659—a work of great merit, and giving a far more accurate description of the glands and their diseases than had then appeared.

Dr. Wharton's son and heir, Thomas Wharton, M.D., of Old Park, Durham (an estate purchased by his father in 1670), was born in 1669, and died in December, 1714. The portrait of Dr. Wharton, by Vandyck, now in the Censors' room, was presented 30th September, 1729, by the doctor's grandson, George Wharton, M.D., the Treasurer of the College.

CHRISTOPHER MERRETT, M.D., was born on the 16th February, 1614, at Winchcombe, co. Gloucester, and in 1631 was admitted a student of Gloucester hall, Oxford; whence, after he had continued about two years, he removed to Oriel college, and, as a member of that house, proceeded A.B. 24th January, 1634; M.B. as a member of Gloucester hall, 30th June, 1636; and was actually created doctor of medicine 31st January, 1642–3. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1648; and a Fellow 16th May, 1651; was Gulstonian lecturer in 1654; Censor, 1657, 1658, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1670; and was expelled from his fellowship 25th June, 1681. The circumstances which led to his expulsion were as follow. Dr. Merrett was a friend of Harvey, and at the opening of the Harveian library and museum, 2nd February, 1653–4, resided, or was about to reside, in the College house in Amen-corner; the lease of which, for 21 years, at an annual rent of 20*l.*, was provisionally conceded to him 4th April, 1653, and finally concluded and ratified under the College seal, 10th February, 1653–4. Merrett, as it seems on the admission of all parties, was nominated library keeper by Dr. Harvey,

a position for which he was well qualified by his residence on the spot, and his general attainments as a man of science. No doubt can be entertained that the College cordially acquiesced in the nomination, although no special mention of it occurs in the Annals; and no time was allowed to elapse ere an adequate acknowledgment was made of his services. Within little more than four months from the opening of the library, viz., on the 26th June, 1654, the College, at a Comitia Majora Ordinaria, came to the following resolution: "That Dr. Merrett, in recompense for his pains for looking to the new library, shall from the present 26th June, 1654, be discharged from paying any rent for his dwelling-house, from all quit-rent also, and taxations for the College, till such time as provision be made for him by some other equivalent way, he keeping in the interim the house in repair, and observing such statutes as shall be made concerning the aforesaid library." This arrangement, so far as the contradictory statements before us enable me to form an opinion, was satisfactory to all parties, and remained undisturbed till after the destruction of the College and library, in the great fire of 1666, notwithstanding that Harvey, in making over his paternal estate to the College, 21st June, 1656, made special provision for, and defined the duties of, the Librarian. The salary allowed him under Harvey's deed of gift was 20*l.* per annum; the same sum which, as we have above seen, the College had already accorded to Dr. Merrett. The duties of the office, the mode of election, &c., are thus defined: "Whereas the said William Harvey hath erected the said building for a library, and hath at his own charge furnished the same with books and otherwise as aforesaid, he, the said William Harvey, doth intend, and hereby declare, that there shall for ever hereafter be a Keeper of the said library, who shall have a dwelling within the said College, and shall take the charge of all the books, pictures, statues, presses, carpets, and other utensils which are or shall be placed in the said library, and take care that the

same be cleansed, swept, and preserved from dust or misusage. And that the said Keeper shall from time to time be named and chosen by the President, the two eldest Censors, and all the Elects for the time being of the said College, or the greater number of them, and shall likewise be removable at their pleasure. And that the said Keeper, so to be from time to time named and chosen, shall give security to the said College for his due and faithful performance of the said place and office." I have quoted these directions at length, as they bear strongly on the subsequent dispute between Dr. Merrett and the College. How the ordinary duties of the office were performed by Merrett we have no means of determining; but it seems clear that the College had good grounds for complaint that so few of the books and other valuables were saved from the fire. In Goodall's "Collection of College Affairs," MSS. No. 178, now in the library, is a copy from the list given in to the President by Merrett, dated 22nd October, 1667, of books, &c., belonging to the College, saved from the fire, and then in his custody.

After the fire, the College, for a consideration of 550*l.*, resigned to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's the lease of the ground in Amen-corner, on which the College had been situated; but in doing so, they awarded to Dr. Merrett 50*l.* of that sum, in consideration of the loss he had sustained, and on condition that he should resign his lease held under the College from the 10th February, 1653–4: "Feb. viij. 1669. Visum etiam D^ri^ Merrett 50 libras ex pecuniis a Decano et Capitulo Divi Pauli solvendis largiri, modo tamen syngrapham quâ ædes Collegii ipsi locabantur restituit." This amount, as we see from the following memorandum in the Annals, was paid him "14 Februarii, 1669–70. Præsentibus D^o^ Præside D^re^ Geo. Ent, D^re^ Staynes, &c., &c. Decanus et Capitulum Divi Pauli solverunt, ex pacto, libras quingentas et quinquaginta, quarum quinquaginta in commodum D^ris^ Merrett, conditione prædictâ, cesserunt."

With the destruction of the College and the loss of the library, it seemed to the authorities that there were no longer duties to be performed by a librarian, and, as a necessary consequence, no services to be remunerated. Dr. Merrett thought, or affected to think, differently; he represented himself as appointed for life; and, expressing his readiness to perform such duties as might be yet pertaining to the office, claimed from the College the stipend awarded by Harvey's deed. The College resisted this demand, and at a subsequent period Merrett brought the question to issue in the Court of King's Bench. At what period he first made a formal claim, I am unable to discover: but, as he was appointed Censor in 1670, it was not, probably, till after that period. On the 22nd December, 1676, he desired permission to transcribe Harvey's deed of gift, but the sanction of the College was refused. Up to this time he had retained in his possession, or had secreted, the whole of the College property saved from the fire, and he was now threatened with legal proceedings if he did not give it up: "1676. Decembris 22. D^r^ Merrett veniam postulavit instrumentum Harvæi transcribendi, quo prædia paterna dono dedit Collegio Medicorum Regali Londinensium, sub certis conditionibus observandis. Omnium ferè suffragiis, uno vel altero exceptis, denegatum est. Etiam a multò maximâ parte suffragatum est, ut nisi brevi libros Collegii, quos penes se habet, Collegio reddat, sine morâ libellus in foro Cancellariæ exhiberetur nomine Collegii contra eum, de inquirendo ubi ubi sunt libri, cæteraque Collegii qualia-quantaque bona ejus fidei concredita, et juramento saltem se purgaret."

On the 1st February, 1680, Merrett applied to the King's Bench for a mandamus, calling on the College to show cause why he was not continued in his office; why his salary was in arrear; and why he should not be reinstated. To this, the College gave in a lengthy but complete and conclusive return, to which Merrett (4th June, 1681), rejoined in a bill of exceptions, which,

however, was not regarded by the Court, and judgment was given in favour of the College. The documents are too lengthy for insertion here, but they may be seen in Goodall's MS. already quoted.

On the 30th September, 1681, Dr. Merrett was expelled from his Fellowship.* The reasons and precedents on which the College proceeded, are given at length in the following paper, which I take from Goodall's MS. p. 18 :—

"The reason of Dr. Merrett's expulsion : being declared by the President of the College, Sir John Micklethwaite, non Socius, September 30, 1681.

"Dr. Merrett having four times (in a loyal manner) been summoned by the beadle of the College to be present at their public meetings, refused to come without acquainting the President, Consiliarii, and Censors with the cause of his absence ; which contempt of his, being contrary to the statutes of the College, and destructive of the very being of the Society, as may appear by the following statute—'Quoniam autem complures legitimè a Præside per Bedellum admoniti, Comitiis prædictis interesse vel negligunt vel aspernantur, quo fit, ut sæpè inviti fiunt conventus, reliquique Socii Præsidis monitis obtemperantes frustra negotia sua privata negligunt : propterea statuimus et ordinamus ut si quis Socius prædicto more admonitus, ad stata Comitia Majora accedere recusaverit, quaterque hoc pacto continuò deliquerit, nec interea temporis absentiæ suæ causam Præsidi aut Propræsidi cum Consiliariis et Censoribus approbandum reddiderit, alius (quamprimum commodum videbitur Collegio) in ejusdem locum sufficiatur'—it was, accord-

* "Quo tempore Dr Merrett è Collegio expellebatur, et non Socius à Præside coràm (suffragiis ritè collectis) pronunciatus est. Quòd per bedellum admonitus et accersitus ad stata Comitia Majora accedere spernârit ; quaterque hoc pacto continuis vicibus ita deliquerit, nec interea temporis absentiæ suæ causam Præsidi aut Propræsidi cum Consiliariis et Censoribus approbandum reddiderit, ut statuto de Comitiorum ratione obstringebatur. Vide caput septimum de Comitiorum ratione, &c. Et istud actum fuit non sine exemplis, ut è Collegii Annalibus liquet."

ingly, proposed by the President in a full College, upon the 30th of September, 1681 (Dr. Merrett being there), whether for this contempt of his in refusing to appear, upon lawful summons, contrary to the express words of the forementioned statute, he should not be declared *non Socius;* and upon a full debate of the whole Society it was carried in the affirmative, and he, accordingly, at the College table, in the face of the whole Society, was declaredby the President *non Socius,* and so dismissed the Society. We find in our Register books precedents of the like nature; as, in page 21, it is thus entered: 'Dr. Chamberlain is to be sent to by the President to satisfy the College concerning his long absence, and to give his answer on Wednesday se'nnight.' Page 25, November 23, 1649, there is this entry: 'D^r^ Chamberlain et D^r^ Goddard sen^r^, decreto Collegii, uterque in Collegii Societate locum amisit.' Page 76, October, 1660: 'In Comitiis Majoribus D^r^ Goddard sen^r^ postulavit sibi locum in Collegio restitui, quem jampridem Collegarum suffragiis amiserat, itaque eo nomine, quod per biennium peregrè commoratus esset sine Præsidis veniâ. Res in ulteriorem consultationem dilata est.' Page 77, 24 December, 1660; 'In Comitiis Majoribus, expetuntur Sociorum præsentium sententiæ, num D^r^ Goddard, sen^r^, loco in Collegio, e quo jam pridem exulasset, restituendus videatur, itumque est omnium calculis in contrarium. Ille tamen sedem denegatum injussus occupat, illicoq. solvuntur Comitia.' Page 77, February 26, 1660–1: 'Actum est de negotio D^ris^ Goddard ante annos compluscules Socii hujus Collegii,—de quo in Societatum nostram restituendo, cum mandatum e supremâ Curiâ accepissimus, consilium initum est, quid responsi redderemus, visumque tandem est, rem totam in causidicos referre.'" Thus far Goodall.

Merrett now again appealed to the Court of King's Bench, and obtained a mandamus, to which the College made their return. Judgment was once more given in favour of the College, and the power of expulsion from the Fellowship was thus established.

Dr. Merrett died at his house in Hatton-garden 19th August, 1695, and was buried twelve feet deep, we are told by Wood, in the church of St. Andrew's Holborn. He was one of the original fellows of the Royal Society, and contributed several papers to the "Philosophical Transactions." He translated into English the "Ars Vitriaria" of Neri, and published the following separate works :—

Catalogus Librorum, Instrumentorum, &c. in Museo Harveiano. 4to. Lond. 1660.

Self-Conviction; or, an Enumeration of the Absurdities and Railings against the College of Physicians. 4to. Lond. 1670.

The Accomplished Physician, the Honest Apothecary, and the Skilful Chirurgeon. 4to. Lond. 1670.

Some Observations concerning the Ordering of Urines. 8vo. Lond. 1682.

A Collection of Acts of Parliament, Charters, Trials at Law, and Judges' Opinions; containing those Grants to the College of Physicians, London, taken from the Originals, Law-books, and Annals. Commanded by Sir Edward Alston, Knt., President, and the Elects and Censors. Made by Christopher Merrett, Fellow and Censor. 4to. 1660.

This was the basis or exemplar of Dr. Goodall's larger and well-known work on the same subject.

A Short View of the Frauds and Abuses committed by Apothecaries in relation to Patients and Physicians. 4to. Lond. 1669.

Pinax Rerum Naturalium Britannicarum, continens Vegetabilia, Animalia, et Fossilia, in hâc Insulâ reperta. 12mo. Lond. 1667.

Samuel Collins, M.D., was a son of Daniel Collins, sometime fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and vice provost of Eton. Our physician was born at Tring in Hertfordshire and educated at Eton. He was admitted a scholar of King's college, Cambridge, in 1634, a fellow of that house, 1637. He proceeded A.B. 1638, and on the 1st June, 1639, being then twenty-two years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden. He proceeded master of arts at Cambridge in 1642, and, as such, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th August, 1644. On the 14th October, 1648, it was agreed that the examinations he had passed for Licentiate should serve him for Candidate. He

graduated M.D. at Cambridge 4th October, 1648, and on the 27th July, 1649, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, and a Fellow 25th June, 1651. Dr. Collins was incorporated at Oxford, on his doctor's degree, in May, 1650; and about that time was, by the favour of the visitors, elected fellow of New college. He settled in London, was appointed Censor in 1659, 1669, 1679; was Harveian orator in 1665, and again in 1682, Gulstonian lecturer in 1675, and Registrar from June 26, 1682, to his death, which occurred in the summer (sub medium Junii writes D^r^. Middleton Massey), of 1685. He was buried at Cowley, Middlesex, on the 11th June.*

* This Samuel Collins, M.D., is not to be confounded as I, following Wood and other authorities, did in the former edition of The Roll, with another Samuel Collins, M.D., who was for many years physician to the Czar, and the author of a history of Russia. He was the eldest son of Samuel Collins, vicar of Braintree, in Essex, was admitted of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, in 1635, but took no degree in that university. He is supposed to have graduated at Padua, and was incorporated at Oxford 5th May, 1659. He was for some years at Moscow, in the capacity of physician to the Czar. Of all the physicians who had then been known in Russia, D^r^. Collins is reputed to have been, without exception, the most celebrated. He accompanied the Imperial commissary Gebdon to Moscow, who had been sent to Holland and other countries to procure celebrated men for the Czar's service. He practised eight years at the Imperial court and received great honours and rewards. Shortly after his return from Russia, he visited France, and died at Paris 26th October, 1670, in the 51^st^ year of his age. He is commemorated by the following inscription at Braintree Church:

This grate was ordered to be set up by the last will and testament of Samuel Collins, late D^r^. in Physick, eldest son to M^r^. Samuel Collins, here under buryed, who served about eight years as principall Physician to the Great Czar, or Emperor of Russia, and after his returne from thence—taking a journey into France dyed at Paris, Oct^r^. 26, 1670, being the 51^st^ year of his age.

Mors requies perigrinantibus.

The year after his death there appeared from his pen "The History of the Present State of Russia in a Letter to a Friend at London: written by an Eminent Person residing at the Great Czar's Court of Muscovy for the space of nine years. Illustrated with many copper-plates." 8vo. Lond. 1671.

Richard Gibbons, M.D., was the second son of Thomas Gibbons, of Westcliffe, co. Kent, who, having purchased the manor and advowson of Kingston, Kent, in 1647, of Sir Anthony Aucher, of Bishopsbourne, settled it on our physician in the following year (1648). Dr. Gibbons was a graduate of Padua, of 1645; incorporated at Oxford, 21st January, 1651–2; and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1652.

Henry Nisbett, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Padua; and on the 31st January, 1643–4, was actually created doctor of medicine at Oxford, by virtue of letters from the chancellor of the university. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1652.

George Welstead, A.B.—A bachelor of arts, of Cambridge (Trinity college), of 1641–2; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th October, 1652.

William Mulsher, A.M., was admitted a pensioner of Clare hall, Cambridge, 20 July, 1633, under M^r. Oley, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 1637–8, A.M. 1641. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1652; and died at his house in Aldersgate-street, 15th December, 1654.

Francis Drury, a native of Sussex, apparently not a graduate in arts or medicine, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 25th February, 1652–3.

Robert Savorie.—The character of his special licence, if such it may be termed, will be best understood from a transcript of the testimonial granted to him by the President and Censors. It is recorded at full length in the Annals: "Bee it known to all whom it may concerne, y^t the President and Censors of the Colledge

of Physicians, London, having had severall addresses made unto them by Robert Savorie, and some questions proposed unto and resolved by him, have thought fit (by reason he may be useful to the Commonwealth) to give him leave to practise with distracted people, and in some other particular maladies then mentioned, he promising to call to his assistance in difficult cases some of the Colledge, and behaving himself well in all. In witnesse whereof, by appointment of the forementioned, I have hereunto set my hand the 23rd of March, 1652–3."

Edmund Cooper, M.D., of Clare hall, Cambridge, 1650, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 4th April, 1653. On the 27th May, 1659, I find the following note: "Dr. Cooper ultrò professus est, nolle se ulteriùs ambire Collegii societatem." Dr. Cooper's admission at Clare hall 1st July, 1650, was irregular. He was not admitted of that college until after he had taken his doctor's degree, and there is nothing in the records at Clare hall to indicate to what college or university Dr. Cooper had previously belonged. It may be to none, for just at that time degrees were very irregularly conferred, especially on noted Puritans or men of interest with the parliament. Dr. Cooper eventually diverted to the church and became the incumbent of Woodmancote, Sussex. In the parish Register is the following note: "A.D. 1666 Edmund Cooper, Dr. of Physic, parson of Woodmancote by the gift of God and of Edward Lord Hyde, Lord High Chancellor of England, and of Oxford, earl of Claringdon."*

Luke Rugeley, M.D., of Christ's college, Cambridge, A.B. 1634–5, A.M. 1638, M.D. 1646. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 2nd November, 1649, and a Fellow 24th September, 1653. His death is thus recorded in the "Flying Post" of Sep-

* Palin's Stifford and its neighbourhood. 4to. Lond. 1871. p. 162. Note.

tember 5th, 1697 : "Dr. Luke Rugeley, a very eminent and famous physician, died at his house, in Bloomsbury-square, the beginning of this week, in the 81st year of his age, and has committed his choice secret of curing sore eyes to a surgeon of this city, for whom he had an entire affection."

Timothy Woodroffe.—A native of Oxfordshire, admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 3rd December, 1653. He was, as I gather from Wood, sometime of Magdalene college, Oxford, and subsequently practised physic at St. Alban's, Hertfordshire.

Francis Brock, M.D., was admitted a pensioner of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, 19th March, 1637–8, and, as a member of that house, graduated A.B. 1641–2. Removing to Peterhouse, he proceeded A.M. 1645, M.D. 1653, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1653. He died, according to Smith's Obituary, p. 56, about the 15th September, 1662.

Gregory Walker, A.M., was born in Nottinghamshire, and admitted at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, in July, 1632. He proceeded A.B. 1635–6, and removed to Jesus college, as a member of which he commenced A.M. in 1639. He was elected a fellow of Jesus college in 1642, and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1653.

John Wilby, M.D., was a bachelor of medicine of Cambridge, of 1638, but proceeded doctor of medicine at Oxford, as a member of Merton college, 16th November, 1646. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd June, 1650, and a Fellow 1st March, 1653–4.

William Whitaker, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Franeker, incorporated at Oxford 13th June,

1653. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1654. "He was," says Wood, "for several years in good repute for his learning in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, but died in the parish of St. Clement's Danes in the month of December, or beginning of January, 1670." He was the author of—

The Tree of Life, or the Blood of the Grape. 8vo. London.

JOHN WYBERD, M.D.—Wood informs us that he was the son of Walter Wyberd, of Tackley, co. Essex; that he became a commoner of Pembroke college, Oxford, in 1638, but left it when the troubles began in England. We know that he then travelled on the continent, that he was entered on the medical line at Leyden 20th October, 1642, being then twenty-four years of age, and that he took the degree of doctor of medicine at Franeker in July, 1644. He was incorporated at Oxford, on his doctor's degree, 26th May, 1654, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians (his examinations having been passed shortly before his incorporation) on the 26th June, 1654. Wood represents him as well versed in some parts of geometry, and as the author of

Tactometria, or Tetagmenometria, or the Geometry of Regulars practically proposed. 8vo. London.

ABNER COO, M.D., was admitted a pensioner of Trinity college, Cambridge, in July, 1623, and, as a member of that house, proceeded A.B. 1626–7, A.M. 1630. He had a licence to practise from the university in 1632, shortly after which he graduated doctor of medicine at Rheims. He was incorporated at Cambridge on his doctor's degree in 1645, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1654.

THOMAS GIFFORD, M.D., was born in London 20th January, 1609–10, and graduated doctor of medicine at Leyden in May, 1636. He was incorporated at Oxford 20th May, 1642, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1654. He

died in 1669, and was buried in the church of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, where the following memorial of him yet remains :—

Hic jacet
Thomas Gifford, in medicinis doctor:
qui norunt eum non potuerunt satis æstimare,
qui non æstimarunt nunquam satis cognoverunt.
Natus 20 die Januarii, 1609;
sepultus 5^to^ die Octobris, 1669.

William Saintbarb, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Caen in Normandy, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1654. He was dead on the 30th September, 1659, when the College voted 5*l.* for his children who had been left in poverty.

Sir William Petty, M.D., was the son of Anthony Petty, a clothier, of Romsey, in Hampshire, where he was born 16th May, 1623. He was educated at the grammar-school of his native town, and whilst there acquired a competent knowledge of Greek, Latin, and French, as well as of those subjects in which he afterwards excelled, and upon which his reputation rests, namely, arithmetic, practical geometry, dialling, and the astronomical part of navigation. At the age of fifteen he was removed to the university of Caen, in Normandy, and, after some stay there, returned to England and entered the navy, but in what capacity is unknown. He did not long remain in that service, and, turning his attention to medicine, pursued its study successively at Leyden, Utrecht, Amsterdam, and Paris. He went to Oxford in 1648, and was constituted deputy or assistant to Dr. Thomas Clayton, the professor of anatomy in that university. Soon afterwards, on a parliamentary recommendation, he was put into a fellowship of Brasenose college, and on the 7th March, 1649, was actually created doctor of medicine, by virtue of a dispensation from the delegates of the university, who, says Wood, received sufficient testimony of his rare qualities and gifts from Lieut.-Col. Kelsey, the deputy-governor of Oxford garrison.

Dr. Petty was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1650; and in the same year, being then resident at Oxford, was mainly instrumental in the recovery of Ann Green, who had been hanged in that city for the supposed murder of her child. On the 1st January, 1650–1, he succeeded his friend, Dr. Clayton, as anatomy professor at Oxford; and on the 7th of the following month (February), was, by the interest of Captain John Graunt, elected professor of music in Gresham college. In 1652 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, and was physician to three successive viceroys, —Lambert, Fleetwood, and Henry Cromwell. On the 14th July, 1655, he was elected a Fellow of the College, but being away from England, was not actually admitted until the 25th June, 1658. In January, 1658, he was elected a member for West Looe, in Cornwall, to serve in the parliament called by Richard Cromwell. On the dissolution of this parliament shortly afterwards, Dr. Petty went again to Ireland, but returned to England at the Restoration, was presented to the King, and knighted by him 11th April, 1661.

Sir William Petty was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society, and was nominated on its first council. His studies and labours were directed to science and political economy rather than to physic, the practice of which he seems to have relinquished when he left Ireland shortly after the Restoration. His life affords but few incidents of a medical character, and may therefore be dismissed briefly in this volume. Those who desire particulars of his celebrated survey of Ireland, of his inventions, and numerous writings, will find a succinct account in Wood's Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii. p. 609.

Sir William Petty died of gangrene of the foot supervening on gout, at his house in Piccadilly, 16th December, 1687, aged 65, and was buried in the parish church of Romsey, close by his father and mother. Over his grave was laid a flat stone, with this short inscription, cut by an illiterate workman :—

"Here layes Sir William Petty."

"Sir William Petty," says Wood, "was a person of an admirable inventive head, of a prodigious working wit, and of so great worth and learning that he was both fit for, and an honour to, the highest preferment!" His portrait by J. Closterman was engraved by J. Smith.

Christopher Terne, M.D., was born in Cambridgeshire, and on the 22nd July, 1647, being then twenty-seven years of age, was inscribed on the physic line at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine. He was incorporated at Cambridge 1st May, 1650, and likewise at Oxford the same month, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th September, 1650, and a Fellow 15th November, 1655. He was lecturer on anatomy at Surgeon's-hall, and assistant-physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, but the date of his election to these offices I have not been able to discover. He certainly resigned his appointment at the hospital in the early part of 1669, Dr. Dacres being appointed, 24th March, assistant to Dr. Micklethwaite in his place. Dr. Terne was one of the original fellows of the Royal Society; he resided in Lime-street, City, and died there on the 1st December, 1673.

William Jackson, M.D., was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1655. He had been educated at University college, Oxford; and on the 9th May, 1661, was actually created doctor of medicine in that university by virtue of the king's letters, which stated that his father was D.D. and sequestered in the late rebellion from about 300*l.* per annum; that this William was in the old king's service at Colchester, and in the service of this king. Moreover, that his near kinsman Colonel Robert Levinz suffered and was executed by the bloody rebels.*

Benjamin Pickering, A.B.—A native of Sussex,

* Wood's Fasti Oxon. vol. ii. p. 824.

and a bachelor of arts of Oxford, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 20th May, 1656.

THOMAS CLARKE, A.B.—A bachelor of arts of Oxford, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 19th June, 1656.

WILLIAM RINGALL, M.D., of Caius college, Cambridge, A.B. 1635–6, A.M. 1639, M.D. 1646; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 24th March, 1650–1, and a Fellow 25th June, 1656.

JAMES WINDET, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Leyden, of 26th June, 1655, incorporated at Oxford 27th March, 1656, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1656. Wood speaks of him as "a good Latin poet, a most excellent linguist, a great rabbi, a curious critick, and rather shaped for the faculty of divinity than for that faculty he professed." Dr. Windet resided at Yarmouth, and was the friend and correspondent of Sir Thomas Browne, M.D., of Norwich. "His letters," says Wilkins, in his Life of Browne, "are most tedious and pedantic; written in Latin, profusely ornamented with Greek, and even Arabic, but utterly destitute of interest." "He has extant under his name," continues Wood—

"Ad Majestatem Caroli II[i] Sylvæ duæ." 4to.

De Vitâ functorum statu, ex Hebræorum atque Græcorum comparatis sententiis concinnatus, cum Corollario de Tartaro Apost: Petri in quem prævaricatores Angelos dejectos memorat. 4to. Lond. 1663;

and other things which I have not yet seen, among which is the Epist. Dedic. to the most ingenious John Hall of Durham, set before an edition of Stierius's Philosophy, printed and published by Roger Daniel, printer to the university of Cambridge, who, having a great respect for the said Mr. Hall, got Dr. Windet to write it, which being done, Mr. Daniel set his own name to it, purposing to do honour to that young Gent. of great

and wonderful hopes." Dr. Windet died in Milk-street, London, 20th November, 1664, and left behind him, at his death, a quarto MS. containing many of his Latin poems, which at this day, says Wood, "go from hand to hand, having been exposed to sale in one or more auctions."*

Robert Crawley.—An undergraduate of Trinity hall, Cambridge, and a practitioner at Luton, Bedfordshire, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 11th July, 1656.

William Conyers, M.D., was born 8th March, 1622, and received his preliminary education at Merchant Taylors' school, which he left in 1639, when he was elected a probationer fellow of St. John's college, Oxford. He proceeded doctor of medicine at Oxford, as a member of St. John's, 6th July, 1653, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 11th September, 1656. Dr. Conyers was one of the few physicians who remained in London during the great plague, devoted himself to the duties of his position and the succour of the sufferers from that disease, to which he himself fell a sacrifice.†

George Beare, M.D.—A native of Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, but a doctor of medicine of Padua of 31st October, 1652, incorporated at Oxford 18th January, 1655–6, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 11th September, 1656. He practised for a time at Exeter, but then removed to Barnstaple, where he probably died.

Thomas Browne, M.D., was educated at St. John's college, Oxford, but took the degree of doctor of medicine at Padua 15th September, 1654. He was incorporated on that degree at Oxford 3rd June, 1656; was examined, approved, and on the 11th September,

* Fasti Oxon, vol. ii, p. 790.
† Hodge's Loimologia.

1656, elected a Candidate of the College of Physicians; but then spontaneously declaring himself a member of the church of Rome, was found to be inadmissible. A testimonial from the Registrar was granted to him the 5th December, 1656: "Dr. Thomas Browne petiit Collegii sigillum literis suis testimonialibus affigi; verum id illi negatum est; sancitumque porrò, literas illi concessas ceu privatam Registarii relationem, non autem ut publicum Collegii testimonium habendas esse."

Francis Barksdale, M.D., was the son of John Barksdale, of Newbury, co. Berks, esqr., and on the 11th October, 1633, being then fifteen years of age, was matriculated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He was appointed fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, 10th October, 1648, was bursar 1649; vice president 1650.* He resigned his fellowship in 1653. On the 8th June, 1649, he was admitted doctor of medicine in that university by the favour of Fairfax the general, and Cromwell the lieutenant-general, lately at Oxford, but with this condition, "that he perform all exercises requisite for the said degree, within a year after his admission." He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 11th September, 1656.

Theophilus Garencieres, M.D.—A Parisian by birth, and a doctor of medicine of Caen, in Normandy, of 27th October, 1634, was examined at the College of Physicians, for Licentiate, in December, January, and February, but was really admitted a Candidate on the 23rd March, 1656–7, having been incorporated at Oxford on the 10th of March. Wood, recording his incorporation writes thus: "The most famous and learned Theophilus de Garencieres, of Paris, made doctor of physick at Caen, in Normandy, twenty years before this time, was then (March 10th, 1656–7), incorporated

* Information from the Rev. J. R. Bloxam, D.D.

here, not only upon sight of his testimonial letters (which abundantly speak of his worth) subscribed by the king of France his ambassador in England, to whom he was domestic physician, but upon sufficient knowledge had of his great merits, his late relinquishing the Roman church, and zeal for that of the Reformed." "This person," adds Wood, "who was one of the College of Physicians at London, hath written—

Angliæ Flagellum, seu Tabes Anglica. 24mo. Lond. 1647.

The Admirable Vertues and Wonderful Effects of the true and genuine Tincture of Coral in Physick; grounded by reason, established by experience, and confirmed by authentical authors in all ages. 8vo. London. 1676.

"He translated into English—

The true Prophecies or Prognostications of Mich. Nostradamus, Physician to Henry II., Francis II., and Charles IX., Kings of France. &c. Lond. Folio. 1672.

"Dr. Garencieres died poor and in an obscure condition in Covent garden, occasioned by the unworthy dealings of a certain knight, which in a manner broke his heart, but the particular time when I cannot tell."* He was also the author of—

A Mite cast into the treasury of the famous city of London, being a brief and methodical discourse concerning the nature of the Plague. 4to. Lond. 1665.

A portrait of Dr. Garencieres, sitting at a table, by W. Dolle, is extant. On the print is this distich :—

"Gallia quem genuît, retinetque Brittanica Tellus
"Calluit Hermetis quicquid in arte fuit."

Philip Broom, A.M.—A master of arts of Cambridge of 1639, was admitted a Licentiate of the College 4th May, 1657.

William Austen, A.B.—A bachelor of arts of Oxford, practising physic at Cranbrook, Kent; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College in May, 1657.

* Wood's Fasti Oxon, vol. ii, p. 791.

Sir John Baber, M.D., was the son of John Baber, of the city of Wells, esquire, and was educated at St. Peter's, Westminster. Elected thence in 1642 a student of Christchurch, Oxford, he was ejected from his studentship by the parliamentary visitors, but upon letters from Colonel John Lambert, then governor of Oxford for the parliament, was admitted bachelor of medicine 3rd December, 1646. He then travelled on the continent; on the 16th June, 1648 being then twenty-eight years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, took the degree of M.D. at Angers, 10th November, 1648, and was incorporated thereon at Oxford 18th July, 1650. Dr. Baber was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 4th July, 1651, and a Fellow 17th August, 1657. He resided in Covent garden; was Censor in 1660, became physician in ordinary to King Charles II, and was knighted by him 19th March, 1660. He died in 1703–4, aged 79.

John Hales, M.D.—A Londoner born, was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated A.B. 1623–4, A.M. 1627. He took his degree of doctor of medicine at Padua; was incorporated at Cambridge in 1651; and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1651, and a Fellow 1st October, 1657. He was incorporated at the sister university of Oxford, 14th July, 1663. Dr. Hales was dead 22nd December, 1676, on which day his widow applied to the College for pecuniary relief, and received five pounds.

Sir Edward Greaves, Bart., M.D., was the youngest son of John Greaves, rector of Colmore, near Alresford, in Hampshire, but was born at Croydon, and admitted probationer fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, in 1634. Entering on the study of physic, he proceeded M.B. 18th July, 1640, and M.D. 8th July, 1641. In the following year he passed over to Leyden for further improvement in physic. He practised

for some years at Oxford, and on the 14th November, 1643, was appointed Linacre's superior reader of physic. He is believed to have been created a baronet by king Charles I at Oxford 4th May, 1645. Soon after this he became one of two travelling physicians to Charles II, Dr. Charleton being the other. When the king's cause declined, he removed to London, practised his faculty there and sometimes at Bath, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 4th April, 1653, and a Fellow 1st October, 1657. He delivered the Harveian oration in 1661, and was one of the physicians in ordinary to king Charles II. Wood speaks of him as "a pretended baronet." I am disposed to believe, despite Wood's sneer, that he was really entitled to that dignity. I find him so characterized in the Annals: he styles himself baronet on the title-page of his Harveian oration, the imprimatur of which is signed by Sir Edward Alston, eq. aur., President, by Sir George Ent, eq. aur., and by the other three Censors. Further Thomas Guidott, M.B., of Bath, writing of him in 1676, says "he is full of honour, wealth, and years, being a baronet, a Fellow of the College of Physicians in London, and physician in ordinary to his Majesty;" and in the official list of the fellows of the College prefixed to the Pharmacopœia Londinensis of 1677 his baronetcy is acknowledged, and he appears as Edvardus Greaves, Baronettus. The point is of some interest, as this is the first instance of an English physician being honoured with an hereditary title.*

* In the pedigree of his family, as given in Nash's Worcestershire, vol. i, p. 198, I see him styled "Physician to Charles II, created a Baronet 1645, died 1680;" and in a foot note: "This Sir Edward Graves, Bart., is omitted in all the printed lists of Baronets, except in the 5th edition of Guillim's Heraldry, part ii, chapter xix, p. 99, col. i. ed. London, where he is made to be the 450th Baronet from the first institution, and placed between William de Boreel of Amsterdam, and George Carteret of Jersey. Indeed, Anthony à Wood, in the account of his life, vol. ii, p. 500, says he was a pretended Baronet; but Dr. Thomas Smith, who compiled his elder brother John Graves's (Savilian Professor of Astronomy, Oxford) life in elegant Latin, and mentions all his brothers, to-

He was the author of

Morbus Epidemicus An. 1643; or, the New disease, with Signs, Causes, Remedies, &c. 4to. Oxon. 1643.

Sir Edward Greaves died at his house in Covent garden 11th November, 1680, and was buried in his own parish church (St. Paul's).

Thomas Prujean, M.D., was the only son of Sir Francis Prujean, M.D., a most distinguished Fellow of our College, by his first wife, Margaret Leggatt. He was born in London, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge, but left the university without taking any degree. He graduated doctor of medicine at Franeker, and was incorporated thereon at Cambridge in 1649. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians by his father, then President, 4th April, 1653, and on that day presented to the College a valuable collection of surgical instruments.* He was admitted a Fellow of the College 23rd October, 1657, and dying in October, 1662, was buried on the 15th of that month in the family vault at Hornchurch, co. Essex. He left two sons. There is a fine portrait of Dr. Thomas Prujean at St. Thomas's hospital.

He was the author of

Amorata. 12mo. Lond. 1644.

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wards the end thereof gives a different account of his promotion to that honour. Besides, the original patent of creation is said to be in the family of one Mr. Calfe, of St. Leonard's Forest, in Sussex, who married one of his daughters. I have seen a letter from Mr. Le Neve, Norroy King-of-arms, wherein he says that, as Sir Edward Graves's patent was dated at Oxford, 4th May, 1645, he was apt to think there was no enrolment thereof, which was the case of several persons of honour passed about that time, the rolls being taken into the possession of the parliament. Or, if the patent had not been seen, he should have thought he had only a *warrant* to be Baronet, as is the case of the great Courtney of the West."

* 1653, Apr. iv. "Dor Prujean, junior, Collegium donat organothecâ chirurgicâ." This curious and probably unique collection of surgical instruments was lent to the International Exhibition of 1873, and attracted much notice.

Thomas Croydon, M.D., was educated at Westminster, whence he was elected, in 1631, to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he eventually became a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1635–6, A.M. 1639; was ejected from his fellowship, when, betaking himself to Padua, he there proceeded doctor of medicine 30th October, 1648. He was incorporated at Oxford 6th December, 1652; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 4th April, 1653; and a Fellow 22nd December, 1657. He was Censor in 1664, 1665, 1668, 1670, 1672.

Thomas Margetson, M.D., was the son of James Margetson, of the county of York; and was admitted a student of Trinity college, Dublin, 5th May, 1647. He removed to Oxford towards the end of 1650; entered at St. Mary hall, and as a member thereof took the two degrees in arts. He took the degree of bachelor of medicine at Montpellier, 10th March, 1656–7, and eight days later proceeded doctor of medicine in the university of Orange. He was incorporated at Oxford, on his doctor's degree, 14th January, 1657–8, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 5th April, 1658.

George Joyliffe, M.D., was born at East Stower, in Dorsetshire. In the early part of 1637 he was entered a commoner of Wadham college, Oxford, where he remained about two years, and then removed to Pembroke college, as a member of which he took the two degrees in arts, A.B. 4th June, 1640; A.M. 20th April, 1643, being about that time a lieutenant for the king under Ralph Lord Hopton. He then entered on the study of physic, pursued anatomy with the utmost diligence, and, "with the help" (as Wood says) "of Dr. Clayton, master of his college, and the king's professor of physick, made some discovery of that fourth set of vessels, plainly differing from veins, arteries, and nerves, now called the lymphatics." Of Dr. Clayton's part in the matter nothing is known; and Joyliffe, it is

admitted, at most but shares the merit of discovery with two eminent foreign anatomists. It would seem that the lymphatic vessels were observed at about the same period (1651 and 1652), and so far as can now be established, wholly independently of one another,—by Rudbeck, a Swede; by Bartholine, a Dane; and by our own Dr. Joyliffe. Rudbeck saw them first in a dog in January, 1651, and published an account of his observations in 1653. Bartholine saw them for the first time, also, in a dog, in December, 1651, and published about them in 1653. As to Dr. Joyliffe, he, while examining the spermatic vessels, accidentally observed the lymphatics, and on the occasion of his going to Cambridge in the early part of 1652 for his doctor's degree, before either Rudbeck or Bartholine had made their discovery public, mentioned his to Dr. Glisson, then regius professor of physic in that university, one of the most accurate of anatomists and a most competent observer. Dr. Joyliffe did not publish anything on the subject, or take any steps to make his observations known; but Glisson, in his work "de Hepate," which appeared in 1654, gave an account* of Joyliffe's discovery, about which Dr. Timothy Clark wrote at some length in the Philosophical Transactions of 1668.† Having proceeded doctor of medicine at Cambridge in 1652 as a member of Clare hall, Dr. Joyliffe settled in London; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 4th April, 1653; and a Fellow 25th June, 1658. Dr. Joyliffe lived in Garlick hill; and, as I learn from Hamey, died 11th November, 1658, being then barely forty years of age.

The Marquis of Dorchester.—The following account of this distinguished nobleman, and liberal benefactor of our College, I copy verbatim from a MS. of Dr. Goodall's, in the College library:—

* Cap. xxxi.

† Thomson's History of the Royal Society, p. 108. Elliotson's Human Physiology. 5th edit. 8vo. Lond. 1840, p. 142.

"Henry, lord marquis of Dorchester, earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, and viscount Newark, was born at Maunsfield, in the county of Nottingham, in the month of March, 1606. His father was Robert Pierrepoint, of Holme Pierrepoint, esquire, the ancient seat of that most ancient family, who was created viscount Newark and earl of Kingston by King Charles I. anno 1633. His mother was Gertrude Talbot, of the noble house of Shrewsbury; and had she been male, had borne herself that title. From his youth he was always much addicted to books; and when he came from Cambridge, where he was some time of Emanuel college, for many years he seldom studied less than ten or twelve hours every day; so that he had early passed through all manner of learning, both divine and human,—as the fathers, councils, schoolmen, casuists, the civil law, canon law, and was remarkably well-versed in common law. He had read the whole body of philosophy, mathematics, and physics, which last two sciences took up many of his latter years. About the year 1656, after he had for some years, with great application, studied physic and anatomy, he was desired by the great Dr. Harvey and some others of that learned body, to honour the College of Physicians by being a Member thereof, which he readily embraced, and made a Latin oration to them in the hall of their College, in praise of that noble study, and that many princes and great men had highly esteemed and made profession of it—that for his part he took it for the greatest honour, next to that conferred upon him by his late Majesty, to be ranked among them,—which esteem he continued for that learned body to his last end; for he has often been heard to say that he did believe them to be the learnedest of any in the world of their profession; and, as a testimony of his value for them, he left them perhaps the best library for physics, mathematics, civil law, and philology in any private hand in this nation, for a choice collection of books, to the value of above 4,000*l.* which he would have given them the possession of in his lifetime, and so declared

to some of the members of that body, if they had then had a place fit for the orderly disposing of them. He was earnestly solicited to bestow them upon a college in Oxford, but he considered that university was sufficiently stored with books of all kinds, and that this learned society had lost their library in the dreadful fire of London, and therefore he fixed his resolution unalterably here.

"He was all along most faithful to the Crown, and in the beginning of the unhappy differences he made divers speeches in defence of the bishops in the Lords' house (where he sat as viscount Newark, being called by the king's especial writ), showing the antiquity and veneration of that order, and that it had been constantly maintained in the Christian church ever since the Apostles' time. In his late Majesty's time he was made a privy councillor at Oxford, and in the year 1645 was created marquis of Dorchester. In the year 1646, when the rebels were marching to besiege that garrison, being the head-quarters and constant residence of his late Majesty, it was debated in council how his Majesty should dispose of himself for his security; and after divers other opinions of the council, some for his Majesty's going to one place, and some to another, this great and wise lord gave his advice to this effect: 'Sire, I will not advise your Majesty to any place; you know best where you may with safety trust your sacred person; but this, Sire, I do advise and beseech, that wheresoever you dispose of yourself you keep yourself at liberty and free from restraint, for so long you will never want friends that will continue loyal unto you; but if you once lose your liberty you will be in danger of losing your life, for a king once made a prisoner is civilly dead.' Within a few days after this, in April, his Majesty left the city and retired to the Scottish army, then before Newark; and on the last day of this month (which was not above a week after his Majesty was withdrawn), the rebel army drew round about it, and closely besieged the garrison; when, after about a month's time, it was con-

sidered by the council what was to be done, his Majesty having written to them and left the consideration of that weighty affair wholly to them, with this intimation, that he would not have them, nor the soldiers and his loyal subjects of that garrison, run any unnecessary hazards in withstanding the enemy, when there was no hopes of relief. Then did this lord declare his opinion, that he was for holding that place out to the last man. This, being publicly known, got him a wonderful reputation amongst all the officers and soldiers of the garrison, and the then governor, the brave Sir Thomas Glenham, told him, that if the rest of the council had been of that opinion, he would not have suffered the rebels to have thrown up a shovelful of earth within cannon-shot of the town; but he was under the direction of his Majesty's council, and there was but one more who concurred in opinion with this noble lord—they saw all else was lost, and thought it in vain to run any future hazards, but surrendered upon articles the Midsummer following, 1646.

"From Oxford he went into Nottinghamshire, to take possession of a noble inheritance left him by his father, the earl of Kingston (slain in the year 1643, in his Majesty's service near Gainsborough), the greatest part whereof had been in the enemy's possession from his father's death until the surrender of Oxford, the articles thereof admitting all persons of that garrison to compound for their estates within six months next following; and, accordingly, at the utmost point of time limited, he made his composition, which was set at 10,000*l.* This being done, which took him not above twelve or fourteen days in London, he returned again into Nottinghamshire, where he continued constantly at Worksop Manor, a noble seat of the now duke of Norfolk, then lent to him by the most noble earl of Arundel, his great and most intimate friend and relation (two of his own seats having been ruined by the rebels), where he constantly remained following his studies till near about Michaelmas, 1648, when, some

occasions drawing him to town, he had not been there above a month when a rumour was spread of bringing his sacred Majesty up from Windsor to his trial. Upon this juncture, his grace the then duke of Richmond came to make him a visit, and to understand what the marquis's opinion was of that proceeding, first telling him it was most certain they would bring his Majesty to a formal trial. His answer was this : 'Sir, I dread the consequences of this proceeding ; these men durst not go so far but with intent to go further. You have heard, sir, of the saying of Alexander Farnese, prince of Parma, relating to the duke of Guise and the League in France, that whoever draws his sword against his prince, must throw away the scabbard ; and if they bring our master to his trial they will condemn him ; and if they condemn him, they will murder him.' The duke of Richmond was strangely surprised at this opinion, and said it was not possible they could proceed to that degree of cruelty, but that they would only show their power what they could do, thereby to drive on some designs they then had, and for the obtaining of these ends. Whereupon the marquis replied, 'I beseech your grace remember my humble duty to his Majesty ; I will heartily pray for him, which is all the service I can now do for him, for I much fear I shall never see him again ; I will presently get me out of town, and will not be here in that fatal time.' Which accordingly he did within a few days retire into the country, where the next news he heard was the trial, sentence, and martyrdom of his sacred Majesty ; which, though he received with horror and amazement inexpressible, yet he said, 'I much feared they would bring it to this. They have gone beyond all example, and it is a barbarism not to be paralleled in any history of the world ; for subjects to bring their prince to a formal trial, to condemn him, and cut off his head before his own palace at noonday, and in the face of the sun, was never yet done in the Christian world.' Upon occasion of which he would often reflect upon that inhospitable act

of queen Elizabeth towards Mary, queen of Scots, which he would usually say sullied all the glory of her reign; and that this horrid manner of proceeding was copied from that—as well as the rebellion in England from that in Scotland—but in all circumstances it far outwent the original; 'for,' said he, 'they would never have dared to have washed their hands in the blood of their king, if the like had not been done before in the blood of that sovereign princess.' After this fatal catastrophe, he found there would be no living for him in the country; for whilst his Majesty was alive, there was some respect had towards the nobility; but now every mechanic thought himself as good as the greatest peer. This caused him to remove to London in November, 1649; when, very shortly after, he found himself in an ill habit of body, caused, as he conceived, by a long sedentary course of life, and trouble of mind for what had so lately happened, and the condition the nation was in. This distemper, at the age of forty-three, put him upon the study of physic, as soon as he was recovered thereof by the learned Dr. Harvey, Sir Francis Prujean, Sir Charles Scarborough, and others, who in a short time brought him to a good state of health again; after which he was as curious to preserve it, abating the violent inclination to his books, continuing healthful ever after until the time of his death. Though he fell to this study late, yet no man ever began upon a better foundation; for, as I have said, he had gone through the whole body of all other learning, and was a very great philosopher; but now that he was fallen to the study of physick he pursued it with the greatest application.

"In September, 1652, he married the lady Katherine Stanley, second daughter of the noble and most loyal William, earl of Derby, who, the year before, was beheaded at Bolton, in Lancashire, for his constancy in performing his duty to his late Majesty all along in the first rebellion, and to his present Majesty at Worcester, near unto which place he was taken prisoner; and

though all endeavours were used by his lady and children for the saving of his life, yet nothing would atone for the loyalty but his head. This alliance of the marquis with a family so great in all respects, rendered him still more obnoxious to the usurping power, who now bore hard upon him, insomuch as, on the breaking up of the Long Parliament shortly after, and the coming out of the instrument of government at that time, they took notice therein of malignant families (for so they were pleased to term them) matching into one another, which dart was directly thrown at the marquis; but he was full of apprehensions from that party, and he demeaned himself so that they could lay no hold on him. Some time before this there was an order of the usurping power, that all letters patent for creating any nobleman after his Majesty left London should be brought into the Chancery, there to be cancelled, unless the parties came in and made oath before a master by such a day, that they could not come to them, and knew not where they were. This put him to a great plunge; for, to part with that mark of honour his Majesty had been so graciously pleased to bestow upon him, he resolved never to do; and the other he could not do. So in this dilemma he found this expedient. There was one of the masters at that time he had some knowledge of, and told him he knew not where his patent was, but was not willing to make oath, it not being the custom for men of honour to swear in Chancery, but only to deliver things upon their honour: and desired him to certify, as though he had sworn, for which he would give him a good gratuity. The master made very shy of it; he could not possibly do it; he was upon his oath, and a great deal of that nature. The marquis left him for that time, and within three or four days sent his secretary to him. He was still in the same mind; it could be done, but with the hazard of losing his place. The gentleman then told him there was such a one would do it for 50*l.* in gold. 'Will he?' says he; 'what a

knave is that: come, bring me the money, and I will do it.' And by this means he came off at that time. It may be wondered, that he who had so great honour and so large a fortune should remain a widower twelve years, in the most vigorous and best of his time, nor can I attribute it to anything but his earnest desire of knowledge in following of his studies; and certainly he was the learnedest man that many ages have produced of his quality. His first lady was Cecilia, eldest daughter of the Lord Viscount Banning, a lady of great virtue and wisdom, by whom he had many children, sons and daughters, but only two daughters that survived. She died in the year 1640, and I may confidently say, had he been blessed with a son living, he had never married a second time. By his other lady he had only one son and one daughter, and they both died in their infancy.

"He went to attend his Majesty at Dover upon his happy and glorious restoration, and shortly after was sworn of the privy council, in which he continued till the year 1673, when they were dissolved by his Majesty, and a new one chosen, all along attending constantly to the business of the Lords' house and the council table when he was in or near London. But now age had so prevailed upon him that he rarely stirred out of his house, expressing much trouble that he was not able to return the visits of all those persons of honour that came to see him. He was for his temper the obligingest friend and severest enemy that ever met in one man. When he espoused an interest he would never relinquish it; but then he was likewise very careful that the cause should be just. On the contrary, where he had an enmity, it stuck close upon him, and (which is not so well to say, but with a regard to truth) he seldom relinquished it. This can have no manner of excuse, but that it commonly so happens in minds highly sensible of honour, of which no mortal man ever had a greater esteem. His course of life was so regular, that he who had noted

it but one day might, at a thousand miles' distance, know how he employed himself every hour of it, unless extraordinary business diverted him. He was constant to his times of eating, and never, or very rarely, drank between his meals; if he did, 'twas for necessity; and I believe the person lives not that can say, in forty years he ever saw him drink part of a bottle of wine from his table at meals, where he was always pleasant, but his conversation so grave, that an obscene word was never heard to come from him; and as his latter time was, so was his youthful.' He never was delighted with those pleasures and recreations that almost all young noblemen and gentlemen affect; but all was swallowed in study, so that he might, as properly as any man, be called a devourer of books. What Seneca said in general, might in part of the sentence be very properly applied to the marquis of Dorchester: 'Cogita quám diu eadem feceris mori velle, non tantum fortis, aut miser, sed etiam fastidiosus potest;'—a man would die though he were neither valiant nor miserable, only of a weariness to do the same thing so often over and over; for in the end he grew weary of books, saying often there was nothing new to him, and, indeed, of all things else, having tired all those about him with reading to him.

"I must not omit the honour he did the common law. Somewhat before he entered into the Society of the Physicians, he was admitted of Gray's Inn—I mean of the bench—performing his exercises of reading in the hall before his admission, and giving the benchers, barristers, and students of that inn of court a noble dinner at the same time.

"When he began to decline, his motion was quick towards his place of rest, as all bodies are the nearer they approach their centre; and an unhappy accident in May, not above five or six months before his death, might accelerate it. In the morning, as soon as he was out of bed, he did often use to take a cordial electuary of his own prescribing; and at this time calling hastily

for it, his stomach not being very well, the woman that kept it, amongst many other things of this and the like kind, by her over-diligence and haste mistook the gallipot, and instead thereof brought a pot of the extractum cardiacum, an excellent medicine taken in a due proportion ; but he took so large a dose of it, that his physicians judged he had taken near 100 grains of opium, which is one ingredient that medicine is compounded of. Within less than a quarter of an hour he grew heavy and dozed, and so into a dead sleep. This mistake was not discovered for three hours ; when presently his coach was sent from Highgate, where he was then at his house, for Sir John Micklethwaite and Dr. Browne, with an account of this accident, who presently repaired to him, and found him in all appearance never to be recovered ; the medicine was dispersed into the habit of his body, and they thought he would depart in this sleep ; but using their utmost endeavours, by forcing down something to make him vomit, and a clyster into his body, he did evacuate plentifully downwards, and after twenty-four hours came somewhat to himself again, and in three or four days' time to good understanding. And though he got over this very well, seemingly, yet he never remembered he had taken the medicine, nor was sensible of the operation it had had upon him ; and I verily believe it so altered the habit of his body and constitution, that it hastened his end in November following. By being rubbed with a bag of salt (for he had used, many years, friction over all his body when he arose in the morning), a little skin not bigger than a threepence was rubbed off his left heel, and in two or three days' time the humours flowing down to that part caused an inflammation, and in less than a week's time such a swelling, that his leg became as big as an ordinary man's body. All endeavours were used by physicians and surgeons to put a stop to it, but nothing would avail ; it gangrened and mortified, and by degrees striking higher, he died the 8th of December, 1680, at his house in Charterhouse-

yard. Thus ended this great lord, who was truly so in all respects, and merits a just volume to set forth his praises. He lay in state for some time after his death, and was then carried to his ancient seat of Holme Pierrepoint, near Nottingham, where he was interred amongst his ancestors. He was the eldest of six sons, and survived them all, having almost attained the age of 74 years." Thus far Goodall.

I need only add in addition, that the marquis of Dorchester on the 9th April, 1655, gave to the college 100*l.* to augment the library; that he was elected and admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians on the 22nd July, 1658, and that he was introduced with an elegant speech from Dr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Scarburgh: "Illustrissimus vir Marchio Dornaviæ proponitur eligendus Socius honorarius, omnesque Socii præsentes in illius admissionem lætis animis suffragantur. Mox Dr. Scarburgh, a Præside ad id muneris designatus, tum illius virtutes animumque vere nervicum, tum honorem hoc facto in Societatem nostram collatam eleganti oratione extulit. Ipseque marchio artis medicæ præstantiam decusque, ac laudem sibi à Collegio concessam, brevi quidem sed nervosâ oratione apertè professus est. Simul statutis nostris nomen suum adscripsit; pollicitusque est, se Collegii statum ac dignitatem sartam et tactam pro viribus conservaturum; tandemque bellaria in præsentes omnes liberalissimè effudit."

A portrait of the marquis is over the great door leading into the library, and there is a fine bust of him in the library itself. The portrait was painted for and at the expense of the College in 1691, "to remain in our College as a monument of our gratitude and veneration of his memory."*

The following publications of the marquis of Dorchester are still extant :—

* Mr. Treasurer, November 11/91.

I entreat you to take into your custody the picture of our noblest benefactor the Marquiss of Dorchester, to remain in our

A speech spoken in the House of Lords concerning the Right of Bishops to sit in Parliament, May 21, 1641.

Concerning the Lawfulness and Conveniency of the Bishops interfering in Temporal Affairs, May 24, 1641.

Speech to the Trained Bands of Nottinghamshire at Newark, July 13, 1641.

Letter to John Lord Roos (his son-in-law), February 25, 1659.

JOHN OADE was admitted an Extra Licentiate of the College 12th August, 1658.

SAMUEL THORNER, A.M.—A master of arts of Magdalen college, Oxford, was admitted an Extra Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th September, 1658.

JOHN SOUTHCOTT.—A native of Devonshire, who had studied medicine at Leyden, where he was entered 6th August, 1649, then aged twenty-eight, and apparently not a graduate in either arts or medicine, was admitted an Extra Licentiate 14th January, 1658–9.

GABRIEL DE BEAUVOIR, M.D., was a native of Guernsey, and a doctor of medicine of Padua of October, 1648. He was incorporated at Oxford 27th January, 1652–3, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1653, and a Fellow 27th May, 1659. He was appointed physician to the Charterhouse 15th May, 1656, on the resignation of Dr. George Bate, and was himself succeeded in that office 2nd July, 1673, by Dr. Castle.

THOMAS WOOLFE, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Padua, incorporated at Oxford 14th May, 1653. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians

College as a monument of our gratitude and veneration of his memory; and at the same time to pay to the painter 5*l.* for the same, and 25*s.* for the frame, receiving his acquittance.

I am, Sir,

Your affectionate friend and humble servant,

W. CHARLETON.

To my worthily honor'd friend, Dr. Burwell,
Treasurer of the Royal College of Physicians.

24th September, 1653, and a Fellow 27th May, 1659. He died 14th October, 1677.*

Martin Llewellyn, M.D., was born in London on the 12th December, 1616, and on the 22nd was baptized at Little St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield. He was educated at St. Peter's, Westminster, and in 1636 was elected a student of Christ church, Oxford. "He took the two degrees in arts, that of master being completed in 1643, at which time he was bearing arms for his Majesty, and was at length a captain. In 1648 he was ejected by the visitors appointed by parliament, so that afterwards going to the great city, he then prosecuted his genius as much to physic, as before it had to poetry. In 1653 he obtained the favour of the men in power then in the university to be admitted doctor of physic, and so consequently took the oaths that were then required, and afterwards became Fellow of the College of Physicians." (He was admitted a Candidate 24th September, 1653, and a Fellow 27th May, 1659.) "In 1660 he was sworn physician to his Majesty, at that time newly returned to his kingdom, and in the same year was made principal of the hall of St. Mary the Virgin, and one of the commissioners appointed by the king for regulating the university of Oxford, in which office he showed himself active enough. In 1664 he left the university, and, settling with his wife and family at Great Wycombe, practised his faculty there, was made a justice of the peace for the county of Buckingham, and in 1671 was elected mayor of the town. He wrote—

Men Miracles: a Poem. Divers Poems. Satyrs. Elegies. Divine Poems. Printed 1656. 8vo.

Verses on the Return of King Charles II., James Duke of York, and Henry Duke of Gloucester. London. 1660. Folio.

Elegy on the Death of Henry, Duke of Gloucester. Lond. 1660.

Wickham Wakened; or, the Quaker's Madrigal, in rhyme dogrell. 4to. 1672.

This was written while he was mayor of Wycombe,

* "Qui tabe oppressus lucis hujus usuram amisit 14 Oct., 1677." Dr. Middleton Massey's MS. notes to Pharm. Lond.

against a practitioner of physic who was a Quaker, and took much from his practice. He died on the 17th March, 1681, and was buried in the north aisle of the chancel of the church of Great Wycombe. Over his grave is the following inscription :—

Hic jacet
Martinus Llewelyn, eruditus Medicinæ Doctor,
ex Æde Christi olim alumnus,
sæviente Civilis belli incendio
(dum Oxonium præsidio muniebatur)
cohorti Academicorum fideli Præfectus erat
adversus ingruentum Rebellium ferociam:
posteaquam sereniss: Carolo secundo inter juratos medicus
et Colleg. Med. Lond. Socius,
Aulæ Sanctæ Mariæ dudum Principalis,
dein hujusce Comitatûs Irenarcha necnon municipii hujus semel
Prætor,
Regiæ authoritatis et religionis Eccles. Angliæ
legibus stabilitæ strenuus assertor,
inconcussus amator,
celeberrimus insignis poeta,
qui res egregias et sublimes
pari ingenio et facundiâ depinxit.
Bino matrimonio fælix septem liberos superstites reliquit,
Lætitiam et Martinum ex priore,
Georgium, Ricardum et Mauritium, Martham et Mariam ex
posteriore,
nuper amantissimâ conjuge, Georgii Long de Penn Generosi filiâ.
Heu! quam caduca corporis humani fabrica,
qui toties morbos fugavit,
ipse tandem morbo succumbit anhelus,
doctorum et proborum maximum desiderium.
Obiit xvij. Martii MDCLXXXI., annoque ætatis lxvj.*

Robert Strachie, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Cambridge, of 6th July, 1658, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1659. I can recover no particulars of his career. He was buried in the church of Bishop's Stortford, co. Hertford, where his memento may be read as follows :—

Sub hoc marmore
reconditum est quod mortale fuit
Roberti Strachie, M.D.,
qui sexto id. Decembris, anno millesimo septingentesimo quarto,

* Wood's Athenæ Oxon.

dierum satur, quippe annos natus 84,
migravit ex hâc vitâ in beatiorem.
A. R. ex sorore proneptis et hæres H. P.

His son Charles, also a doctor of medicine, had long preceded him to the grave. He died 23rd February, 1687, and was buried in the church of All Saints, Cambridge. In the nave there was the following inscription :—

Hic jacet CAROLUS STRACHIE, M.D., filius unicus Roberti Strachie, M.D. Obiit 23 Feb., 1687.

JOHN JEWETT, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Trinity college, Dublin, of 12th October, 1657 ; incorporated at Cambridge, 9th July, 1658 ; was admitted a Candidate of the Royal College of Physicians 25th June, 1659.

HENRY YERBURY, M.D., was the son of Edward Yerbury, of Trobridge, gent., and on the 20th May, 1642, being then fourteen years of age, was matriculated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He was elected a demy of Magdalen college in that university in July, 1642, proceeded A.B. 7th February, 1645–6, was elected probationer fellow in 1647, but was ejected therefrom by the parliamentary visitors in 1648. He then proceeded to the continent, applied himself to the study of physic, and graduated doctor of medicine at Padua 11th April, 1654. He was incorporated at Oxford, on his doctor's degree, 20th January, 1658–9, and also at Cambridge in 1668 ; and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 25th June, 1659. On the restoration of Charles II he was reinstated in his fellowship at Magdalen college, and probably withdrew from the practice of physic ; for I meet with a note in the Annals (23rd December, 1678), of his formal renunciation of claim to the fellowship of our College : " D^re^. Yerbury jus suum ad Societatem renunciante, literis scriptis et manu D^ris^. Charlton traditis, &c." He died at Oxford, 25th March, 1686, and was buried in the ante-chapel of Magdalen college, near the north door, where there is a monument to his memory, with the following inscription : –

H. S. E.
HENRICUS YERBURY, M.D.
Hujus Collegii Socius,
Vir natalibus juxta atq. indole generosus.
Securi percusso Rege Carolo,
barbariem, quæ Monarchiam invaserat, exosus,
ultrò se in exilium contulit;
ubi Venetiis statim inter Proceres,
Paduæ inter Medicos inclaruit,
ab utrisq. ita dilectus,
ut redux in patriam ad tot amicos
exulasse denique videretur,
nisi superstitisset insigne istud
Magdalenæ simul et Academiæ ornamentum
Reverendus præses Doctor Oliver,
cujus consuetudine vivus olim inexpletus,
ut quàm primum licuit mortuus frueretur,
juxta ejus exuvias suas recondi jussit
Anno salutis MDCLXXXVJ. Ætatis LXIIIJ.

WILLIAM PARKER, M.D.—A native of Suffolk, who, on the 15th April, 1655, being then twenty-five years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, and a doctor of medicine of Padua of 4th February, 1657–8; incorporated at Oxford, 24th June, 1659; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1659.

PHILIP STEPHENS, M.D., was born at Devizes, co. Wilts, and educated at Oxford. He was originally of St. Alban's hall, but ultimately was made a fellow of New college by the visitors. He proceeded doctor of medicine at Oxford, 16th February, 1655, being then principal of Hart hall, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 30th September, 1659. Dr. Stephens died in London shortly after the restoration of Charles II. He was, conjointly with William Browne, the author of

Catalogus Horti Botanici Oxoniensis, alphabeticè digestus, etc. cui accessêre Plantæ minimum sexaginta suis nominibus insignitæ, quæ nullibi nisi in hoc opusculo memorantur. 8vo. Oxon. 1658.

This work was founded on Jacob Bobart's "Catalogus Plantarum Horti Medici Oxon," published in 1648.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.—A practitioner of Eltham (medico-chirurgiam Eltham in comitatu Cantii exercens), was admitted an Extra Licentiate of the College 11th February, 1659–60.

JOHN HILL, M.D., was a fellow of All Souls college, Oxford. Accumulating his degrees, he proceeded doctor of medicine 2nd July, 1659. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 16th April, 1660.

THOMAS KIRLE was admitted an Extra Licentiate of the College of Physicians 21st April, 1660.

ANDREW BEECH, M.D.—A native of London, and a doctor of medicine of Padua of 30th December, 1657; incorporated at Oxford 27th March, 1660; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1660.

DAVID BRUCE, M.D., was the son of Andrew Bruce, D.D., principal of St. Leonard's college in the university of St. Andrew's. He was there educated, and admitted to the degree of master of arts. He then travelled into France, studied physic for many years in Paris and Montpelier, and being prevented by the plague from going into Italy and taking a degree at Padua, he went for a time to Lyons, and thence to Valence in Dauphiny, where he graduated doctor of medicine 7th May, 1657. He was incorporated at Oxford 12th April, 1660, and on the following 24th December was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians. He was physician to the duke and duchess of York. "After some years of attendance," says Wood,* "being wearied by the Court toil, most of the service lying on him, because of his great-uncle Sir John Wedderbourne's infirmity, the other physician to their royal highnesses, he retired from that employment, as Sir John had done a year before, and at length, after many peregrinations,

* Athenæ Oxon.

finally settled himself at Edinburgh." He was one of the original fellows of the Royal Society.

William Hoare, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Cambridge, of 3rd July, 1660; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 24th December, 1660. On the 20th May, 1663, he was declared one of the original fellows of the Royal Society.

Richard Inglet, A.M.—A master of arts of Exeter college, Oxford; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd February, 1660–1.

Sir John Finch, M.D., was the son of Sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London, the brother of Thomas earl of Winchelsea, by his first wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Edmund Bell, of Beaupre hall, co. Norfolk, knight. He was born about the year 1626, and received his early education at a school in the parish of All Saints, Oxford, kept by Mr. Edward Sylvester, and when about fifteen years of age was admitted a gentleman commoner of Balliol college. In due time (22nd May, 1647) he took his degree of bachelor of arts. He left Oxford the following year, and removing to Christ's college, Cambridge, commenced A.M. in 1649, when attaching himself to the study of physic, he proceeded to Padua, where he ultimately took the degree of doctor of medicine. He was appointed English consul at Padua; and, according to Wood, "was preferred by all the Italians and Greeks (though he himself much opposed it) to be syndick of the whole university, an honour no Englishman ever had before. In contemplation and memory of his excellent government, they set up his statue in marble, and the Great Duke (invited by the fame of his learning and virtues) did make him the public professor at Pisa, all princes striving who should most honour a person (so vastly above his years) so knowing and so meritorious." On the restoration of king Charles II, Dr. Finch returned to England; and on the 1st March, 1660–1, in virtue of the

following vote, was admitted an Extraordinary Fellow of the College of Physicians: "1660–1. Februarii xxvi. Ob præclara Doctoris Harvei, nobis nunquam sine honore nominandi, ejusque fratris germani Eliabi, in Collegium merita, placuit Sociis omnibus præsentibus (præterquam quatuor) D^rem^ Joannem Finch et D^rem^ Thomam Baines (Patavii doctorali laureâ ornatos) adaucto tantundem, in eorum gratiam, Sociorum numero, in Collegium, seu Socios Extraordinarios, adsciscere: eâ tamen lege ac conditione, ne res hæc facilè in exemplum trahatur."

"1660–1. Martii j. Admittantur jam Socii Extraordinarii Dr. Joannes Finch et Dr. Baines."

Dr. Finch was presented to king Charles II by the lord chancellor, the earl of Clarendon, on the 10th June, 1661, when his Majesty, in recognition of his services abroad, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood.* He was declared a fellow of the Royal Society 20th May, 1663. In 1665 he proceeded to the court of the grand duke of Tuscany, as minister from the king of Great Britain; and proved himself so dexterous in that capacity, that towards the end of 1672 he was sent as

* On the 26th June, 1661, in virtue of a grace passed the year before, Sir John Finch and his friend Dr. Baines were created doctors of medicine at Cambridge. The entry in the register of the university is so honorable to them both that it ought not to be omitted. "Cum vir eximie nobilis Johannes Finch, eques auratus et Pisæ, magni ducis Hetruriæ professor publicus, et dignissimus etiam vir Thomas Baynes, duodecim abhinc annis admissi fuerint apud nos Cantabrigienses ad gradum magisterii in artibus et postea in exteras regiones profecti, diuque apud Patavinos commorati, non sine summo eorum applausu, et Anglicani nominis honore gradum doctoratûs in medicina ibidem adepti sint; in patriam demum reversis superiori anno iisdem gratia concessa est, ut hic apud nos admitterentur ad eundem gradum, statum et honorem, quibus apud Patavinos prius insigniti fuerant. At vero cum ipsimet in personis propriis ob importuna negotia, quibus impliciti et detenti sunt adesse non possint: Placet itaque vobis, ut vir nobilis Johannes Finch admissionem suam recipiat ad dictum gradum sub persona Doctoris Carr in medicinâ doctoris;—et Thomas Baynes suam itidem sub persona Johannis Gostlin inceptoris in medicina; et ut eorum stet eisdem pro completis gradu et forma."

ambassador to Constantinople. Sir John returned to England, and died in London on the 18th November, 1682, aged fifty-six. His body was taken to Cambridge, and interred near his bosom friend, Dr. Baines, in the chapel of Christ's college, where there is the following inscription to their joint memory.

Effare Marmor.
Cuja sunt hæc duo quæ sustentas Capita ?
Duorum amicissimorum quibus Cor erat unum, unaq. Anima;
D. Johannis Finchii et D. Thomæ Bainesii,
Equitum Auratorum,
Virorum omnimodâ sapientiâ, Aristotelicâ, Platonicâ, Hippocraticâ,
rerumque adeo gerendarum peritiâ planè summorum,
atque hisce nominibus, et ob præclarum immortalis Amicitiæ
exemplum,
sub amantissimi tutoris Henrici Mori auspiciis,
hoc ipso in Collegio initæ,
per totum Terrarum orbem celebratissimorum;
hi mores, hæc studia, hic successus, Genus verò
si quæris et necessitudines,
horum alter D. Heneagii Finchii Equitis Aurati Filius erat,
Heneagii verò Finchii Comitis Nottinghamiensis Frater,
non magis Juris quam Justiciæ Consulti,
Regiæ Majestati a Consiliis Secretioribus, summique
Angliæ Cancellarii,
viri prudentissimi, religiosissimi,
eloquentissimi, integerrimi,
Principi, Patriæ, atque Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ charissimi,
ingeniosâ, numerosâ, prosperâq. prole, præ cæteris
mortalibus felicissimi:
Alter D. Johannis Finchii, viri omni laude majoris,
amicus intimus,
perpetuusq. per triginta plus minos annos
fortunarum et consiliorum particeps,
longarumq. inter exteras nationes itinerationum
indivulsus comes:
Hic igitur peregrè apud Turcas vitâ functus
est, nec prius tamen quàm alter
a Serenissimo Rege Angliæ per decennium Legatus
præclarè suo functus est munere,
tunc demum dilectissimus Bainesius suam et amici
Finchii simul animam Byzantii efflavit
die v. Septembris, H. III. P.M., A.D. MDCLXXX. æt. suæ LIX.
Quid igitur fecerit alterum hoc corpus animâ cassum rogas ?
Ruit: sed in amplexus alterius, indoluit, ingemuit,
ubertim flevit,
totum in lachrymas, nisi nescio quæ utriq. animæ

relliquiæ cohibuissent, defluxurum;
nec tamen totus dolori sic indulsit nobilissimus
Finchius,
quin ipsi quæ incumberent solerter gesserit
confeceritq. negotia,
et postquam ad Amici pollincturam quæ spectarent
curaverat,
visceraq. telluri Byzantinæ, addito marmore, eleganter
à se pièq. inscripto commiserat,
cunctas res suas sedulò paraverat ad reditum in
optatam patriam,
corpus etiam defuncti amici a Constantinopoli usque
(triste, sed pium officium) per longos maris tractus,
novam subinde salo è lachrymis suis admiscens salsedinem,
ad sacellum hoc deduxit,
ubi funebri ipsum oratione adhibitâ, mœstisque sed
dulcisonis threnodiis,
in hypogæum tandem sub proximâ areâ situm,
commune utriq. paratum hospitium, solenniter
honorificèque condidit.
Hæc pia Finchius officia defuncto amico præstitit,
porroq. cum eo in usus pios
quater mille libras Anglicanas huic Christi Collegio
donavit,
ad duos Socios totidemq. Scholares in Collegio alendos,
et ad augendum libris quinquagenis reditum
Magistri annuum;
cui rei ministrandæ ritèq. finiundæ Londini
dum incumberet,
paucos post menses in morbum incidit, febriq. ac pleuritide
maximè verò Amici Bainesii desiderio adfectus et afflictus,
inter lacrymas, luctus, et amplexus charissimorum
dieum obiit,
speq. beatæ immortalitatis plenus, piè ac placidè in
Domino obdormivit
Die xviii. Novemb. H.II. P. M. A.D. MDCLXXXII. æt. suæ LVI.
Londinoq. huc delatus, ab illustrissimo D. Domino Finchio
Heneagii Comitis Nottinghamiensis Filio primogenito
aliisq. ejus filiis, ac necessariis comitantibus
eodem in hoc Sepulchro, quo ejus amicissimus heic conditus
jacet:
ut studia, fortunas, consilia, imò animas vivi qui
miscuerant
iidem suos defuncti sacros tandem miscerent cineres.

Sir Thomas Baines, M.D., was the intimate and life-long friend of Sir John Finch, M.D., just mentioned, with whose history that of our present physician is in-

separably connected. He was born about the year 1622, was educated at Christ college, Cambridge, under Henry More, and took the degree of A.B. in 1642, A.M. in 1649, but graduated doctor of medicine at Padua, and was incorporated on that degree at Cambridge in 1660. On the 8th March, 1660, he was chosen professor of music at Gresham college in place of Sir William Petty. He was admitted, in company with Sir John Finch, an Extraordinary Fellow of the College of Physicians on the 1st of March, 1660–1. He was one of the original fellows of the Royal Society. In the capacity of physician he accompanied Sir John in his diplomatic career, first to Tuscany and then to Constantinople, and before he left England received from Charles II the honour of knighthood. Dying at Constantinople on the 5th September, 1680, aged 59, he was buried in that city, whence, however, his remains were removed by Sir John Finch on his return to England, and finally deposited in the chapel of Christ's college, Cambridge.

Edward Harding, A.M., a master of arts of Christ church, Oxford, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1661. He practised at Northampton; and in St. Peter's church in that town, upon a stone near the steps of the altar, is his memento, as follows :—

> Edvard: Harding, Med: Professor,
> percharus vixit,
> desideratus obiit Mar: 8, 1679.

Thomas Pepys, M.D., was educated at St. Peter's college, Westminster, whence he was elected in 1641 to Trinity college, Cambridge. He was elected fellow of Trinity in 1649, took the degree of master of arts at Cambridge in 1647, and on the 20th May, 1649, being then twenty-seven years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, but he graduated doctor of medicine at Padua, 25th August, 1651. He was incorporated on the latter degree at Oxford, 20th May, 1653,

and admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge in 1664. Dr. Pepys was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1661. His legacy to the College of ten pounds was received 3rd July, 1673.

Edward Oakes, a student of medicine from Harvard college, Cambridge, New England, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1661. He is doubtless the "Mr. Oakes, a physician dwelling in Shadwell, who after the fire of London gave evidence before a Committee appointed by Parliament to inquire 'touching the insolency of Popish priests and Jesuits, and the increase of Popery.'"*

Charles Crooke was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 13th July, 1661.

Theophilus Howorth, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Magdalene college, Cambridge, of 3rd July, 1661, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th July, 1661. He was incorporated at Oxford on his doctor's degree 8th July, 1668.

William Ramesey, M.D.—Of this prolific writer I can recover but few particulars. He was certainly of Scotch extraction. His father probably came to England in the suite of James I, as he held some appointment in the bed-chamber and privy-chamber of that monarch, as he did also in that of his son and successor, Charles I. Both father and son would seem to have suffered in their fortunes, for their loyalty—a fact to which the attention of Charles II is pointedly directed in the dedication of one of the works mentioned beneath. Dr. Ramesey was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 31st July, 1661. He was already a doctor of medicine of Montpelier, when, in June, 1668, he was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge by royal mandate. He evidently practised for some time in London, but in 1668, when his Elmin-

* Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, iv, p. 68.

thologia was published, was settled in Plymouth. At that time he held the appointment of physician in ordinary to Charles II. Watt (Bibl. Brit.) gives the following list of his publications :—

Christian Judicial Theology vindicated and Demonology confuted. Lond. 1651. 12mo.

Vox Stellarum, or Astrological Predictions for the year 1651. Lond. 1652. 12mo.

A short discourse of the Eclipse of the Sun, March 29, 1652. Lond. 1652. 12mo.

Astrologia Restaurata, or Astrology Restored: in foure bookes. Lond. 1653. Folio.

Man's Dignity and Perfection vindicated, wherein is demonstrated that the Soule of man is extraduced and begotten by the parents. Lond. 1661. 12mo.

A Discourse of Poysons. Lond. 1663. 12mo.

Ελμινθολογια: or Physical Observations concerning Worms in Men's Bodies. Lond. 1668. 8vo.

The Gentleman's Companion, or a Character of true Nobility. London, 1672. 8vo.

William Quartermaine, M.D., was the son of Walter Quartermaine, of Shaffington, Bucks, gent.; and on the 10th October, 1634, being then sixteen years of age, was matriculated at Oxford as a member of Brasenose college. Eventually he removed to Pembroke college, as a member of which house he proceeded doctor of medicine 23rd June, 1657. He came before the Censors' board for examination 4th December, 1657, and 8th January, 1657–8, and was approved on both occasions. He did not appear for his third examination, and was never admitted a Candidate. This was probably owing to his being engaged in his professional capacity with the fleet; for we learn from Pepys, that the doctor was his guest on board ship 24th May, 1660. Dr. Quartermaine, soon after this, was appointed one of the physicians in ordinary to Charles II, and as such was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1661. He was one of the earliest fellows of the Royal Society, and was buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields 11th June, 1667.*

* Col. Chester's Westminster Abbey Registers, p. 154.

George Smith, M.D., was the second son of John Smith, of North Nibley, esquire, sheriff of Gloucestershire. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and as a member of that house proceeded master of arts. Devoting himself to physic, he visited the continent for improvement, and on the 24th December, 1658, graduated doctor of medicine at Padua. He was incorporated at Oxford on his doctor's degree 21st May, 1661, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians the 30th September following. He was one of the early fellows of the Royal Society.

Dr. Smith died at Topcroft hall, co. Norfolk, 15th August, 1702, and was buried in the church of Topcroft, where there is the following memorial :—

"Here lies buried
Dr. George Smith, Dr. of Physick.
He was son of John Smith, Esq. of North Nibley, in Gloucestershire;
he died in Topcroft Hall, the 15th August, 1702.
He had two wives, Mary, daughter of David Offley, of London, Esq.
by whom he had one son, Offley Smith;
and Anne, the daughter of William Chilcott,
of Isleworth, in Middlesex, Esq., by whom he had no issue."

Richard Clamp was a practitioner at Lynn, in Norfolk, "medicinam factitans in urbe Linne Regis," and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 11th October, 1661. He survived to a ripe old age, and dying 18th August, 1696, aged 79, was buried in St. Margaret's church, Lynn. The monument to his memory bears the following inscription :—

"M. S.
Richardi Clamp, generosi,
viri tam pietate quam animi candore satis noti omnibus:
qui variis prælibatis linguis
et ipsius naturæ arcanis non inscrutandis
(proprio stimulante genio)
in totam mathematicam et rem medicam penetravit,
quarum praxi feliciter operam dedit.
Anno jam tandem lxxix peracto,
altiora petens, in cælos migravit Aug. xviii. mdcxcvi."

Thomas Bathurst, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of

Leyden of the 2nd July, 1659, incorporated at Oxford 17th March, 1661, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1662. Wood* says "he was afterwards a knight, and, I think, a Fellow also of the College of Physicians." I have searched carefully for a note of his admission as such, but have not been able to find it.

Richard Francklin, M.D., of Queen's college, Oxford, was actually created doctor of physic, 29th November, 1660, being, as Wood† says, "put in among the rest, although no sufferer for the royal cause." He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1662, but never, I believe, reached the fellowship. Dr. Francklin held the office of physician to the Tower; and, as we learn from Smith's Obituary, was buried 5th September, 1672.

Thomas Browne, A.M., a master of arts of Oxford, but of what college is not recorded in the Annals, and a practitioner at Stamford, Lincolnshire, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd August, 1662.

Josiah Lane, M.D., a master of arts, and at one time fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and then practising physic at Wallingford, co. Berks, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd August, 1662. On the 28th August, 1663, being then thirty years of age, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden, and he graduated doctor of medicine there 27th May, 1664 (D.M.I. de Cholera Morbo).

Robert Sprackling, M.D., was descended from a respectable family settled at St. Lawrence and Ramsgate, in the isle of Thanet. He was educated at Cambridge, and, as a member of Peterhouse, proceeded master of

* Fasti Oxon. vol. ii, p. 819.
† Fasti Oxon. vol. ii, p. 811.

arts, on which degree he was incorporated at Oxford 13th July, 1658. He graduated doctor of medicine at Anjou, 12th August, 1661; was admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge, 28th June, 1662; and a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1662. In sequel, as we learn from Wood, to some differences between his father and mother—the latter of whom was made away with — Dr. Sprackling became discontented and unhappy, sought refuge in the church of Rome, and, retiring to Preston in Lancashire, practised with considerable success among the members of his own communion. Wood affirms that he led a drunken and debauched life. Be this as it may; he eventually seceded from the faith of his adoption, and was reconciled to the Established church. Dying shortly afterwards at Preston, about the year 1670, he was there interred. He was the author of

Medela Ignorantiæ; or a just and plain Vindication of Hippocrates and Galen from the groundless Imputations of M. N. wherein the whole Substance of his illiterate Plea, entitled "Medela Medicinæ," is occasionally considered. Lond. 1665.

William Halsey, of Luton, Bedfordshire, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th October, 1662.

Bernard Wright.—A practitioner at Basingstoke, "apud Basingstoke chirurgo-medicus," was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 4th October, 1662.

Edward Richardson, A.M.—A master of arts of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 10th November, 1662. On the 2nd April, 1664, being then forty-seven years of age, he entered himself on the physic line at Leyden.

John Pringle, A.M., of the university of St. Andrews. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 10th November, 1662.

Richard Edwards.—A practitioner at Bridgnorth in Shropshire, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 19th December, 1662.

Robert Waller, M.D.—On the 17th July, 1650, being then thirty years of age, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine, and on that degree was incorporated at Cambridge in 1652. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 24th September, 1653, and a Fellow 22nd December, 1662.

Charles Vermuyden, A.B., of Christ church, Oxford, of June 14th, 1661, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1662.

John Manship, A.M.—A master of arts of Lincoln college, Oxford, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 5th June, 1663.

Richard Trevor, M.D., of Merton college, Oxford, but a doctor of medicine of Padua of 24th December, 1658, incorporated at Oxford 12th November, 1661, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1663. "This well-bred gentleman," says Wood,* "who was son of Sir John Trevor, and younger brother to Sir John Trevor, who was made secretary of state in the latter end of October, 1668, after his return from his embassy to France, died near the Temple gate on the 17th July, 1676, and was buried in the church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street."

Richard Abbott, M.D., was born in London, and on the 2nd January, 1662, being then forty-one years of age, was inscribed on the physic line at Leyden, preparatory to his taking his degree of doctor of medicine in that university, which he did on the 17th of the same month. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1663.

* Fasti Oxon. vol. ii, p. 819.

THOMAS SYDENHAM, M.D.—The personal history of this great man is involved in unusual obscurity. The earliest biographical notices we have of him are singularly scanty ; and of the additions subsequently made, many, undoubtedly, have been the result of misapprehension, and others are as clearly apocryphal. How little is really known of Sydenham's personal history, may be seen from Dr. Gordon Latham's admirable Life of this great practical physician.

Thomas Sydenham was born at Winford Eagle in Dorsetshire, in 1624, and was the son of William Sydenham, by his wife Mary, daughter of John Geffery, of Catherstone, in the same county. In 1642, at the age of eighteen, he was entered a commoner of Magdalen hall, Oxford. He left the university, however, shortly after his admission, and it is generally admitted he did so for military service, and that on the side of the Parliament, a cause warmly espoused by all his family. About the year 1646, being then in London, on his way to Oxford, with the intention of renewing his studies, but without any settled views as to a profession, Sydenham met with Dr. Thomas Coxe, then in attendance on his brother, William Sydenham, and by the advice of that physician was induced to apply himself to medicine. He returned to Magdalen hall, was actually created bachelor of medicine, 14th April, 1648, without having taken a degree in arts, and was soon after put in by the visitors, as a fellow of All Souls college, in place of an expelled royalist. He apparently remained at Oxford, in the enjoyment of his fellowship, for some years, though he is stated, on doubtful authority, to have visited Montpelier. If he really did so, it was probably, as Dr. Gordon Latham thinks, during a long vacation.

Some time previous to 1661, but the precise period is uncertain, Sydenham removed to town, and settled in Westminster. He presented himself before the Censors of the College of Physicians in the spring of 1663 ; was examined 24th April, 8th May, and the 5th June,

and was admitted a Licentiate 25th June, 1663. In the early part of the year 1666 Sydenham came before the public as an author, in a work entitled "Methodus Curandi Febres, propriis observationibus superstructa." This was favourably noticed in the Philosophical Transactions; was the same year reprinted at Amsterdam; came to a second edition, amended and enlarged by a distinct essay on the plague, in 1668; and reappeared much enlarged, and on a more comprehensive plan, in 1676, under the title of "Observationes Medicæ circa Morborum Acutorum Historiam et Curationem." Other treatises followed, which will be specified in the sequel. On the 17th of May, 1676, Sydenham proceeded doctor of medicine at Cambridge, as a member of Pembroke college; his reason for doing so in that university, rather than at Oxford, being probably, as suggested by Dr. Latham, that his eldest son had two years previously been admitted a pensioner of Pembroke. Sydenham, through a considerable portion of his life was a great sufferer from gout, to which were superadded the torments of renal calculus, which, in its turn, led to copious hæmaturia. He died at his house in Pall Mall 29th December, 1689, aged 65, and was buried in St. James's church. A tablet with the following inscription was there erected by the College of Physicians in 1810:—*

Prope hunc locum sepultus est
THOMAS SYDENHAM,
Medicus in omne ævum nobilis.
Natus erat A.D. 1624,
Vixit annos 65.
Deletis veteris monumenti vestigiis,

* 1809, September 30. A motion was made and seconded, "That it be referred to the College officers, with the addition of Dr. Heberden, to consider of the propriety of placing in St. James's church some memorial of the late Dr. Sydenham, who was buried in the south aisle of that church, and had formerly a stone placed on the pavement to mark the place of his interment, but which by time has been obliterated; and during the repairs of the building, a few years ago, has been entirely lost," which passed in the affirmative.

ne rei memoria interiret,
hoc marmor poni jussit Collegium
Regale Medicorum Londinense, A.D. 1810,
optimè merito.

Sydenham left three sons, the eldest of whom, William, became a physician, and a Licentiate of the College. For his use and guidance Sydenham drew up the "Processus Integri."

Scanty as are these particulars, they constitute the whole on which reliance can be placed. Sir Richard Blackmore's oft-quoted anecdote, of Sydenham's recommendation of Don Quixote as the best book for a student of medicine, I have purposely omitted, believing it to be utterly valueless. Another statement, coming to us on the authority of Dr. Harris, and purporting to give Sydenham's reason for not writing on diseases of the head, I have little hesitation in placing in the same category. I cannot, however, allow Dr. Lettsom's remarks on Sydenham's position in the College of Physicians, that of a licentiate and not of a fellow, to pass without comment or animadversion.

Sydenham had the degree of bachelor of medicine conferred upon him in 1648, but did not proceed doctor till after a lapse of eight and twenty years—namely, on the 17th May, 1676—a fact which, of itself, may be regarded as conclusive, that his mind, engrossed in the diligent observation of disease, laid but little store on academical or collegiate honours. Long ere Sydenham settled in London, he was of sufficient standing at Oxford to have proceeded doctor; he was content, however, with the minor degree, and, as such, was, by the statutes of the College of Physicians, inadmissible as a Candidate, and, *à fortiori*, as a Fellow. The licence was all the College could grant him; and that, as we have seen, he received 25th June, 1663. Up to the year 1676, then, the College, supposing them so inclined, could not, by their bye laws, have admitted Sydenham a fellow; and even at that period the initiative must have been taken by him, and a re-examina-

tion submitted to. This, from the facts above stated, we may well imagine he declined to do; and a careful examination of the Annals enables me positively to assert that he never sought admission to the fellowship. His waning health may, perhaps, have been one reason. The year after he took his doctor's degree he suffered more severely than at any prior period. "For the first three months of the year 1677," says Dr. Latham, "Sydenham was prevented practising by a severe attack of the gout and hæmaturia; the three next months he passed in the country for the sake of recruiting; in autumn he returned to London."

Equally unable am I to discover any grounds for the assertions of Dr. Lettsom as to the envy and enmity of the Fellows, and their attempts to banish Sydenham from the College. That Sydenham had opponents, and even enemies, among his cotemporary physicians, his own reiterated statements forbid us to deny. There is, certainly, no reason to suppose that such feelings attached peculiarly to the Fellows of the College,—much less that it influenced them in their collegiate capacity. On the contrary, whenever Sydenham is mentioned in the Annals, it is in terms of respect and esteem. On the 7th October, 1687, application was made for permission to print a second edition of the "Schedula Monitoria." The entry on this occasion shows none of those feelings which have been attributed to the College by Dr. Lettsom; indeed, the word "lubentissimè" is peculiar; neither it, nor a word of equal force, being met with in reference to the works of any of his cotemporaries: "Dr. Sydenham, Schedulæ suæ Monitoriæ cum additionibus secundam impressionem meditatus, bibliopolam Dominum Kettleby ad Censores misit ab illis licentiam imprimendi impetratum, quam lubentissimè accepturus erit, modò, uti fas est, Schedula illa Censoribus ante diem Veneris sequentem perlegenda tradatur." That Sydenham's position then, as a Licentiate, a circumstance which has given rise to such varied comment in modern times, was due to him-

self alone, seems clear from the facts above adduced; a conclusion borne out by Sir William Browne, who, intimately acquainted with some of Sydenham's cotemporaries, and not improbably personally known to the great physician's son, William Sydenham, may be presumed to have had good grounds for the following statement. Speaking of the order of Licentiates, he says, "It was a title high enough to content the great Sydenham, our British Hippocrates, to his death. Nor did he think it an indignity to his doctor's degree, or to the university that conferred it; nor did he chuse to exchange it for a higher—so remarkable was his modesty as well as his ability—although our Society would have received with open arms one who was so great an ornament to it even as a Licentiate—one who must have added lustre even to its highest honours."*

In the College there are three portraits and a fine bust of Sydenham. The portrait in the Censors' room was presented to the College 19th October, 1747, by Sydenham's grandson, and was painted by Mary Beale, an artist of considerable reputation towards the end of the 17th century, one of whose sons studied physic under Sydenham himself, and subsequently practised with reputation as a physician at Coventry.† The second portrait was presented by Sydenham's son, William Sydenham, M.D., in June, 1691. The third, very inferior to the other two, was given by Mr. Bayford in 1832. The bust was erected at the expense of the College, in obedience to the following vote: "30 September, 1757. The College agreed to erect a busto of Dr. Sydenham in their Cænaculum, the expense not to exceed one hundred pounds, and appointed a committee to take care of the business. The Committee to be the President (Dr.

* Vindication of the Royal College of Physicians, p. 17.

† "1747, Nov. 6. Dr. Harding having on the 19th October last (being the day on which the Harveyan Oration was spoken) bought an original picture of Dr. Thomas Sydenham, drawn by Mrs. Mary Beale, as a present to the College from his grandson, Mr. Theophilus Sydenham, the same was that day accepted, and Dr. Harding desired to return thanks for the College."

Reeve), the Treasurer (Dr. Wilbraham), the Registrar (Dr. Lawrence), Dr. Askew, and Dr. Akenside."*

It now remains to enumerate Sydenham's writings. The "Observationes Medicæ," his largest work, I have already mentioned. A MS. supposed to be the original in English of the Observationes Medicæ, is in the College. It was presented by Mr. Paul Vaillant 17th November, 1795.†

Epistolæ Responsoriæ duæ. Prima de Morbis Epidemicis ab Anno 1675 ad Annum 1680, ad Robertum Brady, M.D. Secunda de Luis Venereæ historiâ et curatione, ad Henricum Paman, M.D. Lond. 8vo. 1680.

Dissertatio Epistolaris ad Gul. Cole, M.D. de Observationibus nuperis circa Curationem Variolarum Confluentium, necnon de Affectione Hystericâ. Lond. 8vo. 1682.

Tractatus de Podagrâ et Hydrope. Lond. 8vo. 1683.

Schedula Monitoria de Novæ Febris ingressu. Lond. 8vo. 1686.

Processus Integri in Morbis fere omnibus curandis. (A posthumous publication.) 12mo. Lond. 1693.

Sydenham's collected works have been repeatedly published. The last, and by far the best edition, is that by Dr. Greenhill, issued by the Sydenham Society in 1844.

Robert Dale, A.B. of Magdalen college, Oxford, and a practitioner at Stourbridge, Worcestershire, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 1st October, 1663.

Henry Goodman, A.B. of Peterhouse, Cambridge, practising at Lewes, Sussex, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 25th February, 1663–4.

Paul Seaman, A.B. of Emmanuel college, Cam-

* In the Treasurer's book I read:

	£	s.	d.
1758, Nov. 18. To Mr. Wilton for the marble busto of Dr. Sydenham and putting it up in the great room	73	0	0
To ditto for the model of the said busto	5	5	0

† "1795, Nov. 17. The President (Sir George Baker) communicated his having received an original manuscript in English of the Medical Observations of Dr. Sydenham from Mr. Paul Vaillant, and the thanks of the College were directed to be sent to him for this present." Annales, vol. xvi, p. 182.

bridge, practising at Colchester, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd April, 1664.

Robert Brinsley, M.D., the son of John Brinsley, the ejected minister of Great Yarmouth, was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, proceeded A.B. 1656, A.M. 1660, and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 6th June, 1664. He practised in his native town, Yarmouth, and proceeded doctor of medicine at Leyden in 1668 (D.M.I. de Scorbuto. 4to), being then thirty years of age.

William Swan, A.B.—A bachelor of arts of Cambridge, educated at Emmanuel college, and then practising at Chadwell, Essex, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 6th September, 1664.

Timothy Clarke, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Balliol college, Oxford, of 20th July, 1652, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1654, and a Fellow 20th October, 1664. On the death of Dr. Quartermaine, in 1668, he was appointed one of the physicians in ordinary to king Charles II, and on the 12th November in that year his Majesty called on the College to grant Dr. Clarke the usual privileges of his position. He was in consequence appointed an Elect on the first vacancy, namely 24th January, 1669–70, in place of Sir Edward Alston, deceased. He was incorporated at Cambridge on his doctor's degree in 1668. Dr. Clarke was one of the original fellows of the Royal Society, and in the charter constituting that body is named one of the council.

Thomas Burwell, M.D., was a son of Edward Burwell, of Rougham, co. Suffolk, gent., by his wife Mary, daughter of Jeffery Pitman, of Woodbridge, in the same county, and was baptized at Woodbridge, 20th April, 1626. He was educated at Peterhouse, Cam-

bridge, of which society he became a fellow. He was entered on the physic line at Leyden 3rd May, 1651, graduated doctor of medicine in that university, and was incorporated on that degree at Cambridge in 1653. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1653, and a Fellow 20th October, 1664. On the 15th September, 1659, being then "of Allhallows Stayning, London," he married at Frampton, co. Dorset, Jane Haughton, of that parish,* and about the year 1665 settled at Dorchester, in the same county. There he practised for several years. In the year 1677 Thomas Burwell, M.D., describing himself of Dorchester, gives an account of himself and family, which is entered in the Heralds' Book.† His wife died in 1679, and was buried at Frampton. In 1683 he returned to London, and having by long absence lost his position as a fellow, was on the 25th June restored to it.‡ He was appointed an Elect 3rd July, 1684, in place of Dr. Whistler, deceased; was Censor in 1684, 1689, 1695, 1696; Registrar 23rd July, 1685 to 1688; Consiliarius, 1689, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1698, 1699; Treasurer, 1690 and 1691; President, 1692 and 1693. Dr. Burwell resigned his place of Elect 5th December, 1701. He died 30th January, 1701–2, and was buried at Woodbridge, Suffolk, 4th February, 1701–2.

He was the author of

Some Papers writ in 1664 in Answer to a Letter concerning the Practice of Physick. 4to. Lond., 1670.

George Rogers, M.D., was a son of George Rogers, of the city of London, M.D., a Fellow of the College before mentioned, who died in November, 1622. In 1635, being then about seventeen years of age, he was admitted a commoner of Lincoln college, Oxford, and

* Hutchin's Dorset, vol. i, p. 353.

† D 28, folio 60.

‡ 1683, Junii xxv. D^ni^ Burwell gratia concedebatur pristinum in Collegii Societatis locum obtinendi, modo Sociorum numerus non sit completus, alioqui, quamprimùm eorum aliquis defecerit.

as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 24th January, 1638; A.M. 4th December, 1641; M.B. 10th December, 1642. He then went into Italy, studied at Padua, and at the same time held the office of English consul in that city.* He took the degree of doctor of medicine at Padua, and, returning to England, was incorporated at Oxford 14th April, 1648. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 31st March, 1654, and a Fellow 20th October, 1664. I meet with him as Censor in 1676; Harveian Orator, 1681; Elect, 5th September, 1682; Treasurer, 1683, 1684, 1685; Consiliarius, 1687; and President, 1688. He resigned his office of Elect, on account of age and infirmities, 11th December, 1691, and, dying in 1697, was buried at Ruislip, in Middlesex, where he is commemorated by the following inscription:—

Here lyeth y^e^ body of
George Rogers, D^r^ of Physick,
who married Elizabeth, y^e^ eighth daughter of John Hawtrey, Esq.,
of Rislip, in the county of Middlesex,
and had by her three daughters, interred in this chancel,
and three sons surviving, George,
Thomas, and John.
He departed this life
22nd January, Anno Dom. 1697, aged 79.

Walter Mills, M.D., a Londoner. On the 31st March, 1643, being then twenty years of age, he was inscribed on the physic line at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine, and was incorporated on that degree at Oxford, 13th June, 1653. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 31st March, 1654, and a Fellow 20th October, 1664.

Zurishaddeus Lang, M.D., was born in London 29th March, 1619, and on the 1st May, 1647, was entered on the physic line at Leyden. He graduated doctor of medicine at Padua in October, 1649; was incorporated at Oxford 9th February, 1653–4; and was admitted a

* Evelyn's Diary, anno 1665, and Aug. 15, 1682.

Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1654; and a Fellow 20th October, 1664. In 1690 he purchased the lordship of Baconsthorp, in the county of Norfolk, and dying there 8th June, 1692, æt. 73, was buried in the parish church, where a monument commemorates him thus :—

> Hic jacet mortale depositum ZURISHADDÆI LANG, M.D.
> de parochiâ S. Brigidæ, alias St. Bride's, Londini,
> Socii Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensium,
> et hujus ecclesiæ parochialis Patroni.
>
> Natus in parochiâ Catherinæ Christi alias S. Katherine's Creed Church, Londini, 29 die Martii, A.D. 1619. Denatus in villâ Baconsthorpe in comitatu Norfolciæ 8 die Junii, A.D. 1692. Vixit annos 73, menses 2, dies 9. Johannes Lang, proles unica, mœroris ergo posuit Augusti 24, 1698.

His son, John Lang, of Baconsthorpe, esquire, died in September, 1754, and left great part of his estate to the Rev. Mr. Girdlestone, rector of the church.

JOHN BETTS, M.D., was the son of Edward Betts by his wife Dorothy (Venables). He was born at Winchester, and educated at the collegiate school there, whence he was elected, in 1642, a scholar of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He took his degree of A.B. 9th February, 1646; but, being ejected by the parliamentary visitors in 1648, applied himself to physic, and accumulating his degrees, proceeded doctor of medicine 11th April, 1654. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1654, and a Fellow 20th October, 1664. He was a member of the church of Rome, but whether by birth or conversion does not appear. His position in the College would seem to have been influenced by his religious opinions, and the varying tendencies of the times in which he lived.* Dr. Betts was Censor in 1671, 1673, 1685, 1686, and was named an Elect 25th June, 1685. He was one of the physicians in ordinary to Charles II. On the first

* "Joannes Betts qui ob suam in Pontificis Romani superstitione contumaciam, Collegio exclusus fuit anno 1679, sed 1684 restitutus." Dr. Middleton Massey's MS. notes.

of July, 1689, he was returned to the House of Lords as "a Papist;" and on the 25th October, 1692, was threatened with the loss of his place as an Elect, if he did not take the oath of allegiance to the King. He did not take the oath, but was not disturbed in his position, probably on account of his age. Dr. Betts was dead on the 15th May, 1695, when Dr. Hulse was named an Elect in his place. He was buried at St. Pancras.*

He was the author of—

De Ortu et Naturâ Sanguinis. 12mo. Lond. 1669. Anatomia Thomæ Parri, annum centisimum quinquagesimum secundum et novem menses agentis; cum clarissimi viri Gulielmi Harvæi, aliorumque adstantium medicorum regiorum observationibus.

JOHN TWYSDEN, M.D.—A native of Kent, and a doctor of medicine of Angers of 1646, incorporated at Oxford 6th November, 1651; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1654; and a Fellow, 20th October, 1664. He was the author of the following works :—

Medicina Veterum Vindicata; or, an Answer to a Book entitled Medela Medicinæ. Lond. 8vo. 1666.

Answer to Medicina Instaurata. Lond. 8vo. 1666.

The Use of the Great Planisphere, called the Anulemma, in the Resolution of some of the chief and most useful Problems of Astronomy. Lond. 4to. 1685.

JOHN FRIER, M.D., was a grandson of John Fryar, M.D., who died of the plague 21st October, 1563, and a son of Thomas Frier, M.D., who died in 1623, both of whom were Fellows of the College of Physicians, and have been already mentioned. The subject of our present notice was a doctor of medicine of Padua of 6th April, 1610, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1612. He lived in Little Britain; and on the 29th March, 1626, was returned to the parliamentary commissioners, by the College, as "an avowed or suspected Papist." This was probably the reason he was not admitted a Fellow, as it was without

* Lysons's Environs, vol. iii, p. 354.

doubt the cause of his brother, Thomas Frier, M.D., having been refused admission as a Candidate. More than half a century elapsed ere Dr. John Frier moved from the rank of Candidate. In December, 1664, when Honorary Fellows were first created, he was placed at the head of the list. He did not long survive, but died, as we learn from "Smith's Obituary," at his house in Little Britain, on the 12th November, 1672, at the patriarchal age of 96. His portrait was painted and engraved by R. White.

If Lysons is to be believed, Dr. Frier sullied his fair fame by an act of gross dishonesty: "The Manor of Harlton, co. Cambridge, was purchased of the Barnes family by Thomas Fryer, M.D., who died in 1623, as appears by his monument in Harlton Church. His son Henry, by his last will, bearing date 1631, left this manor and all his other estates, subject to a perpetual annuity to Mary Wollascot and her heirs, to charitable uses, without specifying how they should be disposed of, with the exception of 35*l.* per annum appropriated to the poor of Harlton, and some smaller sums to certain parishes in London. Mr. Fryer, very soon after his will, was killed in a duel at Calais; and his elder brother, John Fryer, M.D., who had been disinherited by his father, having secreted the will, kept possession of the estates as heir-at-law, and it was not till after his death, in 1672, that the will was discovered. By a decree of the Court of Chancery, made in the year 1676, the whole of the estates were vested in the governors of Christ's Hospital for the benefit of that noble establishment, subject to the payment of the specific sums mentioned in Henry Fryer's will."*

Dr. Thomas Frier, above mentioned, a brother of Dr. John Frier, was a doctor of medicine of Padua, of 19th March, 1614. He was examined at our College on the 10th November, 1615, and approved for the first time, but was not again examined till the 6th December, 1622, under which date I find the following entry:

* Lysons's Cambridgeshire, p. 206.

"Comparuit Doctor Thomas Frier, junior, examinandus, ut petit, in Candidatum ut avus, pater, frater: examinatus ita respondit ut singulis D.D. Censoribus approbaretur, pro 2^{nda} examinatione." On the 19th December he was again examined: "Comparuit Dr. Friar 3^{tio} examinandus. Interrogatus a Præside et tribus Censoribus approbatus pro tertiâ vice." At the Comitia Majora next ensuing (22nd December, 1622), he was proposed by the President for admission as a Candidate, but on being ballotted for, was refused: "Dr. Thomas Friar, jun^{r}, a Domino Præside proponitur pro Candidato, sed a majore parte præsentium, fabis rejicitur—fidelitatis tamen erga Regem deposcens juramentum suscipit 30 Jan^{ii} sequent." On this 30th January, 1622–3, a final but unsuccessful effort was made for his admission: "Dr. Thomas Frier jun^{r} iterum à Præside propositus, negatur fabis xj. sed juramentum fidelitatis spontè suscipit." Of his subsequent career I can recover no particulars.

Sir John Colladon, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Cambridge of 23rd November, 1635, and was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. He was naturalized 14 Charles II, and was one of the physicians to the queen.

Sir Thomas Browne, M.D.—This learned physician and distinguished writer was descended from an ancient family settled at Upton in Cheshire. He was the son of Mr. Thomas Browne, an eminent London merchant, by his wife Anne, the daughter of Paul Garraway of Sussex, and was born in the parish of St. Michael, in Cheapside, 19th October, 1605. He was educated at Winchester, whence he was removed, in the beginning of 1623, to Oxford, and entered a fellow-commoner of Pembroke college, then called Broadgates hall. He proceeded A.B. 31st January, 1626–7; A.M. 11th June, 1629; and then, devoting himself to medicine, practised, as we are told by Wood, for some time in Oxfordshire.

He next accompanied his step-father, Sir Thomas Dutton, to Ireland; subsequently he proceeded to France, studied for a time at Montpelier, and then, making the tour of Italy, and residing some time at Padua, on his way home visited Holland, and at Leyden took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1633. He then settled as a physician at Shipden hall, near Halifax, and in his leisure hours began the work, "Religio Medici," which has immortalised his name. In 1636, on the invitation of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and other influential persons in the county of Norfolk, and at the strong recommendation of his former tutor, Dr. Thomas Lushington, rector of Burnham Westgate, he settled in Norwich, and on the 11th July following (1637), was incorporated at Oxford on his doctor's degree. In 1641 he married Dorothy, the fourth daughter of Edward Mileham, esq., of Burlingham St. Peter, by which union his connections in the county were greatly extended, his wife's family being numerous, and allied to several families of note in Norfolk. The publication of an unauthorised and very imperfect edition of his "Religio Medici," in 1642, and yet, more, the appearance of a corrected edition, published under his own auspices, at once brought him into public notice. From the first he acted on the principle which he was wont to impress on others, "secretum medicorum est judicium."* His reputation at Norwich rose to the highest pitch, and for many years he engrossed the whole of the professional confidence and emoluments of that city and neighbourhood. Editions of the "Religio Medici" appeared in rapid succession, and his fame, both at home and abroad, was fully maintained by the publication of other treatises, which, if not equal to his first work, were, nevertheless, highly creditable to him as a scholar, a critic, and a gentleman. In December, 1664, he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians, as a person "virtute et literis ornatissimus," and on the 28th

* Wilkin's Life of Sir Thomas Browne, vol. i, p. 357.

September, 1671, he received the honour of knighthood from Charles II, then on his way through Norwich.

Sir Thomas Browne died on his birthday, 19th October, 1682, aged 77, and was buried in the church of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, where a monument with the following inscription was soon afterwards placed by his widow:

M.S.
Hic situs est
Thomas Browne, M.D.
et Miles.
Anno 1605 Londini natus,
generosâ familiâ apud Upton in agro Cestrensi oriundus,
Scholâ primum Wintoniensi,
posteà in Coll: Pembrok:
apud Oxonienses, bonis literis
haud leviter imbutus;
in urbe hâc Nordovicensi Medicinam,
arte egregiâ et felici successu, professus,
scriptis, quibus tituli, Religio Medici,
et Pseudodoxia Epidemica aliisque
per orbem notissimus.
Vir pientissimus, integerrimus, doctissimus.
Obiit Octobris 19, anno 1682.
Pie posuit mæstissima Conjux
D^a^ Doroth Br.
Near the foot of this pillar lies
Sir Thomas Browne, knight,
and doctor in physick,
author of Religio Medici and other learned books,
who practised physick in this city 46 years,
and died October 19, 1682, in the 77th year of his age.
In memory of whom,
Dame Dorothy Browne,
who had been his affectionate wife 41 years,
caused this monument to be erected.

On the 10th December, 1840, a letter from Mr. Robert Fitch was read at the Society of Antiquaries, giving an account of the discovery of the remains of Sir Thomas Browne, in the church of St. Peter's Mancroft, together with an impression of the coffin-plate, which bears the following inscription:

Amplissimus Vir D'us Thomas Browne, Miles, Medicinæ Dr. Annos natus 77. Denatus 19 die Octobris anno D'nj 1682, hoc loculo indormiens. Corporis spagyrici pulvere plumbum in aurum convertit.

The coffin, which the inscription so quaintly describes as converted into gold, was found actually converted into carbonate of lead, a transition unusual for a period so comparatively short as 160 years. The bones were in good preservation,—the forehead low, the head long, the brain copious, and the hair profuse. The colour of the last corresponded with the portrait of Sir Thomas, which is preserved in the vestry room of the church.

"Of the brilliant qualities of the mind of Sir Thomas Browne, the reader may judge by consulting his works. For an account of his minute peculiarities we are indebted to the hand of friendship. Mr. Whitefoot, who knew him intimately, says, his complexion and hair were like his name, brown, his stature moderate, his habit of body neither fat nor lean. In his clothing he had an aversion to all finery, and affected plainness both in the fashion and ornament. He kept himself always very warm, and thought it most safe so to do, though he never loaded himself with such a multitude of garments as Suetonius reports of Augustus, enough to clothe a good family. He was never seen to be transported with mirth or dejected with sadness. Always cheerful, but rarely merry; seldom heard to break a jest, and when he did he would be apt to blush at the levity of it; his gravity was natural, without affectation. Parsimonious in nothing but his time, whereof he made as much improvement with as little loss as any man in it; when he had any to spare from his practice, he was scarce patient of any diversion from his study, so impatient of sloth and idleness that he would say *he could not do nothing*. He understood most of the European languages, Latin and Greek critically, and a little Hebrew. He went to church constantly when he was not prevented by his practice, and never missed the sacrament of his parish, if he was in town (Norwich). He read the best English sermons he could hear of, and delighted not in controversies. He might have made good the old saying, 'dat Galenus opes' had he lived in a place that could have afforded it, but there

was small scope at Norwich to acquire great professional gains." From the examination of his different works, all exhibiting very great talent, ingenuity, and acquirement, he will appear to have fully merited the distinction conferred upon him by the College of Physicians when they chose him an honorary fellow of their body; and to have abundantly deserved the character given of him on that occasion—virtute et literis ornatissimus—eminently embellished with literature and virtue. But it is not, continues Dr. Macmichael,* on the praises of others, but on his own writings that he is to depend for the esteem of posterity, of which he will not easily be deprived, while learning shall have any reverence among men; for there is no science in which he does not discover some skill, and scarce any kind of knowledge, profane or sacred, abstruse or elegant, which he does not appear to have cultivated with success. However, if his style has great excellencies, it must be allowed that it is not without its faults. The pen of Johnson has characterized it as "vigorous, but rugged; learned, but pedantic; deep, but obscure," with other pointed antitheses, in a manner not altogether free from the defects which he is himself reprehending. "He fell into an age," continues Johnson, "in which our language began to lose the stability which it obtained in the time of Elizabeth; and was considered by every writer as a subject on which he might try his plastic skill by moulding it according to his own fancy. Milton, in consequence of this encroaching licence, began to introduce the Latin idiom; and Browne, though he gave less disturbance to our structures and phraseology, yet poured in a multitude of exotic words; many indeed useful and significant, which, if rejected, must be supplied by circumlocution, such as 'commensality' for the state of many living at the same table; but many superfluous, as 'a paralogical' for an unreasonable doubt; and some so obscure that they conceal his meaning rather than explain it, as 'arthritical analogies' for parts that serve

* Lives of British Physicians, 2nd edition. 8vo. Lond. 1857, p. 80.

some animals in place of joints. His style is indeed a tissue of many languages—a mixture of heterogeneous words, brought together from distant regions, with terms originally appropriated to one art and drawn by violence into the service of another. He must, however, be confessed to have augmented our philosophical diction; and in defence of his uncommon words and expressions, we must consider that he had uncommon sentiments, and was not content to express in many words that idea for which any language could supply a single term. But his innovations are sometimes pleasing and his temerities happy; he has many 'verba ardentia;' forcible expressions, which he would never have found but by venturing to the utmost verge of propriety; and flights which would never have been reached but by one who had very little fear of the shame of falling."*

The College of Physicians possesses a good portrait of this distinguished physician. Although I can find in the Annals no mention of the donor, we shall not, probably, be far from the truth, if we attribute it to Dr. Edward Browne—Sir Thomas's son—a distinguished Fellow and President of the College.

The following is a list of Sir Thomas Browne's more important writings:

Religio Medici. 8vo. Lond. 1642.

Pseudodoxia Epidemica; Enquiries into very many received Tenets and commonly presumed Truths, or Enquiries into vulgar and common Errors. Folio. Lond. 1646. Sixth edition, 1672, 4to.

Hydriotaphia; or, Urn Burial. A discourse of the Sepulchral Urns lately found in Norfolk. 8vo. Lond. 1658.

The Garden of Cyrus; or, the Quincuncial Lozenge, or Network Plantations of the Ancients, artificially, naturally, and mystically considered, with sundry Observations. 8vo. Lond. 1658.

Certaine Miscellaneous Tracts. 8vo. Lond. 1680.

Others of his writings were not published until after his death, viz.:

Repertorium of the Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

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* Johnson's Life of Sir Thomas Browne.

An Account of some Urns, &c., found at Brampton in Norfolk, anno 1667.

Letters between Sir William Dugdale and Sir Thomas Browne of Norwich, M.D.

Lastly, in 1716, there was published in 12mo.—

Christian Morals, by Sir Thomas Browne, of Norwich, M.D., printed from the original MSS. by John Jeffery, D.D., Archdeacon of Norwich.

Sir Thomas Browne's collected works have been several times published. The last and best edition (with a very complete biographical memoir) is that by Simon Wilkin, Esq., in 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1836.

William Denton, M.D., was the youngest son of Sir Thomas Denton, of Hillesden, in the county of Bucks, knight, high sheriff of the county in 1599, and member of Parliament for Bucks in 1603, 1614, and 1620. Our physician was baptized at Stowe in November, 1605, and was educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded doctor of medicine, 10th October, 1634. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. Dr. Denton was physician to Charles I and Charles II. He died in March, 1691, in the 86th year of his age, at Hillesden, where a monument to his memory is thus inscribed:

Near this place lies interred
Dr. William Denton,
youngest son of Sir Thomas Denton, of Hillesdon, knight.
He was physician to King Charles I and II.
He married Catherine,
daughter of Bostock Fuller, of Tandridge Court,
in the county of Surry, esquire,
by whome he had Anne, his only daughter and heir,
the wife of Sir Edward Nicholas, knight,
Principal Secretary of State to King Charles I and II.
He died in March, 1691, in the 86th year of his age,
blessed with that happy composition of body and mind,
that preserved him chearfull, easy, and agreeable to the last,
and endeared him to all that knew him.

He was the author of—

Horæ Subsecivæ; or, a Treatise showing the original grounds, reasons, and provocation necessitating our sanguinary Laws against Papists made in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and the gradations by which they ascended into that severity. 4to. Lond. 1664.

The Burnt Child dreads the Fire; or, an Examination of the merits of the Papists relating to England: mostly from their own pens, in Justification of the late Act of Parliament for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants. 4to. Lond. 1675.

Jus Cæsaris et Ecclesiæ verè dictæ Angliæ. Folio. Lond. 1681.

A half-length portrait of Dr. Denton, in the full dress of his degree, with hair very long and loose, is at Middle Claydon house, Bucks.*

Aaron Gourdan, M.D., was born in Hampshire, and on the 19th June, 1627, being then a bachelor of arts, was admitted of Jesus college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.M. He was admitted a fellow of Queen's college, 11th January, 1630–1, but had already vacated that office in October, 1633. He graduated doctor of medicine at Rheims in April, 1634. On the 7th November, 1640, having then been practising for four years and a half in London without a licence, he was cited before the College and admonished. He was elected an Honorary Fellow in December, 1664.

Sir Richard Napier, M.D., was educated at Wadham college, Oxford, and as a member of that house proceeded bachelor of arts 4th December, 1626. On the 31st December, 1627, he was actually created master of arts in the house of Convocation, by virtue of the chancellor's letters, which stated that he was a kinsman of the duchess of Richmond, and a person well deserving in all that is necessary in a gentleman and scholar. He removed from Wadham to All Souls college, and was elected a fellow of that house. He was created doctor of medicine at Oxford, 1 November, 1642, and about the same time had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He was incorporated on his doctor's degree at Cam-

* Lipscomb's Bucks, vol. i p 185 and iii, p. 17.

bridge in 1663, and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. Wood* says, "He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, a great pretender to virtu and astrology; made a great noise in the world, yet did little or nothing towards the public. He died in the house of Sir John Lenthall, at Bessill's Lee, near Abingdon, in Berks, 17th January, 1675, and was buried on the 19th in the church of Linford, Bucks, the manor of which did belong to him; but after his death his son Thomas sold it for 19,500*l.* or thereabouts. The said Sir Richard drew up a book containing a collection of nativities, which is now in MSS. in the hands of Elias Ashmole, Esq." In 1652 he gave to the College library the Greek Commentators on Aristotle, in thirteen volumes splendidly bound.

Robert Napier, M.D., was the eldest son of Sir Robert Napier of Linton, by his first wife, Ann Tyringham.† He was a doctor of medicine of Padua of 29th August, 1662; and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. Dying in 1670 he was buried on the 6th October at Great Linford.

Sir John Hinton, M.D.—On the 6th February, 1634, Dr. Hinton, being then a doctor of medicine, of what university is not stated in the Annals (but probably of Leyden, where on the 10th April, 1633, he was entered on the physic line being then thirty years of age), and a practitioner in midwifery, presented himself at the Censors' board, but was not examined, as he had not then been engaged in practice for the statutable period of four years. "Comparuit coram Censoribus Ds. Dr. Joan. Hinton, qui se obtulit examinationi. Verum cum per statuta Collegii compertum sit neminem posse examen subire qui non prius exercuerit praxin per annos quatuor, quod rogatus profiteri nolebat, idec tunc examinatus non est. Verum cùm se tam lubenter

* Fasti Oxon, vol. ii, p. 712.

† Hutchin's Dorset, vol. iv, p. 268.

examinandum præbuisset, et quod exerceat artem obstetricatus reipublicæ perquam necessariam, D Præsidens et Censores lubenter ei gratiam liberè practicandi concedunt usque dum per statuta Collegii examinationem subire poterit. Et insuper hanc ei indulgent gratiam ut cùm fuerit examinatus pro Candidatu, senioris Candidati locum ipso facto obtinebit non aliter quàm si prius fuisset examinatus." On the 7th November, 1640, he appeared at the College, and presented letters from the earl of Dorchester, testifying that he had been appointed physician to the Queen. Sir John Hinton and his family were eminently loyal, and took an active part in the exciting events of their time. One of his brothers was killed at the isle of Rhee, another was miserably wounded and permanently disabled in the rebellion, and a third served the royal cause in a civil capacity to the end of his life. Our physician began his political career by promoting a petition for peace to the Long Parliament. For this he was repeatedly examined before the House of Commons, and ere long found it necessary to fly from his family and home. He joined the king at York, marched with the army to Beverley, Hull, and Nottingham, and was present and engaged at the battle of Edge hill. Accompanying the army to Oxford, he was there created doctor of medicine 1st November, 1642, and about the same time was honoured by the king with the appointment of physician in ordinary to his eldest son—the future Charles II. By the king's command he attended the queen, then "great with child and weake, having fitts of the mother and a violent consumptive cough," to Exeter, where she gave birth to the princess Henrietta. He attended the queen in her confinement, and shortly afterwards saw his royal patient into Cornwall and safely embarked for France. Dr. Hinton was for some time at the Hague, in the suite of Charles II. On his return to London he was placed in confinement and frequently examined, but (to use his own words) "by the means and intercession of some zealous women,

my patients," was at length liberated, but still closely watched, until the restoration. He was knighted by Charles II, and was appointed physician in ordinary to the king and queen. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College in December, 1664. The chief events of Sir John Hinton's life are detailed in a "Memorial" presented by him to the king (Charles II) in 1679. He concludes it as follows :—"Thus, Sir, did I spend the principall part of my dayes and youth in the service of y^r^ Ma^tie^ and y^r^ Royall Father, att my own expence, by w^ch^ means and being engaged for severall of y^r^ friends in the warrs and afterwards, I did contract a debt of severall thousand pounds w^ch^ I have bin forced to pay out of my owne labour. All w^ch^ with utmost humility I lay before y^r^ Ma^tie^ confidently believing that y^r^ Ma^tie^ doth looke upon me as a faithfull subject and carefull servant, and if it shall gratiously please y^r^ Ma^tie^ to give some refreshment to mee in my last dayes, by y^r^ favour to myself or children, I shall with much satisfaction lay downe my head in peace and cheerefully leave them to endeavour y^r^ Ma^ties^ service as I have done before them." I fail to recover the date of his death.

Joseph Coleston, M.D., of Padua, of 31st December, 1642, was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

William Havesius, *alias* Hawes, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Padua of 12th January, 1644; incorporated at Oxford 8th July, 1663; was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

William Parker, M.D., was a master of arts of Oxford, incorporated on that degree at Cambridge in 1620, and a doctor of medicine of Bourges, of 27th February, 1633–4. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College in December, 1664. One Wil-

liam Parker, doctor of physick of ——, in Kent, married *circa* 1652 Judith, the second daughter of Roger Beckwith of Oldboro', co. York, Esq.* Whether this refers to the present William Parker, or to the Candidate of the College before mentioned (p. 296), is doubtful.

Edward Deantry, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Oxford, but of what college or year I cannot discover; was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

Sir William Langham, M.D., a Londoner born, of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, A.B. 1645, was entered on the physic line at Leyden 13th November, 1647, being then twenty-two years of age, and graduated doctor of medicine at Padua. He was incorporated at Cambridge 22nd June, 1652, and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

Edward Warner, M.D., of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, A.B. 1634, A.M. 1638, and a doctor of medicine of Padua, of 14th May, 1648; was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

Andrew Meverell, M.D., was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, as a member of which house he proceeded A.B. 1641, A.M. 1645, M.D. 6th July, 1652. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

George Bowle, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Leyden of 26th September, 1640 (D.M.I. de Vertigine), was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College in December, 1664.

Sir Theodore de Vaux, M.D., was the son of

* Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, anno 1665.

Thomas de Vaux, esq., of Covent garden, and was born about the year 1628. He was a doctor of medicine of Padua, of 30th October, 1655; and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. He was incorporated at Oxford 5th June, 1668; was a fellow of the Royal Society, physician to king Charles II. and to Katharine the queen dowager. He died in 1694, and was buried at Isleworth, in the south aisle of which there is a monument with the following inscription :—

"Here lyeth the body of
Sir Theodore de Vaux, Kn^t^,
Physician in Ordinary to the late king Charles II.
and to Catherine, Queen Dowager,
Fellow of the Royal Society,
and son and heir of Thomas de Vaux, Esq., of Covent Garden.
He died May 26, 1694,
anno ætatis 66.
As also Judith de Vaux, his second wife, is interred here."

Sir Theodore de Vaux was the godson of, and was named after, Sir Theodore de Mayerne, some of whose writings he edited.

Theodore Diodati, M.D., was born in Geneva, and on the 19th January, 1643, being then twenty-five years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, and graduated doctor of medicine there 4th February, 1643. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

Matthew Bacon, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Padua, of 15th October, 1642; was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

John Skinner, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Oxford (Magdalen hall), of 22nd May, 1647; was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

THOMAS TIMME, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Cambridge, of 3rd July, 1647, was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College in December, 1664.

ALEXANDER BURNETT, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Cambridge, of 1648; and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. Dr. Burnett resided in Fenchurch-street, and was the ordinary medical attendant of Pepys the diarist. From his Diary we learn that Burnett died of the plague 25th August, 1665. From the subjoined statement, contained in a letter from Tellison to Dr. Sancroft, it would appear that he fell a victim to his own zeal, or, as some may perhaps think, to his temerity: "Dr. Burnett, Dr. Glover, and one or two more of the College of Physicians, with Dr. O'Dowd, who was licensed by my lord's grace of Canterbury, some surgeons, apothecaries, and Johnson the chemist, died all very suddenly. Some say (but God forbid that I should report it for truth) that these, in a consultation together, if not all, yet the greatest part of them, attempted to open a dead corpse that was full of the tokens, and being in hand with the dissected body, some fell down immediately, and others did not outlive the next day at noon."

SAMUEL ARGALL, M.D., was a native of Essex. On the 27th August, 1644, being then twenty-three years of age, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden, and he graduated doctor of medicine at Padua 15th October, 1649. He was incorporated at Oxford 11th March, 1651. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, after the usual examinations, 25th June, 1652; and was nominated and admitted an Honorary Fellow in December, 1664.

HENRY TICHBURNE, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Padua of 28th July, 1656; was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

Sir William Waldegrave, M.D., was one of a family long settled at Chewton in Somersetshire. He was a doctor of medicine of Padua of 12th March, 1659; and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. He was created a Fellow of the College, by the charter of James II, anno 1686; but was not, so far as I can gather, present, and admitted as such at the Comitia Majora Extraordinaria of 12th April, 1687, which was specially convened for the reception of the Charter and the admission of those who were thereby constituted Fellows. Sir William Waldegrave was, on the 1st July, 1689, returned to the House of Lords by the College as a "papist," in common with several other physicians. He was physician to the queen of James II, and, as we learn from Bishop Burnet, was hastily summoned, along with Dr. Scarburgh, to her Majesty, in 1688, shortly before the birth of the prince of Wales, when she was in danger of miscarrying.

Peter Balle, M.D., was entered on the physic line at Leyden 13th January, 1659, being then twenty years of age, and graduated doctor of medicine at Padua, 30th December, 1660. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College in December, 1664. Dr. Balle was one of the original fellows of the Royal Society.

Stephen Skinner, M.D., was born in Middlesex; and in 1638, being then about sixteen years of age, was entered a commoner of Christ church, Oxford. Ere he could take a degree, the rebellion commenced; when he left Oxford, and, proceeding to the continent, applied himself diligently to the study of arts and philosophy. About 1646 he returned to England; and, the garrison of Oxford having that year surrendered to the Parliamentary forces, he once more proceeded to the university, and accumulated his degrees in arts, that of master being completed 10th November, 1646. He then returned to the continent, visited France,

Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, &c., and studied for a time at Leyden, where he was entered on the physic line 4th November, 1653. Upon the renovation of the university of Heidelberg by Charles Lewis, elector palatine, he was there created doctor of medicine. He was incorporated at Oxford on his doctor's degree in 1654, and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. Shortly after his incorporation at Oxford, he settled at Lincoln, where he practised for several years with great success. "He was," says Wood, "a person well versed in most parts of learning, understood all books, whether old or new, was most skilful in the Oriental tongues, an excellent Grecian, in short, a living library. He died at Lincoln, of a malignant fever, 5th September, 1667, and was buried in the cathedral church of that city." Dr. Skinner's published works were all etymological. A list of them is given by Wood.*

Thomas King, M.D., was educated at Brazenose college, Oxford, and on the 22nd September, 1643, being then twenty years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden. As a master of arts and member of Brazenose, then in actual service for the king in Oxford, he was admitted bachelor of medicine 29th December, 1650. He did not proceed doctor of medicine until 1656, and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College in December, 1664.

Edward Duke, M.D., was the third son of George Duke, of Wandsworth, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Richard Braham. As a member of Gloucester hall, he was created doctor of medicine at Oxford, 9th August, 1660, and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. Dr. Duke married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Talmach, of Helmingham.†

* Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii, p. 287.

† Suckling's Suffolk, vol. ii, p. 186.

Edmund Meara, M.D., was the son of Dermitius Meara, M.D., an Irish physician, and an author of some reputation, who certainly practised for a time at Ormond, but subsequently, I believe, removed to Dublin. The subject of our present notice was born at Ormond, and graduated doctor of medicine at Rheims in 1636. He practised at Bristol with great success. Dr. Meara was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. He was the author of

Examen Diatribæ Thomæ Willisii Doctoris Medici et Prof. Oxoniensis de Febribus: Cui accesserunt Historiæ aliquot Medicæ rariores. 12mo. Lond. 1665.

Thomas Champion, M.D., was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College in December, 1664. He is stated in the Annals to have been a doctor of medicine of Oxford of 21st July, 1644, but I can find no mention in Wood's "Fasti" of his admission to the doctorate. He is known to have been created bachelor of medicine at Oxford 31st January, 1642–3.

William Bright, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Padua of 29th March, 1658, incorporated at Oxford 10th July, 1661, was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

Nicholas Lempriere, M.D., was the fourth son of Hugh Lempriere of Jersey, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Dumaresque, and was of Caius college, Cambridge, M.B. 1636, but a doctor of medicine of the university of Caen in Normandy, of 11th October, 1639, and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

William Fogarty, M.D.—An Irishman, and a doctor of medicine of Angers of 27th June, 1644, was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College in December, 1664. He was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn,

"from Newgate," says the Register, 7th December, 1678.

Nicholas Stanley, M.D., was the son of the Rev. Edward Stanley, D.D., head master of Wykeham's school, Winchester. Dr. Nicholas Stanley was a fellow of New college, Oxford. He was entered on the physic line at Leyden 10th August, 1654, being then twenty-five years of age, and graduated doctor of medicine in that university. He was incorporated on that degree at Oxford 4th August, 1660. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. He practised with distinguished success at Winchester, and, dying there in 1687, was buried in the cathedral.

His son, of both his names, was also a physician, and practised at Winchester. His monument in the cathedral there bears the following inscription :—

Nicholaus Stanley, M.D.
obiit 5to Septembris, A.D. 1710,
et suæ ætatis 52.
Abi Lector.
Hoc breve mihi sufficit epitaphium et placet si legas,
nec tui jam sis immemor sepulchri.

Thomas Willis, M.D., was the son of Thomas Willis, of North Henxsey, near Abingdon, by his wife Rachel Howell, of an ancient family in Berkshire, and was born 27th January, 1621, at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire. He was educated by Mr. Edward Sylvester, a schoolmaster of some reputation in the parish of All Saints, Oxford, and in 1636 was entered at Christ church. He proceeded A.B. 19th June, 1639 ; A.M. 18th June, 1642 ; and about that time bore arms for the king. He then devoted himself to the study of medicine, and took his degree of bachelor of medicine 8th December, 1646. Entering on the practice of his profession, he regularly attended the weekly market at Abingdon ; took a house opposite Merton college, and at once appropriated one of the rooms to the performance of divine service. There

Mr. John Fell, afterwards dean of Christ church, whose sister Dr. Willis had married, Mr. John Dolben, afterwards archbishop of York, and Mr. Richard Allistry, subsequently provost of Eton, read the liturgy, and administered the sacrament according to the rite of the church of England. In 1660, shortly after the Restoration, Dr. Willis was appointed Sedleian professor of natural philosophy, in place of Dr. Joshua Cross, ejected; and on the 30th October of the same year (1660), was created doctor of medicine. He was one of the early fellows of the Royal Society, and was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

In 1666 Dr. Willis, on the invitation of Dr. Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, removed to London, and took up his abode in St. Martin's-lane. The reputation he had acquired at Oxford preceded him to town, and at once introduced him to an extensive and lucrative practice: "in a very short time," says Wood,* "he became so noted and so infinitely resorted to for his practice, that never any physician before went before him, or got more money yearly than he." Dr. Willis, if not the regular physician to the Duke of York, afterwards James II, or to some members of his family, was certainly consulted on the state of health of the male children of that prince by his first wife, all of whom were, it seems, suffering more or less from disease originating in the amours of their father. Dr. Willis spoke his mind freely, but by doing so gave great offence, and was never afterwards consulted. Bishop Burnet writes thus: "The children were born with ulcers, or they broke out upon them soon after, and all his sons died young and unhealthy. This has, as far as anything that could not be brought in the way of proof, prevailed to create a suspicion that so healthy a child as the pretended prince of Wales could neither be his, nor be born of any wife with whom he had lived long. The violent pain which his eldest daughter had in her eyes, and the gout which

* Athenæ Oxon, Vol. ii, p. 402.

early seized our present queen, are thought the dregs of a tainted original. Willis, the great physician, being called to consult for one of his sons, gave his opinion in the words, 'mala stamina vitæ,' which gave such offence that he was never called for afterwards."

Dr. Willis died at his house in St. Martin's-lane, 11th November, 1675, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His monument bears the following inscription:—

Siste, properes licet quisquis es, Viator
Ne posthac doleas te tanti viri sepulchrum imprudentem præteriisse
Cujus forsan beneficio debetur quod ipse ad sepulchrum
nondum perveneris.
Magnus hoc tumulo Willisius conditur:
Celeberrimus ille Thomas Willisius, M.D.
ex Ædе Christi Philosophiæ naturalis
in florentissima Oxoniensi Academia Professor, et non tantum
Carolo II ^{do} Rege sed et Europæ universæ,
Princeps Medicus.
Cujus laudes sane non capit sepulchrale marmor
Quibus orbis ipse vix sufficit.
In Arte Medica et Philosophia naturali
Exercenda, excolenda, promovenda quantopere inclaruerit
Norunt omnes tum exteri quam nostrates
Alterum testabuntur morbi innumeri mirum in modum profligati.
Alterum arte non mediocri facta experimenta
Utrumque doctissimæ ipsius lucubrationes hodie attestantur
Neque minus in pietate fuit insignis quam ingenio et eruditione.
Regi in nequissimis temporibus fidelis
Ecclesiæ etiam oppressæ obsequentissimus,
Quam non modo affectu dilexit, sed munificentiâ locupletavit
Fortunâ adversâ inconcussus:
Affluente eximie temperans.
In summâ doctrinæ gloriâ humilis et modestus.
Pecuniâ erogandâ in pauperes effusissimus
In suorum gratiam, frugi et providus
In se solummodo parcus.
Labori et vigiliis (heu! nimis) indulgens;
Quibus factum est ut aliorum vitam producendo suam
contraxerit
E vivis enim excessit pleuritide confectus
Anno { Atatis 53.
Nati Christi, 1675.

"He left behind him," says Wood, "the character of an orthodox, pious, and charitable physician; and some

years before his death he had settled a sum on the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, for the daily reading of prayers early and late to such servants and people of the parish who could not, through multiplicity of business, attend the ordinary service." "Though Willis was a plain man," continues Wood, "a man of no carriage, little discourse, complaisance, or society, yet for his deep insight, happy researches in natural and experimental philosophy, anatomy, and chemistry, for his wonderful success and repute in his practice, the natural smoothness, pure elegancy, delightful unaffected neatness of Latin style, none scarce have equalled, much less outdone him how great soever." It is admitted, however, that Dr. Willis's method of procedure in his inquiries and in his writings was unfortunate for his reputation. Instead of busying himself in observation and experiment, he was exercised in framing theories. "Hence it is," says Hutchinson,* "that, while his books show the greatest ingenuity and learning, very little knowledge is to be drawn from them, very little use to be made of them; and perhaps no writings which are so admirably executed and prove such uncommon talents to have been in the writer, were ever so soon laid aside and neglected as the works of Dr. Willis." Dr. Willis's writings are as follows:

Diatribæ duæ Medico-philosophicæ, quarum prior agit de Fermentatione sive de motu intestino particularum in quovis corpore; altera de Febribus sive de motu earundem in sanguine animalium. Hagæ Comitis, 1659; to which was appended, Dissertatio Epistolaris de Urinis.

Cerebri Anatome Nervorumque descriptio et usus. Lond. 8vo. 1664. With which was printed, De Ratione Motûs Musculorum.

Pathologiæ Cerebri et Nervosi Generis Specimen; in quo agitur de Morbis Convulsivis et de Scorbuto. Oxon. 4to. 1667.

Affectionum quæ dicuntur Hystericæ et Hypochondriacæ Pathologia Spasmodica, vindicata contra Responsionem epistolarem Nath. Highmore, M.D. Lond. 4to. 1670. To which were added, Exercitationes Medico-Physicæ duæ: 1. De Sanguinis Ascensione: 2. De Motu Musculari.

* Biographia Medica, 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1799. Vol. 2, p. 484.

De Animâ Brutorum, quæ Hominis vitalis ac sensitiva est, Exercitationes duæ; prior Physiologica, ejusdem naturam, partes, potentias et affectiones tradit; altera Pathologica, morbos qui ipsam et sedem ejus primariam nempe Cerebrum et Nervosum Genus afficiunt, explicat; eorumque Therapeias instituit. Oxon. 4to. 1672.

Pharmaceutice Rationalis; sive Diatriba de Medicamentorum Operationibus in Corpore Humano. Oxon. 1674.

Most of the above have been translated into English, and Willis's collected works have been several times published. The Amsterdam edition, by Professor Blasius, 4to. 1682, is incomparably the best. Dr. Willis's portrait, by Vertue, was engraved by Knapton.

Richard Harris, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Padua, of 14th February, 1648, was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

Thomas Arris, M.D., was the eldest son of Edward Arris, of London, a very distinguished surgeon, who was serjeant surgeon to the king, and in 1651 master of the company of Barber Surgeons, who gave to the Company 510*l.* for the use of the public anatomy lectures on the muscles; and whose portrait, as one of their most munificent benefactors, is in the hall. Thomas Arris was educated at Brazenose college, Oxford; he accumulated his degrees in medicine, proceeding doctor 10th August, 1651, being licensed to do so by an order from the committee for regulating the university, which stated, among other things, that he was of thirteen years' standing in the university, and was well affected to the Parliament and present government. He was incorporated, on his doctor's degree, at Cambridge in 1657; and in 1661 was chosen burgess for St. Alban's. In December, 1644, he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians.

Arthur Taylor, M.D., of St. John's college, Cambridge; A.B. 1637; A.M. 1641; and M.D. 1657; was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of

Physicians in December, 1664. Dr. Taylor practised at Winchester, and died there in 1674.

Nicholas Carter, M.D., was matriculated as a sizar of Clare hall, Cambridge, 17th December, 1646. He graduated A.B. 1648–9, became fellow of his college shortly after, A.M. 1652, M.D. per literas Regias, 13th January, 1664, and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

Edward Gelsthorp, M.D., of Caius college, Cambridge, 10th October, 1663, was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College in December, 1664.

Henry Wivell, M.D., was of Christ's college, Cambridge, M.D. 1st July, 1662; and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College in December, 1664. He was doubtless the Henry Wivell, doctor of physic, sixth son of Sir Marmaduke Wivell, of Constable Burton, knight and baronet, mentioned in Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, anno 1665.

Henry Glisson, M.D., was a son of William Glisson, of Rampisham, co. Dorset, and a doctor of medicine of Cambridge, and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. He was brother to Dr. Francis Glisson, before mentioned.

John Christopher Moesler, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Cambridge, of 5th December, 1664, was in the same month admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians. The mandate for his degree at Cambridge, dated 23rd November, 1664, states that he had been physician to the army of Charles I in Ireland.

Thomas More, M.D., was the second son of Samuel More, of Linley, co. Salop, and was of Catherine hall,

Cambridge, A.B. 1649, A.M. 1656. He was a doctor of medicine of Padua, of 18th August, 1659, and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. He died unmarried in August, 1697, aged 69, and was buried in the church of Chilham, co. Kent.

Thomas Man, M.D., was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He graduated doctor of medicine at Utrecht, 17th December, 1661, and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. He died in 1690, and his memorial is in the church of Wollaton, co. Notts, against the north wall of the nave. It consists of a scroll with a grotesque head, and an urn with flame issuing from it. The inscription is as follows :—

Near unto this place
lyeth interred the body of
Thomas Man, doctor of physic,
and fellow of Jesus college, in Cambridge,
who died Anno Dom. 1690.

The parish register records his burial thus :—

"1690. Thomas Man, medicinæ D^r^, sepultus fuit vigesimo quarto Septembris."

Timothy Van Uleter, M.D., was a bachelor of arts of Cambridge, of 1650 (Magdalen college), and a doctor of medicine of Caen, of 9th October, 1664; and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December of the same year.

James Corsellis, M.D.—On the 24th November, 1649, being then only sixteen years of age, he was matriculated at the university of Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine 13th October, 1659. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

Thomas Trapham, M.D., was the son of Thomas Trapham, surgeon-in-chief to Oliver Cromwell. Dr. Trapham was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He had been demy of that college from 1654 to 1661, but in the last named year retired to Magdalen hall, and as a member of that house proceeded master of arts 14th May, 1661. He entered on the physic line at Leyden, 15th February, 1663, and obtained his degree of doctor of medicine at the university of Caen 17th October, 1664. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December of the same year. He was married on the 21st January, 1667, at Stoke Newington, to Mrs. Susannah Coxe. Subsequently to this he went to Jamaica, and is supposed to have been swallowed up by an earthquake in that island in 1692. He was the author of

A Discourse of the state of Health in the Island of Jamaica; with a provision therefor, calculated from the air, the place, and the water, the customs and manner of living, &c. Lond., 8vo, 1679.

Nicholas Barbon, M.D.—A Londoner born; was on the 2nd July, 1661, being then twenty-four years of age, entered on the physic line at Leyden. He graduated doctor of medicine at Utrecht, 17th October, 1661, and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. He died in 1698. Dr. Barbon was M.P. for Bramber; the originator of fire insurance companies; and a writer on the currency.

John Glover, M.D., was probably born in America. He was certainly educated in Harvard college, New England, where he graduated bachelor of arts. As a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, of May 15th (Idibus Maiis), 1654, he was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. Dr. Glover died of the plague, in 1665, under the circumstances I have mentioned when speaking of Dr. Alexander Burnet.

Samuel Woodcock, M.D., was born in London, and on the 16th August, 1655, being then twenty-four years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden. He graduated doctor of medicine at Caen, 15th November, 1656; and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

John Clark, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Oxford (Trinity college), of 2nd August, 1660, was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

Humphrey Whitmore, M.D.—"On the 9th February, 1648," says Wood, "he was actually created doctor of medicine at Oxford, as a member of St. Mary's hall, in virtue of letters addressed to Convocation by Fairfax, the Parliamentary general, which stated that he was a physician of note and eminence in those cities and towns where he had lived, and that he had been a member of both universities." He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

Robert Fielding, M.D., was educated at Balliol college, Oxford, of which society he was a fellow. He was ejected from his fellowship by the Parliamentary visitors in 1648; but proceeded doctor of medicine at Oxford, as a member of Balliol, 14th December, 1653. Dr. Fielding was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. He practised in the city of Gloucester, where he was held in much estimation, especially with the royalists, by whom he was nominated alderman and mayor of Gloucester. On the 2nd October, 1662, "R. Fielding appeared before Lord Herbert, Sir Robert Atkins, and others, the Commissioners appointed under the Great Seal upon the Restoration to inquire into Corporations, and took the formal oath then required, that the 'solemn league and covenant was not binding.' By an order of the Commissioners, 'Robert Fieldinge, Dr. of physicke,'

was put and placed into the office of alderman in the place of Lawrence Singleton, late one of the aldermen of the said city, and the order proceeds to declare that he should be the senior alderman of the city, and should take his place accordingly. At Michaelmas, 1664, he was elected mayor of Gloucester."*

John Fisher, M.D., was educated at Cambridge, where he took the two degrees in arts, but was created doctor of medicine at Oxford, 12th March, 1660. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664, and died in 1682.

Lancelot Harrison, M.D., was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 1637–8, A.M. 1641, and M.D. by mandate 1661. In 1662, he petitioned for the place of physician to the queen, stating that he had hazarded life and estate in the service of the king and other persons of quality. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664, and was living at Faversham in 1670.

Robert Grynder, M.D.—A doctor of medicine "Academiæ Valentiæ in Delphinatu," of 26th September, 1651, was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

Thomas Laurence, M.D., was the son of a London apothecary, and was entered at Merton college, Oxford, in 1649. He remained there about two years; but being compelled to leave, on account of some extravagancies, retired to St. Alban's hall, and, as a member of that house, proceeded master of arts 28th June, 1655. He graduated doctor of medicine at Padua, and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

* Information from R. H. Fryer, Esq., Town Clerk of Gloucester.

NICHOLAS DAVYS, M.D.—A native of Devonshire; on the 11th April, 1637, being then twenty-two years of age, he was inscribed on the physic line at Leyden, in which university he graduated doctor of medicine. He was incorporated on that degree at Oxford, 7th August, 1660; and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

EDWARD COOPER, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Cambridge, was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

DENNIS GOURDON, M.D.—Of this and the two following physicians I can recover no particulars. Dr. Gourdon was admitted an Honorary Fellow in December, 1664.

THOMAS WILSON, M.D., was, on the 25th February, 1650, being then twenty-six years of age, entered on the physic line at Leyden. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College in December, 1664.

HENRY CAVENDISH, M.D., was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664.

JOHN BIDGOOD, M.D., was the son of Humphrey Bidgood, an apothecary of Exeter, and was born in that city 13th March, 1623. At a fitting age he was sent to Exeter college, Oxford, and shortly afterwards had the misfortune to lose his father by poison. The draught, prepared by his own servant, Peter Moor, was, we are told by Prince, intended, not for him, but for his wife. For this crime the villain was deservedly executed at the Magdalen gallows in 1641. Shortly after this, Mr. Bidgood was elected a fellow of his college; and in 1647, without having taken a degree in arts, was actually created bachelor of medicine. The university was now becoming too hot for the friends of

legitimate government; and Bidgood was, in 1648, removed from his fellowship by the Parliamentary visitors: first, for non-submission, and secondly, for drinking toasts to the confusion of reformers. He then proceeded to Italy, studied for a time at Padua, and having there taken his degree of doctor of medicine, returned to England, and commenced practice at Chard in Somersetshire; but after a few years' continuance there, settled in his native city, Exeter. His scientific reputation had preceded him; and though his manners were haughty, morose, and repulsive, the skill he was known to possess, his minute attention to the symptoms of every case submitted to him, and his accuracy in diagnosis—"Bigodi sagacitatem et in diagnosticis peritiam"—made his advice eagerly sought for, far and near.

Dr. Bidgood was incorporated doctor of medicine at Oxford, 20th September, 1660; and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. He contributed 100*l.* towards the building of the college in Warwick lane; and by the Charter of James II. anno 1686, was created an Ordinary Fellow, but was not present at the Comitia Majora Extraordinaria, of 12th April, 1687, specially called for the reception of the Charter, and the admission of new Fellows, and was never, as I infer, actually admitted as such. In August, 1662, Dr. Bidgood is met with as a magistrate for the county of Devon. Prince, who knew him well, assures us that he realised a splendid fortune, represented by Wood as between 25,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* He purchased the barton at Rockbeare, Devon, still in the possession of his family; and in the "Act Book" of Bishop Lamplugh, p. 137, it is recorded that his lordship, on the 14th October, 1680, confirmed to the doctor, his heirs and assigns, the north aisle of the parish church of Rockbeare. Dr. Bidgood died at his house in the cathedral Close, Exeter, 13th January, 1691, in the 68th year of his age. "Shortly before his death," says Wood, "he desired pardon of the whole

world, and especially of several persons with whom he had any animosity." The doctor died a bachelor, and left the bulk of his property to his kinsman, Humphrey Bidgood. He was buried in Exeter cathedral near the Lady chapel. The spot is indicated by the following inscription :—

Here lyeth the body of JOHN BIDGOOD, Doctor of Physick, who was born the 13th March, 1623, and died the 13th January, 1690; who, by education, study, and travel rendered himself one of the most accomplished and beneficial physicians of his age.

His heir, Humphrey, soon after erected to his memory a monument of blue marble, with the following epitaph :—

Memoriæ
JOHANNIS BIDGOOD, M.D.
Hac civitate III. id. Martii nati
CIↃIↃCXXIII.
Denato vero Idibus Januarii CIↃIↃCXC.
S.
Quem, si Artis Medicæ
Anglicanique nominis
decus et ornamentum,
si Hippocratem, Galenum,
istiusve sæculi Æsculapium
dixeris,
verecunde dixeris viator.

JOHN YARDLEY, M.D., was inscribed on the physic line at Leyden 10th September, 1661. I fail to discover where he graduated. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. He practised for several years at Bishop's Stortford; and, dying 29th October, 1697, aged 60, was buried in the parish church, where a monument to his memory bears the following inscription :—

Hic juxta situs est JOHANNES YARDLEY, M.D.
qui, postquam varias Europæ regiones
perlustraverat, in patriam redux, omni
literarum genere abundè instructus,
in hoc demum oppido artem medicam
per plures annos cum laude
et feliciter exercuit:

Ob. 29 Octob. A.D. 1697, æt. suæ 60.
Eodem tegitur sepulchro ALICIA,
quod illi semper in votis fuerat;
uxor erat merito dilectissima,
mulier omni virtutum genere ornata.
Ob. 10 Decemb. 1712, æt. suæ 65.
Ex his orti sunt quatuor; Alicia,
Elizabetha, Johannes, Carolus,
è quibus tres infantes sepulti jacent.
Johannes Yardley, M.D. filius eorum
unicus superstes, monumentum hoc,
pro pietate suâ erga parentes optimos,
poni curavit.

NICHOLAS FORTESCUE, A.B.—A bachelor of arts, of Oriel college, Oxford, of May 19th, 1663; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians in May, 1665.

JOHN DEIGHTON, an undergraduate of Trinity college, Oxford, then practising at Bristol, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 17th June, 1665. One of his name, and a practitioner of medicine, probably our Extra-Licentiate, is commemorated in St. Nicholas church, Gloucester, thus—

JOHN DEIGHTON, of this city, gent.
practitioner in physick and chirurgery,
died 31st October, 1676, æt. 71.

THOMAS WALDRON, M.D., was the son of Thomas Waldron, of Tenbury, co. Worcester, and on the 14th November, 1634, being then fifteen years of age, was matriculated at Balliol college, Oxford, and proceeded doctor of medicine 4th July, 1653. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 9th April, 1655, and a Fellow 26th June, 1665. He was incorporated at Cambridge on his doctor's degree in 1668. Dr. Waldron was physician in ordinary to Charles II. and his household, and, dying on the 5th February, 1676–7, was, as we learn from the register of Westminster Abbey, buried there on the 14th of that month. His

estate was administered to in the court there of the Dean and Chapter 9th March following.*

Peter Barwick, M.D., was the son of Mr. George Barwick of Wetherslack, co. Westmoreland, by his wife Jane Barrow, and was born there in 1619. He was educated at the grammar school of Sedburgh, co. York, under Mr. Gilbert Nelson, whence at a fitting age he was transferred to St. John's college, Cambridge, as a member of which he took his degree of bachelor of arts 3rd December, 1642. In 1644 he was nominated to a fellowship at St. John's, by Dr. Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely, then a prisoner in the tower of London; and about the same time became private tutor to Mr. Ferdinand Sacheverell, a Leicestershire gentleman. In 1647 he returned to Cambridge, proceeded master of arts, and then applied himself to the study of physic. How he disposed of himself for some few years after this is not recorded, but it is assumed by his biographers, that he was in the service of his sovereign, since it is certain he was at Worcester in 1651, where he had access to Charles II., who evinced a high sense of the fidelity of his family. He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge, 3rd July, 1655, and on the 22nd December, 1655, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians. Settling in St. Paul's churchyard shortly afterwards, he married the widow of an eminent merchant and a near relation of archbishop Laud. Dr. Barwick soon got into good practice, and added much to his reputation by the publication of a very judicious defence of Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood. On the Restoration, in 1660, he was appointed physician in ordinary to the king; and on the 26th June, 1665, was admitted a Fellow of the College. Dr. Barwick's house in St. Paul's churchyard having been destroyed in the great fire of 1666, he removed to Westminster, where he continued to practice for many years

* Chester's Registers of Westminster Abbey, p. 190.

with great *éclat.* He was Censor in 1674, 1684, 1687; Elect, 26th March, 1685; and resigned that office, on account of ill health and impaired sight, on the 6th November, 1691. Dr. Barwick deserves honourable mention as one of the few physicians who remained in London and pursued the practice of their profession during the plague of 1665. He is represented as a very diligent physician, remarkably successful in the treatment of small-pox and most kinds of fever. He was kind to all who had suffered for the royal cause, to which he was through life ardently devoted. With a view to its service, he, in 1671, drew up in Latin, which he wrote with unusual elegance and purity, the life of his brother, Dr. John Barwick, dean of St. Paul's, and deposited it, and the original papers in support of the facts therein mentioned, in the library of St. John's college, Cambridge. It was published with the following title:—

Vita Joannis Barwick, S. Pauli Londini Decani, cum Appendice Epistolarum. 8vo. Lond.

Dr. Barwick, becoming totally blind in 1694, and suffering very severely from stone, dedicated the remainder of his life to the consolations of religion, and the conversation of a few esteemed and intimate friends. His sufferings from stone became more and more severe; towards the end of August, 1705, he was seized with vomiting and purging, followed by an intermittent fever, and this, in turn, by sudden and copious hæmorrhage, which terminated his life 4th September, 1705, in the 86th year of his age. Dr. Barwick was buried in the church of St. Faith, beneath St. Paul's Cathedral.* "He was a man of a very comely person, equally remarkable for the solidity of his learning and for a wonderful readiness as well as elegance in expressing it. His piety was sincere and sublime, his reputation absolutely unspotted, his loyalty exemplary, and his modesty almost without example. In all stations of life he was

* *Vide* Biographia Britannica.

admired and beloved, and he was of a cheerful and serene mind in all situations. He was happy in the universal approbation of all parties, as he was himself charitable to all, and never vehement but in the cause of truth. He left an only daughter who married Sir Ralph Dutton of Sherbourne, bart."

Arthur Dacres, M.D., was the sixth son of Sir Thomas Dacres, of Cheshunt, knight; and was baptized at Cheshunt, co. Herts, 18th April, 1624. He was matriculated a pensioner of Magdalen college, Cambridge, in December, 1642, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 1645. He was chosen fellow of Magdalen college 22nd July, 1646, commenced A.M. 1649, and proceeded doctor of medicine 28th July, 1654. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1655; and a Fellow 26th June, 1665. He was Censor in 1672; and was elected assistant physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital 24th March, 1669. Dr. Dacres was appointed Gresham professor of Geometry 20th May, 1664, but resigned that office on the 20th March following. He died in September, 1678.

Ichabod Chauncey was the second son of Mr. Charles Chauncey, at one time minister of Ware in Hertfordshire, of whose sufferings in the High Commission Court, Rushworth, in his "Historical Collections," has preserved a particular account. He was suspended by Archbishop Laud, for refusing to read the "Book of Sports," and having suffered for nonconformity, by fines and imprisonment in his own country, became an exile in New England. He arrived there in 1638; and upon the removal of Mr. Dunster, was made president of Harvard college, in which office he continued till his death, 2nd February, 1671, leaving six sons, all bred to the ministry, and all (if we may credit Mather*) inheriting from their father

* History of New England, b. iii, p. 140.

a taste for and skill in medicine. Two of them combined the two professions. Ichabod, the subject of our present notice, was entered a student of Harvard college in 1651. Coming to this country, he acted for some time as a minister in the capacity of chaplain to Sir Edward Harley's regiment at Dunkirk; but, having been silenced by the Bartholomew Act, he devoted himself to medicine, and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 13th October, 1666. He settled at Bristol, where he was indicted 9th April, 1684, under the Act of 35th Elizabeth, and sent to Newgate; and on the 15th of the same month sentence of banishment was passed upon him, when he was made to swear "that he would depart this city and nation within three months from this port and no other, and never return without the King's leave." He is said to have been "very cheerful under all, though he had been about four months in Newgate already." In obedience to the sentence he left Bristol, and anxious to utilize his banishment proceeded to Leyden, and on the 29th September, 1684, entered himself on the physic line there. He returned, however, to Bristol in 1686, and resumed the practice of his profession, and dying there on the 25th July, 1691, aged 56, was buried in St. Philip's church in that city.

Edward Warren was matriculated a sizar of Trinity college, Cambridge, in December, 1649, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 1652, A.M. 1656. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 31st July, 1667. He practised at Colchester.

Andrew Tristram.—A native of Staffordshire, and an undergraduate of Emmanuel college, Cambridge; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th November, 1667.

Samuel Collins, M.D., was of Trinity college, Cam-

bridge, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 1638–9, A.M. 1642. He graduated doctor of medicine at Padua 25th August, 1651 ; was incorporated at Oxford, 8th April, 1652, and at Cambridge, 2nd July, 1673. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 11th September, 1656 ; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1668. He was Censor in 1671 ; again on the 3rd December, 1673, in place of Dr. Wharton, deceased; and in 1678, 1680, 1681, 1690, 1691, 1693, 1694, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701 ; and, finally, on the 15th May, 1707, in place of Dr. Charleton, deceased. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1675, was anatomy reader in 1684, and on the 10th September, 1694, was appointed Lumleian lecturer in place of Sir Charles Scarburgh, deceased, an office which he retained to his death. He was constituted an Elect 4th October, 1689, to supply the vacancy caused by Sir George Ent's resignation ; was Consiliarius in 1692, 1693, 1696, 1697, 1700, 1701, and from 1705 to 1709 ; President, 1695 ; and he died on the 11th April, 1710, being then in the 93rd year of his age. Dr. Collins was an accomplished anatomist, and stood foremost among his cotemporaries, whether at home or abroad, in his knowledge of comparative anatomy. His great, and, I believe, only work, embodying a full report of his own original investigations, and entitled " A system of Anatomy, treating of the Body of Man, Beasts, Birds, Fish, Insects, and Plants," was published in London, in two folio volumes, in 1685. It is often referred to by Boerhaave and Haller, the latter of whom writes thus of the author and his work : "Anatomen comparatam amavit ut ipse de se fatetur, hinc magna pars operis in zootome versatur, cujus præcipuus certè auctor est ; et avium pisciumque imprimis copiosissimas figuras dedit, ad Peraltianum fere morem. Ex homine icones pauciores sunt. Anatomen practicam interponit, et physiologiam, anatomen, atque pathologiam conjungit." And again : " Vastum opus, parcius est in hominis anatome, in comparata uberius."*

* Haller's Biblioth. Anatom., vol. i, p. 715.

Dr. Collins's portrait, engraved by W. Faithorn, is prefixed to his Anatomy.

Abel Collier, M.D., was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he matriculated as a pensioner in March, 1645–6, and took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1649 ; when, applying himself to the study of medicine, he proceeded to Padua, and there took his degree of doctor of medicine 14th January, 1654–5. He was incorporated at Oxford on the 31st October following ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 11th September, 1656 ; and a Fellow 25th June, 1668. His widow paid to the College on the 14th December, 1672, her husband's promised subscription of 20*l.* towards the building of the college in Warwick-lane.

James Clarke, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Cambridge, of 26th September, 1657, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1657, and a Fellow 25th June, 1668. Dr. Clarke was dead on the 30th September, 1671, when Dr. Thomas Allen was admitted a Fellow in his place.

James Cooke was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 7th December, 1668. He practised at Shepton Mallet in Somersetshire.

Caspar Needham, M.D., was matriculated a sizar at Peterhouse, Cambridge, in July, 1641, and took the two degrees in arts, A.B. 1644, A.M. 1648 ; and then, going to Oxford for the sake of the public library, was incorporated, on his master's degree, 11th July, 1655. He proceeded doctor of medicine at Cambridge in 1657 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1657 ; and a Fellow 22nd December, 1668. Dr. Needham was one of the early fellows of the Royal Society. He was Censor in 1673 and 1677 ; and dying on the 31st October, 1679, aged 57, was buried in the church of St. Bride's Fleet-street, against the south wall of which was his memento :—

In meditullio hujus Templi
jacet mortale depositum
CASPERI NEEDHAM, Med. Doctoris,
qui scientia, pietate, beneficentia clarus,
suis charus,
principibus ac præsulibus gratus,
amicis atque egenis desideratissimus.
Obiit 31 Octobris 1679,
ætatis 57.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, M.D., was matriculated a sizar of St. John's college, Cambridge, in December, 1637; and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 1640–1. He was A.M. probably in 1644, and M.D. 7th July, 1652. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 5th April, 1669. We have from his pen—

Answers upon several Heads of Philosophy. 8vo. Lond. 1670.

HENRY CLERKE, M.D., was the son of Thomas Clerke, of Willoughby, co. Warwick, esquire, and was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which house he was a fellow. He accumulated his degrees in physic, proceeded M.D. 27th May, 1652, and was incorporated at Cambridge in 1673. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 5th April, 1658, and a Fellow 25th June, 1669. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, 7th November, 1667. Dr. Clerke succeeded Dr. Pierce as president of Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1672; and dying at Gawthorp hall, Lancashire, the seat of his son-in-law, Sir Richard Shuttleworth, 24th March, 1686–7, was buried with his ancestors in the church of Willoughby, Warwickshire, where a monument was erected, bearing the following inscription:—

Spe felicis resurrectionis
Henricus,
Thomæ Clerke de hac villâ generosi è regione tumulati filius,
Collegii Beatæ Mariæ Magdalenæ Oxonii nuper socius,
Medicinæ Doctor
et in eadem Academia per decennium prælector Anatomiæ publicus;
è Societate tam Regia quam Medicorum apud Londinenses;
Academiæ demum Vice-Cancellarius

et per quindecim annos præses Collegii Magdalenensis,
cui pacem diu desideratam restituit.
Tot muneribus perfunctus,
cælo tandem maturus,
hic inter avos, atavosque
exuvias reponi voluit
annos salutis 1687, ætat. 68.

The monument was restored a few years since at the expense of Magdalen college, of which Dr. Clerke is considered for many reasons to be a great benefactor. The doctor's portrait is in the President's lodgings, Magdalen college.

Robert Whittaker.—A native of Lancashire, who practised at Healey, in that county, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 30th June, 1669. He was a Puritan, and is frequently mentioned by Calamy.

Thomas Waterhouse, M.D.—A Londoner born; was on the 17th February, 1653, entered on the physic line at Leyden, being then twenty-eight years of age. He graduated doctor of medicine at Leyden, 3rd August, 1655; was incorporated at Oxford, 1st December, 1669; and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1669. He practised in Exeter, and probably died in that city in the early part of the eighteenth century.

John Griffith.—An undergraduate of St. John's college, Oxford, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians 1st February, 1669–70.

John Carr, M.D., was matriculated a sizar of Christ's college, Cambridge, in December, 1646, and as a member of that house proceeded M.B. 1652, M.D. 10th July, 1657. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 5th April, 1658; and a Fellow, 8th February, 1669–70.

JOHN PACKER, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Padua, of 16th January, 1655 ; incorporated at Oxford 19th February, 1656 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 25th June, 1659 ; and a Fellow 8th February, 1669–70.

RICHARD PERROT, A.M.—A native of Yorkshire, and master of arts of Cambridge, and formerly fellow of Sidney Sussex college, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 18th May, 1670. In Thoresby's Museum was a MS. " de Morbis Humani Corporis," by Richard Perrot, Licentiate in Physick, " a book of useful recipes and medicines."*

PETER GERARD, M.D., of Brasenose college, Oxford, A.B. 11th April, 1662 ; A.M. 18th January, 1664 ; M.D. 8th July, 1669 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 26 June, 1671.

THOMAS JAMESON, M.D., was the son of the Rev. Thomas Jameson, rector of Shubbington, Bucks, but was born at Ricot, in Oxfordshire. He was educated at Wadham college, Oxford, of which house he eventually became a fellow. He proceeded bachelor of medicine at Oxford 12th October, 1664, and doctor of medicine 9th July, 1668. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 26th June, 1671. Dr. Jameson published anonymously, at Oxford, in 1665, a small work, entitled " Artificial Embellishments ; or, Art's best Directions how to preserve Beauty or procure it." The author's name becoming known by the indiscretion of his publisher, he was much ridiculed, and got the *sobriquet* of " Artificial Embellishments." He removed from Oxford to London, and thence to Paris, where he died in the month of July, 1674.

JOHN CHARLES, M.D., was matriculated a pensioner of Trinity college, Cambridge, in July, 1657, and as a

* Whittaker, Thoresby's Leeds. Appendix, p. 87.

member thereof proceeded M.B. 1661 ; M.D. 3rd July, 1666. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1671.

Thomas Allen, M.D., was matriculated a pensioner of Trinity college, Cambridge, in December, 1648, but migrated to Caius college, of which he became a fellow. He proceeded bachelor of medicine 1654 ; doctor of medicine 5th July, 1659 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1659 ; and a Fellow 30th September, 1671. He was Censor in 1674, 1679, and 1682 ; was incorporated at Oxford 13th July, 1675 ; and died of dropsy in 1684.* Dr. Allen was physician to Bethlem hospital, and to his credit let it be recorded, that he refused to accede to a proposition which had met with general approbation at the Royal Society (of which he was himself a fellow), to make the first experiment of the transfusion of blood in this country " upon some mad person in Bedlam."

Nathaniel Hodges, M.D., was born at Kensington, 13th September, 1629, and was the son of the vicar of that place, Dr. Thomas Hodges, afterwards dean of Hereford. He was educated at St. Peter's, Westminster, whence he was elected in 1646 to Trinity college, Cambridge, but in 1648 was appointed by the parliamentary visitors a student of Christ church, Oxford. As a member of that house he took the two degrees in arts, A.B. 13th February, 1651 ; A.M. 31st May, 1654 ; when, turning his attention to physic, he accumulated his degrees therein, proceeding doctor of medicine 20th June, 1659. Settling in London, he was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1659, and a Fellow 2nd April, 1672. He was Censor in 1682,† and Harveian Orator in 1683. Dr.

* Dr. Middleton Massey's MS. additions to Pharm. Lond.

† Dr. Hodges, in the year he was Censor, gave to the College a fire engine :—" 1682. Dec. xxii. Machina D.D. Hodges hydraulica ad incendium extinguendum in bonam partem a Societate accipie-

Hodges acquired a great name among the citizens of London; for when Sydenham and almost all the other physicians fled from the metropolis during the plague, he remained at his post and continued in unremitting attendance on the sick. He himself was twice attacked with the disease. During the latter part of his life he received a regular stipend from the city of London, for the performance of his charitable office. Latterly, Dr. Hodges fell into reduced circumstances, was confined in Ludgate prison for debt, and died there 10th June, 1688.* He is commemorated in St. Stephen's church, Walbrook, by a monument bearing the following inscription:—

> Disce dies numerare tuos, nam præterit ætas
> Furtivo pede, sinceram fugit umbra quietem,
> Quærens mortales nati ut succumbere possint,

batur, quindecim libris de subscriptione suâ eo nomine illi concessis."

* "Dum peste gravi inclementer hujus civitatis afflictæ domus omnis funebri fere ploratu resonaret, et plurimi homines spe vitæ destituti, morbo intenti misere decubuerint, eodemque sæpe in dormitorio mortuus alter, ingemens et alter suspirio mortis, lugubri spectaculo et modis plane miserandis animas efflarent. Tristes hæc rerum facies a medendo plurimos et ab ægrorum ministerio quam plures absterrebat at non *Hodgesio*, non Glissono aliisque nostratibus prostravit penîtus spem, attamen non sine gravissimo ipsorum sane mutuo affectu animos quidem erexit ut humanorum atrocissimum malorum Pestis averteretur suis remediis opem ferendo ægros hilari vultu invisendo et suavitate verborum eos demulcendo et vota operamque suppliciis muliebribus præstantiorem pro hominum sanitate faciundo. Hodgesius insuper ad novos casus veterum consiliorum rationibus prodesse volens, aureum de Peste tractatum in posterorum usum conscripsit ex quo innotesceret, quemadmodum venturos id genus morbos medicamine oppugnare conveniret. Quales igitur et a nobis non ipse mereatur honores qui tot subiit pericula, qui tantis sese objecit discriminibus, qui tam gravia et injucunda propter humanitatem perpessus est, qui tantas demum molestias propter benevolentiam sustentaverat. Hic tamen idem, heu! sicut in depictis tabellis Belisarius, observatum sese, ab amicis desertum et inopiæ miseriis adopertum, advesperascente jam vitâ, tandem experiebatur. Sed moribunda libertate publica alget inter homines ingenii aut virtutis amor." Eulogium Medicum sive Oratio Anniversaria Harvæana habita die xviii Oct. 1760, Auctore Richardo Brocklesby, pp. 10 and 11.

A tergo lictor, dum spiras victima mortis;
Ignoras horam quâ te tua fata vocabunt;
Marmora dum spectas, perit irrevocabile tempus.

Hic jacet in tumulo NATHANIEL HODGES, medicus,
In spe cælorum, nunc terræ filius, olim
Qui fuit Oxonii, scriptis de peste superstes.
Natus Sept. 13, A.D. 1629.
Obiit 10 Junii, 1688.

Dr. Hodges was the author of—

Vindiciæ Medicinæ et Medicorum: an Apology for the Profession and Professors of Physic. Lond. 8vo. 1660.

Λοιμολογια, sive Pestis nuperæ apud Populum Londinensium grassantis Narratio Historica. 8vo. Lond. 1672;

a translation of which into English, by Dr. John Quincy, appeared in 1720. In 1721 was published, 8vo. Lond.—

A Collection of very valuable and scarce Pieces relating to the last Plague in 1665;

among which is—

An Account of the first rise, progress, symptoms, and cure of the Plague, being the Substance of a Letter from Dr. Hodges to a person of quality. Dated from his house in Watling Street, 8th May, 1666.

This narrative is valuable, and is the most authentic account of the Great Plague which we possess.

SIR THOMAS MILLINGTON, M.D., was born at Newbury, co. Berks, in 1628, and was the son of Thomas Millington, of that town, esquire. He was educated at Westminster school, and elected thence, in 1645, to Trinity college, Cambridge. He graduated A.B. in 1649; but then removed to Oxford, and there proceeded A.M., on which degree he was incorporated at Cambridge in 1657. He was elected a fellow of All Souls college; and proceeded doctor of medicine at Oxford 9th July, 1659. He was appointed Sedleian professor of natural philosophy in 1675, and entered on the duties of his office 12th April, 1676. He held the pro-

fessorship as long as he lived, but generally performed the duties of it by deputy. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1659; and a Fellow 2nd April, 1672. He was knighted in 1679. I meet with Sir Thomas Millington as Censor in 1678, 1680, 1681, 1684; Harveian Orator, 1679; Treasurer, 1686 to 1689; Elect, 11th December, 1691; Consiliarius, 1691, 1695; and President, from 1696 to his death, on the 5th of January, 1703–4.

Few physicians have been more respected in their day than Sir Thomas Millington. His praises have been sung by Garth, in his "Dispensary;"* and Sydenham speaks of him in terms of the highest respect. The death of this distinguished physician is thus recorded in our Annals: "Jan. 5, 1703–4. This day, about four in the afternoon, departed this life that excellent person Sir Thomas Millington, in the 75th year of his age, and the seventh of his continued Presidentship of this College. Bred at Westminster school; afterwards fellow of All Souls college in Oxford, and the great ornament of both; Sedleian professor of natural philosophy in that university; and, whilst he discovered to his auditors, in his admirable lectures from that chair, the more secret methods of nature, he, together with Bishop Wilkins, Mr. Boyle, Dr. Wallis, Sir Christopher Wren, Dr. Willis, and other ingenious persons, there laid the first foundation of the Royal Society. Admitted afterwards into the College of Phy-

* He is the Machaon of the Dispensary, and is addressed by Stentor (Dr. Goodall) as follows:—

> "Machaon, whose experience we adore,
> Great as your matchless merit, is your power.
> At your approach the baffled tyrant, Death,
> Breaks his keen shaft and grinds his clashing teeth.
> To you we leave the conduct of the day,
> What you command your vassals must obey.
> If this dread enterprise you wou'd decline,
> We'll send to treat and stifle the design;
> But if my arguments had force, we'd try
> To humble our audacious foes or dye."
>
> (Canto V.)

sicians, London, he soon became the delight of it; affable in his conversation, firm in his friendships, diligent and happy in his practice, candid and open in consultations, eloquent to an extraordinary degree in his public speeches; being chosen President, his behaviour was grave, tempered with courtesy, steady without obstinacy, continually intent on the good of the College, which, by his prudent conduct, he redeemed from the greatest part of a very heavy debt.* Being made first physician to their Majesties king William and queen Mary, and afterwards to her present Majesty queen Ann, he discharged that duty with great skill, diligence, and affection. Some five years before his death he was cut for the stone in the bladder, which operation, and the whole course of the cure, he bore with admirable piety and exemplary courage. At length, worn out with little but constantly-returning fevers, and a nervous asthma, he piously and quietly paid his last debt to nature. Thus died this great person, but the memory of his virtues never can." Sir Thomas was buried on 28th January, 1703–4, in the Wentworth chapel of Gosfield church, Essex, where there was formerly a handsome monument to his memory. It was destroyed some sixty years since by persons who broke into the church and tore up the brass. Some coats of arms remain. There is nothing but these to identify the monument, which is of Purbeck marble. The College possess a good portrait of this worthy physician.

* 1701. Dec. xxij. "The College owing to my Lord Radnor and Mr. Bolter as executors to Sir John Cutler, the sum of about £7,000; Sir Thomas Millington, then President, after much solicitation, by his prudent and winning manner of address to the Earle and Mr. Bolter, gott all the same to be remitted for the sum of £2,000, which he himself, without the knowledge of the College, generously laid down and afterwards took only the bond of the College for that sum: by which means he redeemed the College and gave it a prospect once more of a future prosperity: for this generosity of his to this College, as well as his prudent and discreet government thereof, he ought never to be forgotten, but to live in its Annals to all succeeding generations." Annals.

JOHN SMITH, M.D., was born in Buckinghamshire, and entered a commoner of Brasenose college, Oxford, 7th August, 1647. He took the degree of bachelor of arts 7th February, 1650–1; master of arts, 27th June, 1653; and then, entering on the study of medicine, proceeded M.D. 9th July, 1659. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1659; and a Fellow, 2nd April, 1672. Dr. Smith died at his house in Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, in the winter of 1679, and was buried in the parish church. He was the author of

The Portrait of Old Age, wherein is contained a Sacred Anatomie both of Soul and Body, and a perfect account of the infirmities of age incident to them both; being a Paraphrase upon the six former verses of the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes. Lond. 8vo. 1666—

some account of which may be seen in the "Philosophical Transactions," No. XIV, p. 254.

JOHN COUGHEN, A.M.—A master of arts of King's college, Cambridge; admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 19th July, 1672.

ROBERT WRENCH, M.D., of Emmanuel college, Cambridge; M.B. 1662; M.D. 26th November, 1670; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1672.

JOHN GALLOWAY.—A native of Scotland; admitted an Extra-Licentiate 21st January, 1672–3. On the 15th August, 1675, and then twenty-six years of age, he entered himself on the physic line at Leyden. Whether he graduated there does not appear.

THOMAS COGAN was entered at Clare Hall, Cambridge, 26th June, 1663, but apparently left the university without taking a degree. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 28th June, 1673.

John Lawson, M.D., was born in London, and admitted a pensioner of Queen's college, Cambridge, 12th November, 1648, as a member of which house he proceeded A.B. 1652, A.M. 1656. He graduated doctor of medicine at Padua in 1659; and was admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge in the course of the same year. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 16th April, 1660; and a Fellow 10th July, 1673. He was Censor in 1676; Elect, 11th December, 1691, in place of Dr. George Rogers, resigned; Treasurer, 1692 and 1693; President, 1694; Consiliarius, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704. Dr. Lawson was an accomplished scholar and good linguist, well versed in Arabic, Coptic, and other oriental tongues.* He died 21st May, 1705.

The mace of silver-gilt now carried before the President was given by Dr. Lawson in 1684: "Postridie Palmarum. Baculum certè regium, propriis impensis fabricatum, virgulæ argenteæ loco coram Præside gestandum, Collegio consecravit vir doctissimus, verèque generosus, Ds. Joannes Lawsonus, in medicinâ doctor celebris, inclytique hujusce Collegii Socius dignissimus."

Elisha Coysh, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Oxford (Pembroke college), of 30th June, 1657, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1660; and a Fellow 3rd December, 1673. He was Censor in 1676, and died in 1685. Dr. Morton† styles him "vir integerrimus et medicus expertissimus." Dr. Coysh had a suburban residence in Swaine's Lane, Highgate, to which he at times retired. He did so in 1665–6 during the plague, and, as we read in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Cantelows, "was very famed for his medical practice and advice in cases of that dreadful malady, and was much resorted to at this his copyhold residence."

* Greenhill's Art of Embalming, p. 123.
† De Febribus, cap. vi, p. 43.

HUMPHREY BROOKE, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, whence he was elected scholar of St. John's college, Oxford, of which society he subsequently became a fellow. He took the degree of A.B. 22nd April, 1640 ; M.B. 8th December, 1646 ; and M.D. 19th January, 1659. He was incorporated at Cambridge on the last-named degree in 1684. Dr. Brooke was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 24th December, 1660 ; and a Fellow 13th April, 1674. He was Censor in 1675, 1680, 1681, 1684, 1692 ; Elect, 16th June, 1687 ; Consiliarius, 1693 ; and dying the ix. of the Calends of December, 1693, aged 76, was buried in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft.

Dr. Brooke was the author of—

A Conservatory of Health, comprised in a plain and practical Discourse upon the Six Particulars necessary for Man's Life. 12mo. Lond. 1650.

WILLIAM VERTEY.—Admitted an Extra-Licentiate 30th April, 1674.

JOHN CARTE, M.B., was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 7th May, 1674. He practised at Manchester, where, as I learn from Hunter's "Hallamshire," p. 274, he was "in high reputation." He was the son of John Carte, rector of Hansworth, and was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated bachelor of medicine. He married Sarah, a daughter of Andrew Moorwood, of the Hallows, in the parish of Dronfield. His daughter by that marriage, and co-heiress, Mary, became the second wife of Thomas Waterhouse, M.D., of Sheffield.

THOMAS MARSHALL was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 30th September, 1674.

ROBERT SWALE, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Padua, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1674.

Samuel Aderly was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 3rd December, 1674.

John Atfield, M.D., was born at Hampton, and educated at Balliol college, Oxford; but graduated doctor of medicine at Caen 2nd July, 1657; and was incorporated on that degree at Oxford 4th March, 1661. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1662; a Fellow, 29th March, 1675; and was Censor in 1683.

John Downes, M.D., was born in Warwickshire, and on the 15th July, 1659, being then thirty-two years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine 26th July, 1660 (D.M.I. de Affectione Hypochondriaca). He was incorporated at Oxford 7th December, 1661; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1662, and a Fellow, 29th March, 1675. He was named an Elect 29th December, 1693, in place of Dr. Charleton, who had then left London; and was himself dead on the 17th October, 1694, when Dr. Torlesse was appointed in his place. Dr. Downes was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 12th December, 1667, and was physician to Christ's hospital. He married Christian Gale, described in the marriage licence 29th July, 1671, as of Putney, Surrey, spinster, aged about twenty-six. She died before her husband. In the letters of administration C.P.C. granted 8th November, 1694, to his daughter Christian, wife of Thomas Turberville, doctor of medicine, Dr. Downes is described as late of St. Dunstan's in the West, widower.*

Herman Nevill.—A native of Oxfordshire; admitted an Extra-Licentiate 28th June, 1675.

William Croone, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he

* Col. Chester's Collections.

was admitted a pensioner 13th May, 1647. He graduated A.B. 1650—the following year was elected a fellow of his College, and he commenced A.M. in 1654. He was chosen professor of rhetoric at Gresham college in 1659, and shortly after this was appointed secretary of the Royal Society, which then held its meetings at Gresham college, where Croone, as one of the professors, had apartments. In 1663 he was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge by royal mandate. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1663; a Fellow 29th July, 1675; and was Censor in 1679. Dr. Croone was appointed lecturer on anatomy at Surgeons' hall in 1670, and then resigned his professorship in Gresham college. He was one of the original fellows of the Royal Society. He died of fever 12th October, 1684, and was buried at St. Mildred's in the Poultry, in a vault of the Lorymer family under the communion table. On a floor stone was an inscription commemorating John Lorymer, Esq., and Frances his wife, with the following:—

Here also is buried
Dr. Croune, one of the fellows of the Royal Society,
and of the College of Physicians in London,
who died the 12th October, 1684,
and left behind him his sorrowful widow,
Mary Croune, daughter of the said John and Frances Lorymer:
which said Mary afterwards intermarried with
Sir Edwin Sadlier, of Temple Dinsley, in the county of Hertford, Bart.;
and lyes interred here. She died 30th September, 1706.

Dr. Croone contributed to the Philosophical Transactions some curious and original observations, "de Ovo," long before Malpighi's book on that subject appeared, and anticipating many of the statements made therein. He also published a small treatise—

De Ratione Motûs Musculorum. 12mo. Amst. 1676.

Dr. Croone left behind him a plan for two lectureships which he had designed to found; one to be read before the College of Physicians, with a sermon to be preached

at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow; the other to be delivered yearly before the Royal Society upon the nature and laws of muscular motion. But, as his will contained no provision whatever for the endowment of these lectures, his widow (a daughter of Alderman Lorimer, of the city of London, who subsequently married Sir Edwin Sadlier, Bart.) carried out his intention, by devising in her will the King's Head tavern, in Lambeth-hill, Knight Rider-street, in trust to her executors, to settle four parts out of five upon the College of Physicians, to found the annual lecture, now called the Croonian lecture; and the fifth part upon the Royal Society. To obviate some difficulties in carrying out the intentions of the testatrix, the premises, by indentures of lease and release dated 29th and 30th of April, 1729, were, in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery, conveyed to the College of Physicians, in trust, to perform Lady Sadlier's will. The property was let by the College in 1789, on a building lease of ninety-nine years. Lady Sadlier also founded an algebra lecture at each of the colleges at Cambridge, seventeen in number; that at Emmanuel college—where Dr. Croone was educated—being endowed with 60*l.* per annum, those at the other colleges with 40*l.* The fine portrait of Dr. Croone in the Censors' room, painted by Mary Beale, was presented to the College 13th June, 1738, by his relation and godson Dr. Woodford, Regius Professor of Physic at Oxford.*

* It was accompanied by the following, which is entered at length in the Annals:—

Insignissimo Præsidi
Egregiisque Sociis Collegii Reg: Med: Lond.
Collegis meis perquam dilectis
Salutem.
En! vobis hanc tabulam, formam veram
Externam viri admodum docti exhibitem,
Manu peritâ Dnæ Mariæ Beal accurate
depictum transmittendam curavi: Quîppe
uti a Parentibus meis accepi
sic oculos—sic ora ferebat
Dnus Gulielmus Croone M.D.

EDWARD BROWNE, M.D., was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Browne, M.D., the author of the "Religio Medici," and was born at Norwich in 1644. He was educated at the free school of Norwich, and on the 27th October, 1657, was entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded bachelor of medicine in 1663. In the autumn of that year he returned to Norwich, and there, under his father's directions, pursued his studies in medicine and natural philosophy. In the following year he commenced his travels, first spending a short time in London among his relations and friends, and at this period he seems to have formed his first acquaintance with Dr. Terne, whose daughter he afterwards married. From London he proceeded to Paris, and thence to Italy, visiting Genoa, Rome, Naples, Bologna, Venice, and Padua, returning to Paris through Montpelier. He travelled in company with Sir William Trumbull, afterwards Secretary of State, Sir Samuel Tuke, Sir Christopher Wren, and other distinguished characters. At Paris he made the acquaintance of Guy Patin, one of his father's earliest critics, who received him with great urbanity, and spoke in the most courteous terms of his father. A portion of this tour has been printed at the end of the folio edition of his travels; the whole is preserved in his journal. (MSS. Sloane, 1906.)

Affinis et susceptor meus ad sacrum fontem
Collegii nostri olim Socius dignissimus
Anatomicus celeberrîmus
Motuum musculorum indagator acerrimus
Universæ naturalis scientiæ peritissimus
nec non ob beneficia in Collegium nostrum erogata
perpetuo colendus.
Dignemini, ora, hoc pignusculum Amoris mei
erga vos ipsos, hoc Pietatis meæ erga susceptorem monumentum benigne ex me accipere
et affige facere parietibus Cœnaculi Collegii nostri
in perpetuam Croonii memoriam
Ita vovet Gul: Woodford Med: Prof. Reg. Oxon
et Coll. Reg: Med: Lond. Socius
Dabam Oxonii pridie Nonas Maii
Anno MDCCXXXVIII.

On his return to England he went to Oxford; was incorporated, on his bachelor's degree, 19th June, 1666; and proceeded doctor of medicine, as a member of Merton college, 4th July, 1667, on which degree he was incorporated at Cambridge in 1670. In 1667 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and on the 16th of March following (1668) was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians.

In August, 1668, he commenced those travels which contributed so much and, on the whole, so justly, to his reputation: "For though" (says Mr. Wilkins, to whose account I am indebted for nearly the whole of this sketch) "he did not inherit his father's high intellectuality, he was, like him, ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, and strongly attached to the studies to which he made his travels principally subservient; and his literary attainments, as might be supposed, were considerable. But, above all, he was an accurate observer, and a veracious narrator of what he met with. He was, in short, a conscientious traveller, not supplying from imagination what was wanting in the reality. His pen was under the guidance of his senses, not carried away by his fancy. Hence, notwithstanding the somewhat contemptuous terms in which his travels are mentioned by Dr. Johnson, who neither understood nor cared for the subjects on which Browne wrote, he acquired by his work, and has retained to the present day, a character for which travellers are not proverbial, viz., that whatever he has related may be received with implicit confidence. Having embarked at Yarmouth 14th August, he landed at Rotterdam, and thence proceeded through Delft, the Hague, Leyden, and Haarlem to Amsterdam; through Utrecht, Breda, and Dort to Flushing, and up the Scheldt to Antwerp, Brussels, and to Aix-la-Chapelle, which he reached on the 7th October. From Aken he went direct to Juliers, and onwards along the Rhine to Mayence, Frankfort; and thence, through Darmstadt, Heidelburg, Ratisbon, and Lintz to Vienna, which he reached 20th November.

There he passed the winter of 1668–9, visiting and examining every object within and around it worthy of his notice, and making excursions in various directions. Very early in the spring of 1669 he started through Baden to Mannersdorf, across the Newsidler Sea to Raab and Komora, and thence, after visiting the marble quarry at Dotis, he went to Leopoldstadt, to the gold and silver mines of Cremnitz, Newsol, &c., and returned to Vienna in the middle of April. His next excursion was through Styria, Carinthia, &c., to see the Zirchnitzer lake and quicksilver mines at Idria, whence, after again visiting Padua, he returned to the imperial capital at the close of July. His last tour was to the Ottoman court, which was then held at Larissa in Thessaly. This occupied from the 1st September to the end of October, when he regained Vienna to take a final leave of it. Early in November he started on his journey homeward through Prague and Dresden, at which latter city he took particular notice of the king of Saxony's collections both in natural history, mechanics, and the fine arts. He then visited the silver and sulphur mines of Freiburg, and, after passing through Leipsic and Magdeburg, he embarked at Hamburg, and reached England at the close of 1669."

Dr. Browne soon proceeded to London, where, after some hesitation, he determined to fix his permanent residence. On the 30th April, 1672, he married Henrietta Susan, the daughter of Dr. Christopher Terne, a Fellow of our College, residing in Lime-street. There Dr. Browne lived till the decease of his father-in-law, 31st December, 1673, soon after which he removed to Salisbury-court, Fleet-street.

In the summer of 1673 he went over to Germany with Sir Joseph Williamson and Sir Leoline Jenkins, the English plenipotentiaries who were sent to Cologne to negotiate a treaty of peace between England, France, and Holland. This, although but an excursion of pleasure, probably enabled him to make some valuable additions to his circle of influential and titled friends.

Having terminated his travels (which he never subsequently resumed), he brought out his first account of them, in quarto, under his father's advice; and four years afterwards published a second collection.

On the 14th June, 1675, Dr. Browne was chosen lecturer at Surgeons' hall; and on the 29th July, 1675, was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He was Censor in 1678, 1683, 1685, 1686, 1698, 1699, 1701; Elect, 29th December, 1693, in place of Dr. Brooke, deceased; Consiliarius, 1694, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700; Treasurer from 1694 to January 22nd, 1703–4; when, on the death of Sir Thomas Millington, he was elected President, an office which he continued to hold to his death, on the 28th August, 1708. This event occurred in his 64th year, after a short illness, at his seat at Northfleet, near Gravesend, and is thus recorded in the Annals: "This day, Dr. Edward Browne, after having sat President of this College for four years and a half successively, departed this life. He was the worthy son of the famous Sir Thomas Browne, author of the 'Religio Medici,' who he imitated in the genteelness of his humour, learning, and manner of practice. He died at Northfleet, an estate of his in Kent, which he has bequeathed between the College of Physicians and St. Bartholomew's hospital, in case of failure of issue to his son, Dr. Thomas Browne, and his daughter Brigstock."

Dr. Browne was buried in the church of Northfleet, where a monument with the following inscription was erected to his memory:—

H. S. E.
Edwardus Browne Nordovicensis, M.D.
Thomæ Browne militis et medici celeberrimi
Filius, patre non indignus.
Quippe qui in Arte suâ usque adeo excelluit
ut Regi Carolo II^do^
e medicis primariis fuerit unus,
et Collegii Medicorum, quod est Londini,
summâ cum laude profuerit.
Qui etiam scriptis suis,
(in quibus Itinera sua per præcipuas Europæ regiones,

et res ubique notatu digniores,
pulchrè pariter ac fideliter descripsit,)
magnam ab omnibus literatis inivit gratiam.
De cæteris animi dotibus, si quæras,
cum summâ eruditione parem semper modestiam conjunxit;
laudi ac dignitati haud nimium,
pecuniæ ac divitiis parum aut nihil studuit,
aliis vero quàm maximè potuit benefacere:
hæc res ei summæ fuit voluptati.
Quàm non tantum suorum privato commodo,
verum etiam publicæ utilitati consuluit,
verba ex testamento infra descripta
præclaro erunt documento.
Obiit vicesimo octavo die mensis Augusti
Anno Domini MDCCVIII. Ætatis LXCIIII.

Then follows the passage from his will.

I need only add, that Dr. Browne was physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, to which office he was elected 7th September, 1682, in place of Dr. Micklethwaite, deceased; and that he was one of the physicians in ordinary to king Charles II., who paid him the high compliment of saying, "he was as learned as any of the College, and as well bred as any at court." Dr. Browne was in high esteem with the aristocracy. He attended the celebrated earl of Rochester, at Woodstock park, in his last illness in 1680, and was the ordinary medical attendant on the marquis of Dorchester—a patron and amateur of the profession, and a Fellow of our College—who had long been his warm friend, to whom he dedicated his first travels in 1672, and with whom he had sufficient influence to prevail on his lordship to bequeath his valuable library to our College.

Dr. Browne's published writings are as follows:—

A Translation of a Discourse of the original Country, Manners, Government, and Religion of the Cossacks, with another of the Præcopian Tartars, and the History of the Wars of the Cossacks against Poland. 12mo. Lond. 1672.

A brief account of some Travels in Hungaria, Styria, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Thessaly, Austria, Servia, Carynthia, Carniola, and Friuli. 4to. Lond. 1673.

To an edition published in 1677, he added an account of several travels through a great part of Germany, and in 1685 it was reprinted in folio as—

A brief account of some Travels in divers parts of Europe, &c., &c.

This was translated into French and recommended by Du Fresnoy; and in 1696 it was translated into Dutch by Jacob L. Dirkx. Dr. Browne translated the Life of Themistocles in 1683, and that of Sertorius in 1684, for the edition of Plutarch's Lives, published in 5 vols. 8vo. Dr. Browne's portrait was in the collection of the earl of Buchan and has been engraved.

Thomas Burwell, Jun., M.D., was the son of Thomas Burwell, doctor of laws and chancellor of the diocese of Durham, by his wife Ann, daughter of Seth Chapman, and was baptised at St. Mary-le-Bow 26th November, 1633. He was educated at Trinity hall, Cambridge, as a member of which house he proceeded bachelor of medicine by royal mandate 1662, doctor of medicine 7th July, 1668. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1668, and a Fellow 29th July, 1675. He was dead on 16th October, 1677, when Dr. Francis Eedes was admitted a Fellow in his place.

Thomas Short, M.D., was born in Suffolk, and was the son of the Rev. William Short of Easton in that county. He received his early education at the grammar school of Bury St. Edmund's. He was admitted at St. John's college, Cambridge, 25th February, 1649, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 1653; was created M.D. by mandate, 26th June, 1668; admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1668; and a Fellow 29th July, 1675. Dr. Short was a Roman catholic, and, as we are informed by Wood,* got into very extensive practice after Dr. Lower espoused the Whig cause. Lower, it seems, had succeeded to extensive business on the death of Dr. Willis, so that in 1675 "he was esteemed" (to use the words of Wood,) "the most noted physician in West-

* Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii, p. 652.

minster and London; and no man's name was more cried up at court than his. At length, upon the breaking out of the Popish plot in 1678, he closed with the Whigs, supposing that party would carry all before them. But, being mistaken, he thereby lost much of his practice at and near court, and so consequently his credit. At that time a certain physician, Thomas Short, a Roman catholic,* struck in, carried all before him there, and got riches as he pleased; but he dying in the latter end of 1685, most of his practice devolved on Dr. Radcliffe." Dr. Short, who is represented by Dodd† as in all respects a person of singular parts and merit, actually died 28th September, 1685, and was buried in the entrance to St. James's chapel. His merits as a physician are certified to as on the all sufficient testimony of Sydenham, who dedicated to him the Tractatus de Podagra et Hydrope. Bishop Burnet gives countenance to the opinion that Dr. Short met with his end by unfair means. "Short," he says, "another physician who was a Papist, but after a form of his own, did very much suspect foul dealing (in the death of Charles II.) and he talked more freely of it than any of the Protestants durst do at that time. But he was not long after taken suddenly ill upon a large draught of wormwood wine, which he had drank in the house of a Popish patient that lived near the Tower, who had sent for him, of which he died. And, as he said to Lower, Millington, and some other physicians,

* Allatum fuit et coram Præside ac Censoribus perlectum, magnatum in superiori præsentis Parliamenti domo congregatorum, decretum, sive Senatus-consultum de distinguendis et ejiciendis è Collegio omnibus iis qui fidei Romanæ non renunciaverint.

Ordinatum ac statutum ut Bedellus quamprimum mittatur ad D. D. Joan. Betts et Thomam Short Collegii Socios et papismi suspectos; qui iis nomine ac authoritate præsidis imperet ut Comitiis Majoribus 14 die præsentis mensis celebrandis adsint, deque fide suâ testimonia requisita exhibeant.

Comitiis Aprilis trimestribus 14° Apr: 1679. Comparuit D. Short. Ob defectum justi numeri Statuti pro pleno Collegio discessum est.

† Church History, vol. iii, p. 460.

he believed that he himself was poisoned for his having spoken so freely of the king's death."

Josiah Clerk, M.D., of Peterhouse, Cambridge, as a pensioner of which he was matriculated in December, 1656, and proceeded M.B. 1661, M.D. 3rd July, 1666, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1671, and a Fellow 29th July, 1675. He was Censor in 1677, 1692; was named Elect, 16th April, 1694, in place of Sir Thomas Witherly, deceased; was Harveian orator in 1708; Consiliarius 1707, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712; and was elected President, in place of Dr. Edward Browne, deceased, 13th September, 1708, being re-elected at the general election of officers on the 30th of the same month. For some reason not stated, he was prevented performing the duties of his office, which he therefore resigned 18th December, and Dr. Goodall was appointed 23rd December, 1708 :—

"1708, December 18. Dr. Josiah Clerk having not acted as President since the 28th of November, he declared he could not farther serve the College in that place; wherefore Dr. Collins, being the Præses Natus, was requested by the Elects to act according to the statutes.

"1708, December 23. Dr. Josiah Clerk, the former President, declared that for several reasons he could not serve the rest of the year in that office; upon which the Elects withdrew, and chose Dr. Charles Goodall to be President for the rest of the year, who named Dr. Collins and Dr. Clerk his Consiliarii."

Dr. Clerk was appointed Treasurer 16th April, 1709, and retained that office as long as he lived. His death is thus recorded in the Annals: "Upon the 8th of December, 1714, Dr. Josiah Clerk departed this life: an industrious physician and Præses Natus. He died in the 75th year of his age."

Dr. Clerk's portrait is in the College.

Richard Lower, M.D., was born at Tremere, near

Bodmin, Cornwall, about the year 1631, and educated at Westminster school, whence he was elected in 1649 a student of Christ church, Oxford. As a member of that house he proceeded A.B. 17th February, 1652–3, A.M. 28th June, 1655, and then, under the able guidance of Dr. Thomas Willis, devoted himself to the study of medicine, assisting his master in his numerous dissections of the brain and nerves, preparatory to the great work on that subject which he was then meditating.* For the anatomical as distinguished from the physiological and speculative parts of Willis's treatise, "de Cerebro," and they are in fact the only portions of the work that are now of any value, it has always been understood that we are indebted to Lower. Lower proceeded doctor of medicine, accumulating his degrees 26th June, 1665, then practised his faculty at Oxford, and in the same year published a defence of Dr. Willis's work on fevers—

* Willis's obligations to Lower were great, and he thus handsomely acknowledges them in his preface: "At vero huic operi accuratius perficiendo, cum mihi nec otii, ac forsan, e proprio marte, non virium satis suppeteret auxiliares aliorum manus accessere non erubescebam. Atque medici hic imprimis doctissimi et anatomices summe periti Domini Richardi Lower, ope ac socia usus sum opera; cujus sane et cultelli et ingenii aciem mihi in corporum prius abditorum tum fabrica, tum muniis melius indagandis, emolumento fuisse lubens agnosco. Quare hoc comite et coadjutore ascito, nulla fere dies sine administratione quadam anatomica transibit; ita ut, brevi temporis spatio de cerebro, ejusque intra cranium appendice, nihil non plane detectum et nobis intime perspectum videretur. Posthæc cum pensum longe difficilius Νευροτομίαν scilicet aggrederemur; tunc plurimum emicuit viri hujus solertia plane admiranda nec non indefatigabilis industria, nulloque obice sistendus labor: nervi enim cujusque, utat minuti, ac intra alia corpora immersi ac varie impliciti, divaricationes omnes quaquaversus oberrantes, exactissima indagine prosequutus, adeoque ramorum et propaginum cujusque paris longe lateque diffusorum labyrintos evolvens; eorundem uti et multorum sanguiductuum schemata, sive iconas, cujusmodi in hoc tractatu prostant ichnographicas, propria manu exaravit, quæ quidem ut sine falsi crimine aut erroris labe fideles prorsus ac emendatissimæ prodierint, id egit, ut vix ullam tabula contineat lineolam aut levissimum ductum cujus conformatio et exacta habitudo non plurium animalium, eam ob causam mactatorum, indiciis comprobata fuerint."

Diatribæ Thomæ Willisii, M.D. et Prof. Oxon. De Febribus Vindicatio, adversus Edm. de Meara Ormondiensem Hibern. M.D. 8vo.

This was followed, in 1669, by his

Tractatus de Corde, item de Motu et Calore Sanguinis et Chyli in eum transitu.

This work, the most complete that has appeared on the subject, attracted much notice, in consequence of the chapter on transfusion of blood, which the author had practised at Oxford in 1665, and subsequently on an insane person before the Royal Society, of which body he was admitted a fellow 17th October, 1667. About this time Dr. Lower removed to London, probably at the instigation of his friend and patron Dr. Willis, then in very full business. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1671, and a Fellow 29th July, 1675. He settled first in Hatton-garden, then removed to Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, went thence to Bow-street, and finally fixed himself in King-street, Covent-garden. Dr. Lower soon got into very good practice, and on the death of Dr. Willis, in 1675, was (as we are told by Wood,) esteemed "the most noted physician in Westminster and London, and no man's name was more cried up at court than his." He is believed to have been the type of the physician who takes part in the dialogue of Henry Neville's "Plato Redivivus," as one who relieved his abstruser studies by conversations in politics. On the breaking out of the so-called Popish plot in 1678, Dr. Lower espoused the Whig cause, believing that it must henceforward be predominant. In this supposition, however, he was mistaken, and he lost most of his practice about the court, and suffered considerably in reputation. Dr. Lower died at his house in King-street, Covent-garden, 17th January, 1690–1, of a cold contracted in extinguishing a fire which had broken out in his chamber chimney. His body was carried to Cornwall and interred in the church of St. Tudy, near Bodmin, in which parish he had purchased an estate some years previously.

By his will he gave 1,000*l.* to St. Bartholomew's hospital; 500*l.* to the French Protestant Refugees; 500*l.* to the Irish Protestant Refugees; 50*l.* to the poor of the parish of St. Paul's, Covent-garden; and 40*l.* to the poor of the two parishes in Cornwall where he had land.

In addition to the two works above named, Dr. Lower published—

Dissertatio de Origine Catarrhi et de Venæsectione. 8vo. Lond. 1672.

Thomas Frankland, B.D.—A disgraceful history is connected with this person. Frankland was a native of Lancashire, educated at Brasenose college, Oxford. He took the first degree in arts, was elected fellow of his college in 1654, and proceeded master of arts 28th June, 1655. In 1662 he was appointed one of the proctors of the university, and the year after, being then in holy orders, was, to use the words of Wood, "with much adoe, his grace being denied three times, admitted to the reading of the sentences. Afterwards he applied his studies to the faculty of physic, settled in London, and pretended to be a doctor of that faculty, of Oxon, when he was in the company of Cambridge men, and to be a doctor of Cambridge when in the company of Oxford men. At length, being a candidate to be Fellow of the College of Physicians, which he could not be without being doctor, he produced a forged certificate or diploma to attest that he was doctor of that faculty, and thereupon he was at length admitted a Fellow of the said College, and afterwards was Censor thereof." Thus far Wood. From the Annals I gather that he represented himself to the College as a doctor of medicine of Oxford, of 10th October, 1667; that he was examined 30th September, 24th November, and 8th December, 1671; was admitted a Candidate 22nd December, 1671, and a Fellow 29th July, 1675; and that at the general election next ensuing he was appointed junior Censor. Frankland is represented by Wood as a haughty, turbulent, and disagreeable man, much dis-

liked by the College generally, but more especially by the juniors, some of whom, that he had more particularly offended, having a suspicion that he was an impostor, and no doctor of medicine, made private application to Dr. James Hyde, king's professor of physic, and Mr. Benjamin Cooper, the registrar of the university of Oxford, begging them to search the registers and certify whether he had ever taken the degree of doctor of physic therein. Reporting that he had not done so, the former applicants addressed a letter to the vice-chancellor, doctors, proctors, and masters of the university, acquainting them with Frankland's forgery, and begging the authorities to certify to the President and Commonalty of the College of Physicians that he was no doctor of their university. This they did by the following instrument under the university seal, and dated 15th November, 1677 :—

Cancellarius, Magistri et Scholares Universitatis Oxoniensis omnibus, ad quos hoc præsens scriptum pervenerit, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum communi famâ atque sermone, literisque etiam clarissimorum Medicorum e celeberrimo Collegio Lond : nobis innotuerit, quendam Thom. Franckland, Collegii Ænei Nasi nuper Socium, dolo malo sæpius jactitasse, se ad gradum Doctoris in Medicinâ apud nos fuisse promotum, et instrumento publico in prædicti gradûs suscepti confirmationem a nobis authenticè donatum : idcirco (ne hujusmodi rumores in Academiæ dehonestamentum, aut aliorum quorumcunque fraudem et præjudicium diutius emanarent) Nos, Registris Universitatis prædictæ (in quibus majora negotia inseruntur, et honor Academicus in singulos moribus et scientiâ dignissimos collatus describitur), diligenter prius inspectis et examinatis, significamus, et tenore præsentium, Omnibus, quorum interest, notum facimus prædictum Tho. Franckland, in frequenti congregatione Magistrorum Regentium 2^{ndo} die mensis Julii Anno D^{ni} 1663 habitâ, ad gradum Baccalaurei in Sacrâ Theologiâ fuisse admissum, et ex eo tempore nullum gradum Academicum apud nos suscepisse, neque Diploma aliquod communi nostro sigillo munitum, alterius cujuscunque gradus collationem attestans eidem fuisse concessum, ullibi in Registris nostris extare per præsentes etiam testatum facimus. In quorum omnium majorem fidem et plenius testimonium, sigillum universitatis Oxon. commune, quo in similibus utimur, præsentibus apponi fecimus. Datum in domo nostræ Convocationis 15° die mensis Novemb. Anno D'ni 1677.

This document was laid before the College, by Dr.

Charleton, 22nd December, 1677, the proceedings on which occasion stand thus recorded in the Annals. "Dr. Charleton libellum ab Academiâ Oxoniensi ostendit, quòd Tho. Frankland non in Doctoris gradum in medicinâ sed tantum Baccalaurei in theologiâ ibidem suscepisset 2 Julii, 1663, et hoc ratum fuit per diploma sub sigillo magno, Nov. 15, 1677. Dr. Frankland increpuit D. Allen, D. Brookes, D. Lawson, D. Atfield, D. Alvey, seque jus Togæ suæ in Curiâ Cancellariæ jurejurando defensurum asserebat; illosque tantorum criminum accusare potuisse, quibus è Collegio meritò excludi mereantur, si ei paucis auscultare dignaremur. Dr. Frankland ut secederet jubetur. Res tota Censoriis Comitiis proximè insequentibus delata est; quibus ut Electores intersint, de hoc negotio amplius deliberaturi oratum est.

"Comitiis Minoribus, 4to. Jan^{ii}, 1677.

"Moniti sunt adessent Electores, cum Censoribus ad consultandum de rebus arduis cum Præside. Pensitato diu multumque casu, D. Frankland monebatur à publicis omnino Comitiis abesse, donec specialiter per Bedellum admonitus et accersitus fuerit."

Frankland's declaration that he would justify his right to the doctor's gown by oath in Chancery, and the difficulty which the College felt in dealing with the transaction at this time, was, doubtless, in consequence of his having got incorporated as a doctor of medicine at Cambridge, the year before his forgery had been discovered. Wood says that, by the connivance of the seniors of the College, Frankland continued afterwards among them, but lost much of his credit and practice. This interpretation can scarcely be admitted. It is true that a considerable time elapsed ere he was removed from the Fellowship, but as soon as the evidence against him was completed there was no unnecessary delay.

Frankland's grace, as put up at Cambridge, was as follows: "Placeat vobis ut Thomas Frankland, Medicinæ Doctor, sit hic apud nos, iisdem anno, ordine et gradu quibus est apud suos Oxonienses. Lect. et con-

cess. 28 Feb. 1676. Concordat cum originali. Ita testor Matth. Whinn Not. Pub. ac Almæ Universitatis Cantab. Registarius Principalis." To this attested copy Dr. Brady adds the following : "As to Mr. Franckland, if he be not a doctor at Oxford he is none here, for he was only admitted ad eundem gradum, honorem, et dignitatem, quo fuit apud suos Oxonienses. His Oxford diploma I saw, and had it in my hand ; it was signed in the bottom with Dr. Hyde's hand, who was then physic professor, which I took notice of, it not being usual with us."

A committee of investigation was now appointed, and they gave into the College the following report : "The committee for College affairs having thoroughly considered and debated the power and right given to the College by his Majesty's late royal patent (which doth will and grant to the President and Fellows, that they may at any court summon, hear, and admonish any of the said Fellows, Elects, and Censors for cause of evil government, non-residence (otherwise than as aforesaid), or for misbehaving themselves in their respective place, or any other just and reasonable cause, from time to time to expel and amove any of the same Fellows, Elects, or Censors from his or their respective places in the same College, as likewise the great reason and force of the following statute : 'Statuimus et ordinamus, ut si quis criminis alicujus gravioris ac publici reus, aut vitio aliquo insigni infamis fuerit, ablegetur a Collegio ; ne, si retineremus talem, videremur aut virtutem contemnere aut eodem morbo laborare ;' and the faith every Fellow hath given the College, that they will use their best endeavours 'ut honos Collegii sartus tectus conservetur, nec unquam consilium aut familiaritatem inibunt cum aliquo, qui studet verbo vel facto Collegii statuta labefactare ; sed in omnibus quæ ad honorem et utilitatem Collegii spectant, consilio, ope, et auxilio juvabunt,') are of this opinion (humbly submitting it to the sense of the hon^ble^ Board), that Mr. Frankland, being summoned the next Comitia Majora,

and having the following crimes proved against him, should forthwith be expelled from the Fellowship he formerly possessed in the College.

"The crimes wherewith he is charged and offered to be proved are the following, viz. :—

"1st. His forging the diploma and seal of the university of Oxford to entitle himself to the degree of doctor of physick, whereby he was admitted candidate and fellow of the College of Physicians, contrary to the express words of the statutes: 'Si quispiam Clericus aut sacris initiatus admitti cupit in Collegium aut permitti ad praxin, multo minus id illi concedetur,' he being at that very time bachelor of divinity.

"2. His offering to justify his right to his gown by oath in Chancery after this forgery, detected and proved under the seal of the university of Oxford.

"3. His imposing on the university of Cambridge by the same counterfeit diploma, and procuring thereby an admission in eundem gradum, and this after the aforesaid detection by the College.

"4. His violating his faith given to the College for the preservation of its honour and interest by clandestine compacts with notorious empiricks, receiving several sums of money from them for his connivance and forbearance of prosecuting them, and giving assurance to some, or at least one of them, that he would so use his influence with the College as to make him an Honorary Fellow; all which are notoriously contrary to the faith given and trust reposed in him by this honourable Board. For which flagitious crimes and the reasons premised, this Committee do desire that, upon due proof thereof, the College would forthwith determine whether they do agree with the committee in their opinion now read."

On the 26th June, 1682, the College unanimously voted his ejection: "Omnium concensu, Tho. Frankland, ob ignominiosa crimina ab eo perpetrata, non Socius a Præside indicebatur." Frankland died in the Fleet prison about Midsummer, 1690, and was buried

in the church of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, Cheapside* Frankland is said to be the author of the Annals of king James and king Charles I, folio, Lond., 1681.†

Richard Torlesse, M.D., was descended from an old Berkshire family. He was entered at St. John's college, Oxford, as "of founder's kin," in 1653, and proceeded doctor of medicine, as a member of that house, 19th June, 1666. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1672, and a Fellow 29th July, 1675. He was Censor in 1694, 1695, 1696, 1700, 1701, and was named Elect, in place of Dr. Downes, deceased, 17th October, 1694. Dr. Torlesse resided in Budge-rŏw, in the parish of St. Antholins, and was physician to St. Thomas's hospital, where his name might be seen among the "benefactors towards the new building and adorning of this hospital, which was begun in the year 1693," as the donor in 1694 of 30*l.* About that time St. Thomas's hospital was under an engagement with the Government for the care of sick and wounded seamen, who were sent there, and it is stated that owing to some neglect of duty or breach of contract in this matter Dr. Torlesse was very heavily fined. This may partly account for the fact that as he advanced in years he fell into great poverty, and on the 12th September, 1705, "The President proposed to all the members the case of Dr. Torlesse, who had fallen into poverty, and it was agreed that the Beadle should go to every member of the College, to collect their charity for him." On the 21st September, 1708, he resigned his place of Elect. Dr. Torlesse married Bridget, the youngest daughter of Christopher Browne, esquire, of Tolethorpe, Stamford, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Harrington, of Ridlington, bart., and left by her two sons, Christopher and Anthony. In 1717 his widow married again.‡

* *Vide* Wood's Athenæ Oxon., vol. ii, p. 648; and Goodall's Collection of College Affairs, MSS., p. 30.

† Notes and Queries, 5 S., iii, p. 335.

‡ Information from Edward Living, M.D.

JOHN CLAYPOOL was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 22nd January, 1675–6.

THOMAS BOTTEREL was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 22nd January, 1675–6.

(JOHN?) TANNOR was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 3rd February, 1675–6. He would seem to have been the author of—

The hidden Treasure of the Art of Physick fully discovered. In four books. 8vo. Lond. 1672.

THOMAS WRIGHT was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 4th February, 1675–6. He was a native of Maidstone and practised in that town.

(JOHN?) KNIGHT, M.D.—The following is the only entry in the Annals concerning him :—"1675–6. Mar. 20. Dr. Knight, Regi Serviens ad Chirurgiam, et jam gradu doctoratûs Regiis mandatis ornatus, petiit Licentiati privilegia, quod Regiæ Majestati rem gratam fore affirmaverat, non denegatum est." This was John Knight of Caius College, Cambridge, A.B. 1622, A.M. 1626, M.D. 1669. He gave or left to Caius college a considerable number of heraldic MSS. enumerated in Bernard's General Catalogue of MSS.

HOLT was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 20th April, 1676.

JOSEPH EDMOND was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 27th April, 1676.

SAMUEL MORRIS, M.D., was born in Essex, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded bachelor of arts in 1662. He was entered on the medical line at Leyden 4th July, 1668, being then twenty-five years of age, and he graduated doctor

of medicine in that university. On the nomination of the prince of Orange, he was incorporated on that degree at Oxford 20th December, 1670. Dr. Morris was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1671; and a Fellow 26th June, 1676.

John Feak, M.D., was born in London, and on the 13th August, 1669, being then twenty-six years of age was entered on the physic line at Leyden. He graduated doctor of medicine there 20th August, 1675, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1676.

Nathaniel Firmin, A.B.—A bachelor of arts, of Caius college, Cambridge, of 1667; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1676.

William Bagaley was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th July, 1676.

Thomas Alvey, M.D., was the son of a London merchant, and was educated at Merton college, Oxford, of which house he became probationary fellow in January, 1663. He proceeded A.B. 11th November, 1662; A.M. 14th May, 1667; M.B. 22nd June, 1669; and M.D. 1st July, 1671. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1673; and a Fellow 30th September, 1676. He was Censor in 1683;* Harveian Orator, 1684; and was appointed an Elect 21st January, 1703–4. Dr. Alvey was certainly dead 21st May, 1704, when Dr. Goodall was named Elect in his place. He was the author of a short tract, entitled

* In the year of his Censorship he gave to the then new College in Warwick-lane a Turkey carpet. "1683, Oct. v. Comitiis Cens: Quando tapetem Turcicum a Smyrna allatum eorum mensæ insternendum Dr. Alvey, dono daturum se promisit et paulo post benigne præstitit."

Dissertatiuncula Epistolaris, unde pateat Urinæ Materiam potius è sero Sanguinis quàm è sero ad Renes transmitti. 4to. Lond. 1680.

Richard Brown, M.D., was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, but graduated doctor of medicine at a foreign university, probably Leyden, for he was admitted on the physic line there 20th September, 1675, being then fifty years old. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1676. We have from his pen—

Medica Musica; or, a Mechanical Essay on the Effects of Singing, Music, and Dancing on Human Bodies: with an Essay on the Nature and Cure of the Spleen and Vapours. 8vo. Lond. 1674.

De Principiis, in quo Principia Veterum evertuntur, et Nova stabiliuntur. 12mo. Lond. 1678.

Prosodia Pharmacopœorum, or the Apothecary's Prosody. 12mo. Lond. 1685.

English Grammar. 12mo. Lond. 1692.

The General History of Earthquakes. 8vo. Lond. 1694.

Walter Charleton, M.D., was the son of the Rev. Walter Charleton, rector of Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, and was born in the rectory house of that parish 2nd February, 1619. After receiving a good preliminary education, under his father's immediate superintendence, he was sent to Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he became the pupil of Dr. Wilkins, afterwards bishop of Chester; and, under his able guidance, made great progress in logic and philosophy, and was noted for assiduous application and extensive capacity. He applied himself to medicine; and on the breaking out of the civil war, when Charles I retired to Oxford, Charleton though then only twenty-two years of age, ("vir proculdubio doctus et in sua facultate clarus," are the words of his grace) was created doctor of medicine (16th January, 1642–3); and soon afterwards appointed physician to the King. When the royal cause became desperate, Dr. Charleton removed to London; and on the 8th April, 1650, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians. He was one of two travelling physicians to Charles II, Sir Edward Greaves, Bart.,

being the other, and was appointed physician in ordinary to the King while in exile, an honour he retained after the Restoration. He was one of the original fellows of the Royal Society. In December, 1664, Dr. Charleton was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians; and on the 23rd January, 1676–7, was admitted an Ordinary Fellow. He was Anatomy reader or Gulstonian lecturer (I am not sure which) in 1679; and on this occasion delivered the first lecture in the new (or Cutlerian) theatre in Warwick-lane.* He was Harveian Orator in 1680; Censor, 1677, 1682; Elect, 1686; Consiliarius, 1687; President, 1689, 1690, 1691. Shortly after this, Dr. Charleton's circumstances being straitened, he left London and retired to Jersey. On the 29th December, 1693, his place of Elect was declared void by his absence, and Dr. Downes appointed in his stead. At this point all the biographical notices I have met with cease; for, though they are correct in fixing the period of his death some fourteen years later, they are altogether silent as to the intervening period. The College Annals, however, enable me to supply this deficiency. It is clear that Dr. Charleton, after an absence of a few years only, returned to London, apparently from Nantwich, where he was living when Wood wrote.† He was senior Censor for nine consecutive years, from 1698 to 1706, both included; was re-appointed Elect on the first vacancy, viz., 5th December, 1701, in place of Dr. Burwell, resigned; was Consiliarius 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706; again Harveian Orator in 1702 and 1706; and on the 6th December of the same year, 1706, was appointed Harveian librarian, with a salary of 20*l.* per annum. Dr. Charleton died

* "1678–9, Jan^{ii}· xxi. Dr. Charlton jussus est anatomicam lectionem celebrare Comitiis indictivis peractis præsentem terminum sequentibus: quod manus summa cum laude perfecit stato tempore, et Theatrum Cutlerianum primus bonis auspiciis inauguravit, præfata prius, a Præside consummatissimo, oratione nervosâ inaugurali."

† "Hodie vivit et valetudine fruitur juxta Nantwich in agro Cestriensi." Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.

of a lingering illness, 24th April, 1707, in the 87th year of his age. He is represented by his contemporary, Wood, as "a learned and an unhappy man, aged and grave, yet too much given to romances." He was a very voluminous writer; and the following is, I fear, but an incomplete list of his published works:—

Spiritus Gorgonicus, vi suâ saxiparâ exutus, sive de causis, signis et sanatione Lithiaseos, Diatriba. 8vo. Lugd. Batav. 1650.

A Ternary of Paradoxes: Of the Magnetic Cure of Wounds: Nativity of Tartar in Wines: the Image of God in Man: written in Latin by John Baptist van Helmont; translated by W. Charleton. 4to. Lond. 1650.

The Darkness of Atheism dispelled by the Light of Nature. A physico-theological treatise. 4to. Lond. 1652.

The Ephesian and Cimmerian Matrons: two remarkable examples of the Power of Love and Wit. 8vo. Lond. 1653.

Physiologia Epicuro-Gassendo-Charltoniana; or, a Fabrick of Natural Science erected upon the most ancient hypothesis of Atoms. Folio. Lond. 1654.

Epicurus: his Morals. 4to. Lond. 1655.

The Immortality of the Human Soul, demonstrated by reasons natural. 4to. Lond. 1657.

Œconomia Animalis: novis in Medicina hypothesibus superstructa et mechanicè explicanda. 12mo. Lond. 1658.

The Natural History of Nutrition, Life, and Voluntary Motion, containing all the new discoveries of Anatomists. 4to. Lond. 1658.

Exercitationes Physico-Anatomicæ de Œconomiâ Animali. 8vo. Lond. 1659.

A Character of His Most Sacred Majesty Charles the Second, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. 4to. Lond. 1660.

Exercitationes Pathologicæ; in quibus Morborum penè omnium natura, generatio, et causæ ex novis Anatomicorum inventis sedulo inquiruntur. 4to. Lond. 1660.

Chorea Gigantum, or the most famous Antiquity of Great Britain, Stonehenge, standing on Salisbury Plain, restored to the Danes. 4to. Lond. 1663.

Disquisitiones duæ Anatomico-physicæ: altera Anatome Pueri de cælo tacti; altera de proprietatibus Cerebri humani, 8vo. Lond. 1664.

Gulielmi Ducis Novicastrensis Vita. Folio. Lond. 1668.

Onomasticon Zoicon, plerorumque Animalium differentias et nomina propria pluribus linguis exponens. 4to. Lond. 1668.

Two Philosophical Discourses: the first concerning the different Wits of Men; the second concerning the Mystery of Vintners. 8vo. Lond. 1668.

De Scorbuto liber singularis: Cui accessit Epiphonema in Medicastros. 8vo. Lond. 1671.

The Natural History of the Passions. 8vo. Lond. 1674.

Enquiries into Humane Nature, in six Anatomy Prelections in the new Theater of the Royal College of Physicians in London. 4to. Lond. 1680.

The Harmony of Natural and Positive Divine Laws. 8vo. Lond. 1682.

Three Anatomy Lectures, read in March, 1682, in the Anatomie Theater of His Majesty's Royal College of Physicians in London. 4to. Lond. 1683.

Inquisitio Physica de Causis Catameniorum et Uteri Rheumatismo. 8vo. Lond. 1685.

Dr. Charleton also printed his two Harveian orations, and published a translation of some of the writings of Van Helmont. His portrait is in the College, and there is another in the Gallery at Oxford.

Benjamin Temple.—This unfortunate man was born at Barton, co. Nottingham; and on the 30th March, 1677, at which time he had been practising physic for three years at Wigan in Lancashire, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Shortly after this, being on his way to Holland to improve himself in his profession, he met with the duke of Monmouth, who engaged him as his physician and surgeon in an expedition intended, as he was informed, to seize some of the West India islands. He knew nothing of the duke's treasonable design of invading England till they had been some time at sea. He was taken prisoner at the fight of Sedgemoor 5th July, 1685, was brought to trial at Dorchester in September, and being found guilty was sentenced to be executed, with eleven others, near the spot where Monmouth had landed. He resigned himself to his fate, and was executed at Lyme Regis, co. Dorset, 12th September, 1685.*

James Rufine, M.D.—On the 6th June, 1667, being then eighteen years of age, he was entered on the philosophy line at Leyden, and there he graduated doctor of

* Toulmin's Taunton, p. 536.

medicine 6th May, 1671 (D.M.I. de Passione Cæliaca). He was incorporated at Cambridge 5th June, 1674; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1674, and a Fellow 9th April, 1677. Dr. Rufine was one of four Fellows whose name was omitted from the charter of king James II.

Sir Thomas Witherley, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Cambridge of 1655, and was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1644. On the 9th April, 1677, being then physician in ordinary to the king, he was admitted a Fellow, and was named an Elect 21st January, 1678–9. He was Censor in 1683; President, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687; and Consiliarius, 1688 and 1692. Sir Thomas Witherley died 23rd March, 1693–4.

Edmund Dickinson, M.D., was the son of the Rev. William Dickenson, rector of Appleton in Berkshire. He was educated at Eton, and was sent from there to Merton college, Oxford. He took the two degrees in arts, A.B. 22nd June, 1647, A.M. 27th November, 1649, and then, applying himself to medicine, accumulated his degrees therein, and proceeded doctor 3rd July, 1656. The year previous he had published his

Delphi Phœnicizantes. Oxon. 12mo. 1655;

a very learned work, in which he attempts to prove that the Greeks borrowed the story of the Pythian Apollo, and all that rendered the Oracle of Delphi famous, from Scripture, and the book of Joshua in particular. This work procured him much reputation at home and abroad, and Dr. Sheldon, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, is said to have had so high a sense of its value that he recommended its author to attach himself to divinity and take orders. In place of divinity Dr. Dickinson applied himself to chemistry, and eventually became the highest authority on that subject in this country. About the year 1662 he left his college,

took a house in the High-street, Oxford, and for a time practised with much reputation in that city. Dr. Dickinson was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664; and, having removed to London, was, by the earl of Arlington, lord chamberlain to Charles II, whom he had recovered from a serious illness, introduced to the king, who made him one of his physicians in ordinary, and physician to the household. As the king was a lover of chemistry, and some proficient therein, Dr. Dickinson, from his knowledge of that science, grew into great favour, which favour lasted to the end of Charles's reign, and that of his successor James II, who continued him in both places. Dr. Dickinson was admitted a Fellow of the College 9th April, 1677. Upon the abdication of James II., our physician, being old and much troubled with stone, retired from practice, but still continued to apply himself to study. He had long meditated a system of philosophy, not founded on hypotheses or even experiment, but chiefly deduced from principles collected from the Mosaic history. This appeared in 1702 under the title of

Physica Vetus et Vera, sive Tractatus de Naturali Veritate Hexæmeri Mosaici.

Dr. Dickinson died of stone in the bladder 3rd April, 1707, in the 86th year of his age, and was buried in the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, where a monument to his memory bears the following inscription :—

Hic subtus jacet Machaon alter
Edmundus Dickinson, M.D.
Olim apud Mertonenses celeberrimæ
Academiæ Oxoniensis,
Deinde in Collegium Medicorum Londinen:
Socius;
Tandem Medicus Regius a Regibus Carolo et Jacobo Secundis
cooptatus.
Literato effulsit orbe minores non inter ignes,
Græcus, Hebræus, Arabs,
Ingenio, Linguâ, Doctrinâ,
Antiquæ Mythologiæ veritatis
(Pythonicâ licet obvolutæ caligine)
indagator nunquam Orientalis literaturæ

splendore non nitens.
Artem Medicam scriptis expolivit,
inventis locupletavit,
et, quod raro, Medicus stabilivit Theologum,
Theologus Medicum,
variis ita se probavit modis dignum
Apolline filium.
O Mors! quanta tibi vis,
cùm nec bonitas neq: mores valent,
sed omnium versatur urna:
At qualis Victor cum Palmâ non sit integrâ?
Resurget enim immortalis,
et te (quam vivens toties fugavit)
tandem, Christo Duce, devictâ
vivet vigeatq:
Vixit octogenarius sup: ob: diem tert: Aprilis 1707.

He was also the author of

Diatriba de Noæ in Italiam adventu: ejusque nominibus ethnicis: nec non de origine Druidum. 8vo. Oxon. 1655.

Epistola ad Theodorum Mundanum de Quintessentiâ Philosophorum, cum Mundani Responsis. 8vo. Oxon. 1686.

MICHAEL LANGDON.—A naval surgeon (chirurgus navalis), practising at Launceston, in Cornwall, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 21st September, 1677. He died 3rd August, 1709, and was buried in the parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, Launceston. His monument is in the church. Above the inscription are the arms of Langdon; a chevron between three bears' heads erased, impaled with checky and a chief argent.

FRANCIS EEDES, M.D., was educated at St. Peter's, Westminster, and elected thence, in 1656, to Christ church, Oxford, where he took the two degrees in arts, and then applying himself to medicine, accumulated his degrees therein, proceeding doctor 4th July, 1674. He was admitted a Candidate of our College 25th February, 1674–5; and a Fellow 16th October, 1677. He died of asthma in 1683.

ANTHONY LAWRENCE, A.M.—A native of Gloucestershire, and a master of arts of Oxford (Oriel college),

of 4th July, 1674; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 2nd November, 1677.

William Vaughan, M.D., an Englishman born, on the 17th July, 1668, being then twenty years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden. He studied there for nearly three years, and graduated doctor of medicine there in 1671. He was incorporated at Cambridge 4th July, 1674; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1674; and a Fellow 25th March, 1678. On the 17th August, 1676, he married at Romford, Ann Newton, of Romford, spinster. He lost his place as a Fellow by long absence from town,* but on the 10th April, 1704, was restored, and was elected Censor in 1704, and Elect 31st May, 1707. He died, as I learn from the Annals, 4th July, 1712.

Edward Hulse, M.D., was a native of Cheshire, originally of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, as a member of which he commenced A.M. 1660, but from whence he was ejected for nonconformity soon after the restoration. On the 4th July, 1668, being then thirty-two years of age, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine, and was incorporated at Oxford 20th December, 1670, on the nomination of the prince of Orange, to whose court he was then physician. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1675; and a Fellow 22nd December, 1677. He was Censor in 1682, 1691, 1697, 1699; Elect 15th May, 1695; Harveian Orator 1704; and Treasurer from 10th April, 1704 to the 16th April, 1709.† The Annals record his death as follows:—"Upon the 3rd of December, 1711, Dr.

* "10th April, 1704. It being proposed that Dr. William Vaughan, formerly a Fellow residing in this city, but long absent, should be put in the same place as before: it was ordered that he should be in the same place he had before leaving the town, which was next before Dr. Hulse, and he took his place accordingly."

† 1709. April 16. "The former treasurer, Dr. Edward Hulse, had

Edward Hulse, Fellow, Elect, and late Treasurer of the College, a person of great skill in the practice of physick, departed this life in his 81st year." He married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Westrow, esq. and had by her, among others, a son, Edward, who became a distinguished physician, and was created a baronet in 1739.

Gabriel Barber, A.M. was educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. in 1671, A.M. in 1675, and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 7th June, 1678.

Nicholas Darell, M.D. was a doctor of medicine of Cambridge, per Literas Regias of 1678, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1678.

Richard Morton, M.D., was the son of a clergyman, born in the county of Suffolk, and was entered first at Magdalen hall, Oxford, whence he removed to New college. He proceeded bachelor of arts 30th January, 1656; master of arts 8th July, 1659. Ere he had taken his master's degree, he was appointed chaplain of New college, and subsequently he filled a similar office in an old and highly respectable family in Worcestershire. Having embraced the principles of the Nonconformists, he found it advisable after the restoration of Charles II. to abandon the profession of divinity, and adopt that of medicine. He was created doctor of medicine at Oxford, 20th December, 1670, on the nomination of the prince of Orange; and then, settling in London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 20th March, 1675–6, and a Fellow 23rd

the unanimous thanks of the Board for his good administration of the College money, by which he was enabled to discharge £300 of the debt of the College, and he being desirous to lay down that office, the President proposed Dr. Clerk to be Treasurer."

December, 1678. He was incorporated at Cambridge, on his doctor's degree, in 1680. Dr. Morton was one of four fellows whose names were omitted by the Charter of James II. anno 1686 ; but he was restored to his position in 1689, on the recommendation of a committee of old and new Fellows, who had been nominated by the College to compose the differences engendered by that Charter. Dr. Morton was Censor in 1690, 1691, 1697 ; and died 30th August, 1698.* He was buried in the middle aisle of Christ church, Newgate-street, 7th September, 1698. The flag stone over him bears his arms and the following inscription :—

H. S. J.
Richardus Mortonus M.D.
Coll: Med: Lond: Socius
Obiit xxx August } salutis MDCXCVIII
Anno } ætatis LX.
His wife and daughter are also commemorated.

Dr. Morton resided in Grey Friars-court, Newgate-street. His portrait, by B. Orchard, was engraved by W. Elder. Dr. Morton's works—which for many years enjoyed a high reputation, are still often referred to, and have been several times reprinted on the Continent —are as follow—

Phthisiologia, seu Exercitationes de Phthisi, tribus libris comprehensæ, totumque opus variis historiis illustratum. 8vo. Lond. 1689.

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* Medicus cujus memoriam (verbo absit Invidia) non satis coluisse nos videmur, Ricardus Mortonus; vir nequaquam prætereundus; qui, etsi theoriâ nimis generali deceptus malignitatem ubique odoratus fuit, atque, in spiritibus sustentandis nimis sæpe occupatus, a vero medendi scopo aliquando aberravit; in quibusdam tamen febribus continuis, quarum cum Intermittentibus necessitudinem primus nostratium feliciter adhibuit. Ille enim corticem Peruvianum, quo nunc tam graves expugnamus morbos, medicis tunc falso damnatum, regnoque pulsum, examinavit, absolvit, reduxit. Ille novum mundum hoc cortice in Europam transmisso, novum morbum, quem exeunte sæculo penultimo in eam transmiserat, non leviter compensâsse, primus indicavit. Hunc, cujus in artem medicam merita theoriæ illius vel inimicissimi non fateri nequeunt, nos, quorum est omnia sua cuique tribuere, æquissimis laudibus celebremus.—Oratio Harveiana anno MDCCLV. habita auctore Rob. Taylor.

Pyretologia, seu Exercitationes de Morbis Universalibus Acutis. 8vo. Lond. 1692.

Pyretologiæ Pars altera, sive Exercitatio de Febribus inflammatoriis universalibus. 8vo. Lond. 1692.

THOMAS FULLER, M.D., was born at Rosehill, co. Sussex, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded bachelor of medicine in 1676; and on the 10th February, 1678–9, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He proceeded doctor of medicine, at Cambridge, in 1681. Dr. Fuller settled at Sevenoaks, in Kent, where he was greatly esteemed by the rich, and adored by the poor, to whom he was an especial benefactor, and a zealous assertor of their rights, having not long before his death prosecuted the managers of a considerable charity given to the inhabitants of the town by Sir William Senoke, and obliged them to produce their accounts in Chancery, and to be subject for the future to an annual election. By an epitaph in Sevenoaks church, it appears that Dr. Fuller was born 24th June, 1654; that he married Mrs. Mary Plumer 23rd September, 1703; and that he died 17th September, 1734, in the 81st year of his age, and made the following tetrastic for himself—

Ante obitum felix cantabo epicedia nostra;
Octoginta annos sum passus tristia terræ,
Mors dabit his finem: mecum lætamini amici,
Æternum posthac cælorum læta tenebo.

Dr. Fuller's medical publications were—

Pharmacopœia Extemporanea. 8vo. 1702.
Pharmacopœia Bateana. 12mo. 1718.
Pharmacopœia Domestica. 8vo. 1723.
Exanthematologia; or, an Account of Eruptive Fevers. 4to. 1730.

He was also the author of

Introductio ad Prudentiam; or, Directions, Counsels, and Cautions tending to prudent Management of Affairs in Common Life. Compiled for the use of the Author's dear son, J(ohn) F(uller). 12mo. 1727.

Introductio ad Prudentiam; or the Art of right Thinking, assisted and improved by such notions as Men of Sense and Experience

have left us in their writings, in order to eradicate Error and plant Knowledge. 12mo. 1731.

Adigies, Proverbs, Wise Sentiments, and Witty Sayings, Ancient and Modern, Foreign and British. 12mo. Lond. 1732.

Dr. Fuller's death was prematurely recorded in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1731. The good old doctor, then far advanced in years, had probably at that time a serious illness; but he survived till 17th September, 1734, when another mistake was made by all the newspapers, he being then represented as the author of the "Medicina Gymnastica." That work was not his, but the production of Francis Fuller, A.M., of St. John's Cambridge, who died in June, 1706.* Dr. Fuller's portrait by J. Tymewell was engraved by G. Vertue.

JOHN CASTLE.—A native of Oxfordshire, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 4th March, 1678–9.

JOHN ROBINSON, M.D., was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 17th June, 1679. Subsequently he obtained a doctor's degree; where, I have not been able to discover, but probably at Leyden or Rheims, for one of his name, an Englishman, then twenty-three years of age, was inscribed on the medical line at Leyden 7th May, 1678.

JEREMIAH BUTT.—A native of Gloucestershire, and not a graduate, at least in medicine; was admitted a Licentiate of the College 30th September, 1679. He was dead on the 25th June, 1694, when his widow applied "to be forgiven a debt on bond her husband owed to the College." Her request was granted. He was buried at Stepney.

STEPHEN TAYLOR was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 10th October, 1679. He seems to have practised at York.

* See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.

Thomas Dawson, M.D., was of Jesus college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. 1664; and M.D. 9th July, 1669. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1679. Dr. Dawson died in 1682, and was buried in the church of St. Alphage Cripplegate.

Thomas Marshall.—Admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College, 10th March, 1679–80.

Robert Swale, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Padua, of July, 1665; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 10th March, 1679–80.

Thomas Novell, M.D., was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge, by royal mandate, in 1676. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 20th March, 1675–6; and a Fellow 5th April, 1680. He died in prison in 1686.*

Charles Goodall, M.D., was born in Suffolk. He was a doctor of medicine of Cambridge, of 26th November, 1670, probably incorporated on a like degree from Leyden, conferred immediately before, for he is known to have been entered on the physic line there 21st June, 1670, being then twenty-eight years of age. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1676; and a Fellow 5th April, 1680. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1685; Harveian orator, 1694 and 1709; Censor, 1697, 1703, 1705, 1706; Elect, 21st May, 1704, in place of Dr. Alvey, deceased; Consiliarius, 1708; and was elected President 23rd December, 1708, when Dr. Josiah Clarke desired to be removed from the duties of that office. Dr. Goodall continued to preside over the College till his death, an event which stands thus recorded in our Annals: "Dr. Charles Goodall, President of this College, departed this life at

* "Tho. Novell M.D. qui ære alieno graviter obstrictus atque in carcerem conjectus inibi naturæ debitum solvebat 1686." Dr. Middleton Massey's MS. Notes.

Kensington the 23rd of August, 1712. He was an entire lover of the College, and indefatigable in studying its prosperity, as appears from his works." He was physician to the Charterhouse, to which office he was appointed 28th April, 1691. He was buried in Kensington church; and on the floor of the south aisle was a slab thus inscribed—

Hic situs est
Carolus Goodall, M.D.
Coll. Med. Præses nuperrimus,
Suttonensis hospitii Londinensis ipse Medicus.
Ob: Aug: vicesimo tertio. 1712.

Haller* attributes to Dr. Goodall a publication, "de Cortice Peruviano et ejus usu," probably an inaugural dissertation at Leyden, but neither name of place nor date are given.

Dr. Goodall is the Stentor of Garth's Dispensary. He was one of the most ardent and untiring supporters of our College, and his whole life, so far as we are able now to judge, was devoted to its service. His work, "The Royal College of Physicians of London, founded and established by Law, as appears by Letters Patent, Acts of Parliament, Adjudged Cases, &c.; and an Historical Account of the College's proceedings against Empiricks and unlicensed Practisers in every Prince's reign from their first incorporation to the Murther of the Royal Martyr King Charles the First," published in 4to. 1684, was, as we learn from the epistle dedicatory to the lord keeper Guildford, undertaken with the encouragement, if not at the actual request, of the College. For this he had already shown his quali fications, by the publication, in 1674, of a work written in defence of the College,† "against a bold and impudent Libell, published with design to expose that learned body to contempt." We meet in the Annals

* Biblioth. Botanica. Vol. i, p. 581.

† "The College of Physicians vindicated against a pamphlet entitled the Corner Stone, &c.; and the true state of Physic in the Nation faithfully represented." 8vo. Lond.

with frequent mention of Dr. Goodall's services to the College, and I transcribe them as an inducement to others to follow in his steps :—

" 1684 Novembris die VII. Candidissimus vir Carolus Goodall, M.D. qui de Collegio suis improbis laboribus optimè promeritus est, Librum suum, cui titulus habetur ; Collegium Regale, Medicorum Londinensium jure et legibus sancitum et stabilitum, una cum Juris Consultorum peritissimorum sententiis de negotiis ad Collegium spectantibus, eidem codici annexis, conventui obtulit. Insuper Annales Collegii binis voluminibus in folio inclusos, ab anno millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo quinto usque ad annum millesimum sexcentesimum quadragesimum septimum, propriis sumptibus, ritè et pulchrè ex archetypis exaratos, elenchis etiam utilibus haud omissis, eidem Concilio consecravit, denique hosce tres libros in Censorum et Delegatorum usus perpetuò cessuros expectat exoptatque.

" 1685 Pridie Calendas Octobris. In Comitiis hisce magnas quidem agere gratias Dñus Præses, Doctori Goodall, viro præ aliis totius Collegii publici ingenii, qui, animi discruciatus ob nonnullorum nuperam administrationem malam, Collegii hujus rationes rectè colligendo, tam debitores quam creditores examinando, scriptiones etiam cogitatè perlegendo, multa sciscitando, plurima transcribendo, ferè omnia denique perlustrando, non priùs triennium jam vel privato suo sumptui non contemnendo, vel sibi suoque labori improbo pepercit, quam reculam hanc nostram publicam a nefandis authoribus mille quasi calamitatibus obrutam aliquo saltem modo emergentem viderit—quare non magis Præsidis exemplo quam ipsius justitiæ ergo, et gratitudinis debitæ similes itidem gratiæ illi, jam a singulis etiam Sociis præsentibus habebantur, et in perpetuam rei memoriam hisce Fastis inscribendæ agnoscebantur."*

* Of Dr. Goodall's merits as a man and practical physician, we have the all-sufficient testimony of the great Sydenham, who, in his dedication of the Schedula Monitoria to Goodall, expresses himself

Dr. Goodall's portrait, presented by his widow in 1713, is at the College, and to Dr. Goodall himself we are indebted for the portraits of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey now in the Censors' room: "July 12th, 1706. Dr. Goodall having in his possession two ancient pictures of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey, the first founder of the College, and both benefactors, presented them this day to the College to be hung up there, for which generous present the President and Censors gave him thanks."

Samuel Jolly, of Pendleton, in Lancashire, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 10th April, 1680.

——— Livermore was admitted an Extra-Licentiate about this time, but the date of his examination and of his letters testimonial is not recorded. Under date of 18th May, 1688, I find the following entry: "Mr. Livermore, proof being made that he formerly had a licence to practise without the city, from Sir John Micklethwaite, then President, and others then Elects, as was acknowledged this day by Sir Thomas Witherley himself (the President), it was consented that, having lost these letters testimonial by fire, he should have them renewed." He was probably John Livermore, of Sydney college, Cambridge, A.B. 1667, A.M. 1671.

Thomas Coles, of Salisbury, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College, 15th June, 1680.

William Warner, M.D., was born in the parish of St. Olave's, Southwark, 4th August, 1640, and educated

thus: "Obsecro Te, Humanissime Vir, ut Tractatulum hunc æqui bonique consulas, quo testatum esse volui quanto Te honore prosequor; quod pariter faciunt etiam ii omnes quibus longè minus quam mihi perspecta est virtus Tua: neque jure merito existimare quis potest, me (qui Tui nullatenus indigeo,) Tibi assentari, cùm palam profitear, quod, sicuti in eâ quam exerces Arte nemini secundus sis, (ut modestè loquar) ita morum integritate honestateque undique absolutissimâ, omnes fere quorum ego consuetudine unquam usus fuerim superes."

at Merchant Taylors' school, which he left in 1657, when he was admitted probationer fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 30th April, 1661; A.M. 5th July, 1664; and then, accumulating his degrees in medicine, proceeded M.D. 6th July, 1676. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1676; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1680.

James Rand, of Colchester, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th August, 1680.

Nehemiah Grew, M.D., was the son of Obadiah Grew, a celebrated Nonconformist divine, and was born at Coventry, about the year 1641.* He was educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded bachelor of arts in 1661. His medical education was probably had in one of the continental universities, apparently Leyden, for he is known to have been a diligent student of Drelincurtius and de la Boe Sylvius, and to have been entered on the physic line there in July, 1671. Having taken a doctor's degree, when or where I fail to discover, but if at Leyden, almost immediately after the date just given, he returned to England. He is said to have settled for a time at Coventry, but he soon removed to London. Haller styles him "industrius ubique naturæ observator," and he truly deserves that character. As one of the most laborious and accurate observers of the seventeenth century, and the founder of structural and physiological botany, Dr. Grew deserves a fuller notice than my space permits. He began to turn his attention to the anatomy of plants as early as the year 1664, and was led to do so by his previous study of human and comparative anatomy. Considering that both plants

* He inscribed his name in the Album Studiosorum of Leyden, on the 6th July, 1671, being then thirty years of age. "1671. Jul. 6. Nehemius Grew Warwicensis Anglus 30 M. Cand."

and animals "came at first out of the same Hand, and were therefore the contrivances of the same wisdom," he inferred that they would disclose analogous structures. In 1670 he put an essay on this subject into the hands of his brother-in-law, Dr. Henry Sampson, who showed it to Mr. Henry Oldenburg, at that time secretary to the Royal Society, by whom it was handed to Dr. Wilkins, the bishop of Chester, who read the manuscript to the Royal Society. That learned body highly approving of the paper, ordered it to be printed, and on the 30th November, 1671, admitted Dr. Grew a fellow of the Society. On the death of Mr. Oldenburg, in 1677, he was appointed to succeed him in the office of secretary. At the suggestion of Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Grew was appointed in 1672 to the newly created office of "Curator to the Society for the Anatomy of Plants," and in the course of his duties as such, drew up a series of original and carefully considered essays, which were read at intervals to the society. These were collected, and with the portion issued in 1671, were published in a folio volume by order of the society, in 1682. They constitute the work known as "The Anatomy of Plants with an Idea of a Philosophical History of Plants." Sprengel calls it "opus absolutum et immortale." "It contains," writes Dr. Thomson,* "a great deal of valuable and important matter, and has always been in high estimation and referred to as a classical work on the subject." The nature of vegetation and its processes seem to have been unknown when Grew began his investigations. It is remarked by Mr. Hallam,† that "no man, perhaps, who created a science has carried it further than Grew; he is so close and diligent in his observations, making use too of the microscope, that comparatively few discoveries of great importance have been made in the mere anatomy of plants since his time." Grew was the first to describe

* "History of the Royal Society." 4to. Lond. 1812, p. 44.

† Introduction to the Literature of Europe. 5th Edition. Lond. 1855. Vol. iv, p. 354.

the tracheæ of plants; but his great discovery was that of the sexual system in plants;—that the sexual system is universal in the vegetable kingdom, and that the dust of the antheræ is endowed with an impregnating power. Of Dr. Grew's merits as a physician but little is known. He was the first to obtain sulphate of magnesia (under the name of "bitter purging salt") from the Epsom waters, to investigate its action and recommend its employment in the treatment of disease, which he did in a special treatise in 1697. Dr. Grew was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians, 30th September, 1680, and died suddenly on the 25th March, 1712, aged seventy.* His portrait by R. White, is at the hall of the Barber Surgeons. It was engraved in 1700, and is prefixed to his Cosmologia Sacra. Besides the Philosophical Transactions, from January, 1678, to February, 1679, which he edited, Dr. Grew published—

The Anatomy of Plants begun, with a general account of Vegetation grounded thereon. 8vo. Lond. 1672.

The Anatomy of Roots. 8vo. Lond. 1673.

An Idea of a Phytological History of Plants, together with a Continuation of the Anatomy of Plants prosecuted upon Roots. Fol. Lond. 1673.

The Anatomy of Trunks, with an account of their Vegetation grounded thereon. 8vo. Lond. 1675.

Experiments on the Affusion of several Menstruums upon all sorts of bodies. 12mo. Lond. 1675.

Museum Regalis Societatis. A Catalogue and Description of the

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* "Doctrinâ atque scientiâ rerum naturalium inclaruit Nehemiah Grew socius hujus Collegii per totam Europam celeberrimus. Innatus in illo fuit cognitionis amor et scientiæ; diuque et sedulo in contemplandis naturæ rebus versabatur; structuram plantarum quam accuratissimè retexuit; deque natura succorum ac salium in plantis et de earum gustu atque colore quam optimè disseruit; fabricam intestinorum et glandularum in animalibus mirâ sagacitate aperuit; res omnes raras et admirandas in repositorio Societatis Regiæ descripsit; et ex rebus creatis et imprimis ex structurâ atque fabricâ animalium Magnum Rerum Creatorem existere quam pulcherrimè demonstravit; ornamentum ac decus fuit et patriæ et Collegio nostro." Oratio Harveiana habita 18 Octobris 1775; auctore Donaldo Monro, M.D.

Natural and Artificial Rareties belonging to the Royal Society, with a Comparative Anatomy of Stomachs and Guts. Folio. Lond. 1681.

The Anatomy of Plants, with an Idea of a Philosophical History of Plants. Folio. Lond. 1682.

A Treatise of the nature and use of the Bitter Purging Salt. 12mo. Lond. 1697.

Tractatus de Salis Cathartici Amari in Aquis Ebeshamensibus et hujusmodi aliis contenti, natura et usu. 8vo. Lond. 1698.

Cosmologia Sacra; or, a Discourse of the Universe, as it is the Creature and Kingdom of God; chiefly written to demonstrate the truth and excellency of the Bible, which contains the Laws of his Kingdom in this Lower World. Folio. Lond. 1701.

JOHN WINDEBANKE, M.D., was the fifth, but fourth surviving son of Sir Francis Windebanke, secretary of state to Charles I. He was baptized at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 11th June, 1618, and was matriculated at Oxford as a member of New college, of which house he subsequently became a fellow. In due course he took the two degrees in arts, but was actually created doctor of medicine 5th April, 1654, in virtue of the chancellor's (Oliver Cromwell's) letters, which stated that "since he hath left the university he hath spent some time in foreign parts in the study of physic, and hath been a practitioner in that faculty for some years with much credit and reputation." Dr. Windebanke practised at Guildford, Surrey, and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1680. He was buried on the 16th August, 1704, in the south cloister of Westminster abbey. His will, wherein he is described as of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, is dated 17th February, 1703–4, and was proved 15th August following.*

NICHOLAS BUTLER, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Cambridge (per Literas Regias), of 17th June, 1670; was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1680.

DANIEL COXE, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Cam-

* Chester's Westminster Abbey Registers, p. 254.

bridge (per Literas Regias), of 1669, was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1680. He died 19th January, 1729–30, aged 90.

JOHN MASTER, M.D., was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, and, accumulating his degrees in physic, proceeded M.D. 4th July, 1672. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Thomas Willis, and assisted him in the dissections necessary for the preparation of his work "de Anima Brutorum," in the preface to which he is characterised as "vir doctissimus ac intimus amicus meus, artis medicæ et anatomiæ peritus." He likewise assisted Dr. Willis in the Pharmaceutice Rationalis. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1680.

WILLIAM BURNETT, M.D.—A master of arts of Aberdeen, incorporated, as our Annals state, on that degree at Oxford, 6th June, 1661, and a doctor of medicine of Anjou of 8th August, 1663; was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1680.

EDWARD JONES, M.D.—A doctor of medicine (but of what university is not stated in the Annals), was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College 30th September, 1680.

HENRY SAMPSON, M.D., was the son of Mr. William Sampson, "a religious gentleman," of South Leverton, Nottinghamshire. He received a good preliminary education at Coventry, whence he was transferred to Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he took the two degrees in arts, and was elected a fellow of his college. Having served various offices in his college, he was, after a few years, presented to the living of Framlingham. While Sampson was at Framlingham he published an edition of Thomas Parker's "Methodus Gratiæ Divinæ," and there, and also at Coventry, where Sampson often offi-

ciated for Dr. Obadiah Grew, he preached "with great acceptance," and in both places acquired a reputation which was long remembered. But this was in the time of rebellion and the protectorate; and when Charles II returned, bringing conformity and uniformity in his train, Sampson's conscience compelled him to forsake all and begin the world anew. He now turned his thoughts to physic; and, going first to Padua, and afterwards to Leyden, at the latter proceeded doctor of medicine 12th July, 1668. (D.M.I. de celebri Indicationum fundamento, contraria contrariis curari. 4to.) He then settled in London, and on the 30th September, 1680, was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians. His practice is said to have been extensive, but confined almost entirely to a particular class of persons, the connections of those who, like himself, had been ejected by the Bartholomew act. Sampson not merely regretted the times gone by, but determined to vindicate them. He set himself to collect materials for a history of Puritanism and Nonconformity; and as he passed day by day from house to house of his ejected friends and patients, he gathered up facts, and tales, and anecdotes, many of which he intended to use in his meditated book. He entered these materials in his diaries, together with the register of his medical practice; recipes for potions and plasters, blisters, and black draughts, stood side by side with pious reflections, witty repartees, and curious histories, medical, theological, and biographical. These books would now be invaluable, but they are not known to exist. Some volumes of them were handed over to Calamy, who explained Sampson's scheme, and used his materials in the abridgement of "Baxter's Life and Times." 2 vols. 8vo. 1713, and afterwards in the "Nonconformist's Memorial." Some extracts from others of Sampson's diaries found their way into the possession of Ralph Thoresby. The latter were bought at the sale of Thoresby's MSS., and now form part of the Birch or Additional MSS., British Museum, 4460. Sampson was singularly unfortunate

in his literary designs. Whilst at Cambridge, he made some collections for a history of the eminent men of that university; but these, like the former, have long been lost.*

Dr. Sampson died 23rd July, 1700, aged 71, and was buried at Clayworth, Nottinghamshire, where a monument to his memory presents the following inscription:—

HENRICUS SAMPSON,
Levertoniæ ad Austrum natus,
Coventriæ bonis literis et linguis institutus,
Aulæ Pembrochianæ apud Cantabrigienses Socius,
Lugduni Batavorum in Medicinâ Doctor creatus,
Collegii Medicorum quod Londini est Socius Honorarius:
Theosophiæ quæ primo pura indè et pacifica studiosus:
Donec
unà cum senectâ asthmate etiam sævo,
tanquam mari turbido, jactatus, quassus, fractus,
Claworthum tandem appulit et portum invenit,
ubi exuvias deposuit;
ossa scilicet juxta Filii ossa sita.
Alteram sui partem, quæ nec carnem habet nec ossa,
immortalitatem spirantem, Patri spirituum,
qui solus immortalitatem habet, sursum redidit,
Die 23 Julii, Anno Domini 1700, ætat. suæ 71.
In memoriam tam chari capitis
hoc marmor mœrens posuit
Conjux viduata tedis
Anna Sampson.

JOHN GARRETT, M.D., came before the College of Physicians in 1679, without a degree in medicine; and, after the usual examinations, was, on the 22nd December, admitted a Licentiate. In the following year he was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge (per Literas Regias), and on the 30th September, 1680, was admitted an Honorary Fellow. He died 8th August, 1683, aged 50, and was buried at St. Dunstan's in the East, where a monument to his memory bears the following inscription:—

Hic juxta sepultus jacet Johannes Garrett
in florentissima Academia

* Gent. Mag. for April, 1851.

Cantabrigiensi Medicinæ Doctor
Qui dum vitalem sortitus est Eclampsim
in artem medicam discendo
Therapeuticamq: felici cum successu
(favente Archiatro Cælesti) exercendo
triginta quinque transegit annos
verum enimvero cum ad quinquagesimum
ætatis attigisset inevitabili fato
suam passus est eclipsin sive biolychnii
extinctionem, animamque fide Christiana
Deo datori exhalavit
die octavo Mensis Augusti, Anni MDCLXXXIII.

Thomas Gibson, M.D., was born at Bampton in Westmorland. He graduated doctor of medicine at Leyden, 20th August, 1675, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1676. He is stated in the Annals to have been created doctor of medicine by the archbishop of Canterbury, 16th May, 1663, and to have been admitted *ad eundem*, at Cambridge, 5th October, 1671. His incorporation at Cambridge is not recorded in the "Graduati Cantabrigienses." He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1680. Dr. Gibson was appointed physician-general to the army on the 21st January, 1718–9; and dying on the 16th July, 1722, aged 75, was buried in the ground adjoining the Foundling hospital, belonging to St. George the Martyr, Queen's-square. He married to his second wife Anne, the youngest daughter of Richard Cromwell, the short-lived Protector. She died 7th December, 1727, æt. 69. Dr. Gibson was the author of—

The Anatomy of Humane Bodies epitomized. 8vo. Lond. 1682;

a work very popular in its day, and which ran to at least seven editions. It was really only a new and augmented edition of Read's book on that subject, but as Haller* says, containing "nihil de suo."

Robert Wittie, M.D.—A native of Yorkshire, the only son of George Wittie of Beverley, esquire, by his

* Biblioth. Anat., vol. i, p. 688.

wife Anne daughter of William Howard of Therne in the same county, was baptised at St. Mary's, Beverley, 14th November, 1613. He was a doctor of medicine of Cambridge (King's college), incorporated at Oxford 13th July, 1680. Dr. Wittie practised for some few years at Hull, but in 1665, when Dugdale made his visitation of the county, he was residing and practising as a physician in the city of York. From MSS. in the possession of his descendants it would seem that he was settled at York in December, 1651, and that he lived in the parish of St. Martin's, Coney-street, where his mother was buried 2nd December, 1675. On his retirement from the active exercise of his profession Dr. Wittie removed to London; and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1680. He died in October, 1684. His will, in which he describes himself as "of the parish of St. Michael Basse Shaw," was dated 5th October, and proved 23rd October, 1684. He had married Mary the second daughter of Henry Hall of East Lilling, co. York, esquire. His portrait, engraved by Cross, is prefixed to his translation of Primrose's Popular Errors in Physick. 4to. 1651. He was the author of the following works :—

The Antimonial Cup twice cast. Translated from J. Primrose. 12mo. Lond. 1640.

Scarborough Spaw; or, a description of the Nature and Virtue of the Spaw at Scarborough, in Yorkshire.—Treatise of the Nature and Use of Water in General, and the several sorts thereof, as sea, rain, snow, pond, &c.—A short discourse concerning Mineral Waters, especially that of the Spaw. 8vo. Lond. 1660.

These three are generally found in one volume. A second edition, "corrected and augmented throughout the whole, together with an historical relation of cures done by the Waters," appeared in 1667. Its publication occasioned a bitter controversy on the subject of the mineral waters of Scarborough, which was kept alive for several years afterwards. The chief antagonists of Dr. Wittie were Dr. William Simpson, a physician at Wakefield, and Dr. George Tunstall, of Durham. The

work on Scarborough Spa was published also in Latin, by the author, under the title of

Fons Scarburgensis, sive Tractatus de omnis Aquarum Generis Origine et Usu. Lond. 8vo. 1678.

Pyrologia Mimica; or, an Answer to Hydrologia Chemica of William Simpson, in defence of Scarborough Spaw, wherein the five mineral principles of the said Spaw are defended against all his objections. Lond. 8vo. 1669.

Gout Raptures; or, an Historical Fiction of a War among the Stars, wherein are mentioned the seven planets, the twelve signs of the zodiack, and the fifty constellations of heaven mentioned by the ancients. Lond. 8vo. 1677.

A Survey of the Heavens: a plain description of the admirable fabrick and motions of the heavenly bodies, &c. Lond. 8vo. 1680.*

VALENTINE OLDIS, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Cambridge, per Literas Regias, of 6th October, 1671; was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1680. He died in 1685, aged sixty-five, and was the author of—

A Poem on the Restoration of King Charles. Folio, 1660.

JOHN JAMES, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Cambridge, of 4th October, 1678; was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College 30th September, 1680.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY was the eldest son of Charles Chauncey, president of Harvard college, New England, by his wife Catherine Ayre. He was born the 23rd, and baptized at Ware, co. Herts, 30th August, 1632. He was not more than three years of age when his father removed to New England. He was entered a student of Harvard college in 1651, but completed his education in England, at Oxford, where he took the degree of master of arts. Some time before the Restoration he was presented to the living of Woodborough in Wiltshire, where he continued till the Act of Uniformity ejected him in 1662. After this he removed to Andover, where he was pastor of a congregational church; and

* For much of the information concerning Dr. Wittie I am indebted to John Sykes, M.D., of Doncaster.

about the same time, viz., 5th July, 1669, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Having quitted Andover some time after the recalling of king Charles's indulgence, he came to London with the design of acting chiefly as a physician; and on the 30th September, 1680, was admitted a Licentiate of the College. In October, 1687, he was appointed pastor of an Independent meeting-house, in Bury-street, St. Mary Axe. In this office he continued fourteen years, and resigned his charge 15th April, 1701, having during the whole period been also engaged in the practice of medicine. Finally, he was chosen tutor of a new academical institution of the Nonconformists of the Congregational persuasion, over which he presided till his death, on the 28th February, 1712.*

Praise Watson, M.D., was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, and admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd January, 1675–6. He took the degree of doctor of medicine, at Utrecht, 2nd August, 1667; and on the 30th September, 1680, was admitted a Licentiate of the College.

Edward Bell, A.M.—A master of arts of Edinburgh, of 22nd April, 1676, who had studied medicine at Leyden, where he was entered 12th July, 1677, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1680.

Samuel Haworth.—A native of Hertfordshire; "e comitatu Hertfordiæ, Cantabrigiensis olim de collegio Signeo," was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th October, 1680. There are grounds for believing that he became bachelor of medicine at Cambridge and doctor of medicine at Paris.† He was one of the physicians to James II

* Wilson's History of Dissenting Churches and Meeting Houses, vol. i, p. 289.

† 1863. Aug. iii. Ds Sa' Haworth comparens, se Doctoratûs

when duke of York, and he attained some notoriety in his day as a curer of consumption by a special method of his own. We have from his pen

Ανθροπολογια, a Philosophical Discourse concerning Man, being the Anatomy of his Soul and Body. 8vo. Lond. 1680.

The true method of curing Consumptions, wherein the vulgar method is discovered to be useless and pernicious, &c. 12mo. Lond. 1682.

Description of the Duke's Bagnio, and of the Mineral Bath and New Spa thereto belonging. 8vo. Lond. 1683.

Phineas Fowke, M.D., was born in Yorkshire. He was the son of Walter Fowke, Esq., of Brewood and Little Wirley, M.D., by his first wife Mary, relict of William Thornton and daughter of the Rev. Thomas Micklethwaite, rector of Cherry Burton, co. York. He was baptized at Bishop Burton 7th January, 1638–9. Admitted at Queen's college, Cambridge, 21st April, 1654; he graduated A.B. 1657–8, and on the 26th March, 1658, was admitted a fellow of that house. The books of the college record his re-election and re-admission as a fellow on the 23rd August, 1660, an office which he retained until 1684, when he vacated it by his marriage on the 2nd June, 1684, at St. Mary's Salop, to Sarah, daughter of Sir Vincent Corbet, bart. He proceeded A.M. 1661 and M.D. 1668, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 23rd January, 1676–7, and a Fellow 12th November, 1680. Dr. Fowke practised for some years in London, but eventually withdrew to his seat, Little Wirley hall. His wife did not long survive. She was buried at St. Chad's, Salop, 6th December, 1686. The doctor himself died at Little Wirley on the 21st January, 1710, aged 72, and was buried in the church of Brewood on the 26th. He is commemorated, however, on his wife's monument in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury.

gradum Lutetiæ Parisiorum adeptum nec non diploma inde nactum esse affirmabat quinetiam medicinæ Baccalaureum apud Cantabrigienses olim extitisse.

Robert Brady, M.D., was born at Denver, in the county of Norfolk, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge; as a member of which he proceeded bachelor of medicine in 1653, and was created doctor, per Literas Regias, 5th September, 1660. In 1669 he was elected master of Caius college, in pursuance of a mandate from king Charles II; shortly after this was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower of London; and in 1677 was promoted to the Regius professorship of medicine at Cambridge. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 12th November, 1680. He was physician in ordinary to king Charles II and king James II; and was one of those who, on the 22nd October, 1688, gave in their depositions concerning the birth of the prince of Wales. Dr. Brady died 19th August, 1700, aged 73, and was buried in the church of Denver, co. Norfolk, where there is a black marble slab with the following inscription :—

Depositum
Roberti Brady, M.D.
serenissimis principibus Carolo et Jacobo 2^ndis^ Medici Ordinarii,
Regii apud Cantabr: Medicinæ professoris,
Collegii de Gonville et Caius 40 circiter annos
Custodis vigilantissimi et benefactoris munificentissimi,
qui, postquam rem medicam et historicam,
summâ diligentiâ et fide,
tam praxi quam scriptis feliciter exornaverat,
apud suos Denverienses, ubi primum hauserat spiritum,
ultimum clausit diem Aug: 19, A°. Dom. 1700, ætat: suæ 73.

Dr. Brady was the friend of Sydenham, and to him the first of the "Epistolæ Responsoriæ" was addressed. He is, however, better remembered as an historian than a physician, and in that capacity was deserving of the highest praise. Hearne, the Oxford antiquary, writes thus: "Rob. Bradius plerisq. omnibus sequioris ævi historicis nostris Anglicanis sit anteferendus." He was the author of—

An Introduction to the Old English History. Lond. Folio. 1684.
True and exact History of the Succession of the Crown of England, collected out of records and the best histories. Folio. 1684.

An Historical Treatise on Cities and Boroughs. Folio. Lond. 1690.

An Inquiry into the remarkable instances of History and Parliament Records used by the author [Stillingfleet] of the Unreasonableness of a New Separation on account of the Oaths. 4to. Lond. 1691.

A Complete History of England, from the first entrance of the Romans unto the end of the reign of King Richard II. 2 vols. Folio. Lond. 1700.

Dr. Brady devised a considerable paternal estate to Caius college, and 500*l.* towards the purchase of a perpetual advowson.

Andrew Clench, M.D., was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge, by royal mandate, 29th March, 1671; and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1677; and a Fellow 23rd December, 1680. Of his professional career I am unable to recover any particulars. Dr. Clench was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 22nd April, 1680. He was, as we learn from Evelyn (Diary), barbarously murdered, under circumstances of great atrocity, in the month of January, 1691–2. "This week," writes he, "a most execrable murder was committed on Dr. Clench, father of that extraordinary learned child whom I have before mentioned. Under pretence of carrying him in a coach to see a patient, they strangled him in it; and, sending away the coachman under some pretence, they left his dead body in the coach, and escaped in the dark of the evening." A man of the name of Harrison was convicted of the murder and executed.

The account given by Evelyn of Dr. Clench's extraordinary son is so interesting that I make no apology for extracting it:—

"27th January, 1688–9. I dined at the Admiralty, where was brought in a child not twelve years old, the son of one Dr. Clench, of the most prodigious maturity of knowledge, for I cannot call it altogether memory, but something more extraordinary. Mr. Pepys and

myself examined him, not in any method, but promiscuously, with questions which required judgment and discernment to answer so readily and pertinently. There was not anything in chronology, history, geography, the several systems of astronomy, courses of the stars, longitude, latitude, doctrine of the spheres, courses and sources of rivers, creeks, harbours, eminent cities, boundaries and bearings of countries, not only in Europe, but in any other part of the earth; which he did not readily resolve and demonstrate his knowledge of, readily drawing out with a pen anything he would describe. He was able to repeat not only the most famous things which are left us in any of the Greek and Roman histories, monarchies, republics, wars, colonies, exploits by sea and land, but all the sacred stories of the New and Old Testament, the succession of all the monarchies—Babylonian, Persian, Greek, Roman; with all the lower emperors, popes, heresiarchs, and councils, what they were called about, what they determined on in the controversy about Easter; the tenets of the Gnostics, Sabellians, Arians, Nestorians; the difference between St. Cyprian and Stephen about rebaptization; the schisms, &c. We leaped from that to other things totally different—to Olympic years and synchronisms; we asked him questions which could not be resolved without considerable meditation and judgment; nay, of some particulars of the civil laws, of the digest, and code. He gave a stupendous account of both natural and moral philosophy, and even in metaphysics.

"Having thus exhausted ourselves rather than this wondrous child, or angel rather, for he was as beautiful and lovely in countenance as in knowledge, we concluded with asking him if, in all he had read or heard of, he had ever met with anything which was like this expedition of the Prince of Orange, with so small a force to obtain three great kingdoms without any contest. After a little thought he told us that he knew of nothing which did more resemble it than the coming of Con-

stantine the Great out of Britain, through France and Italy, so tedious a march, to meet Maxentius, whom he overthrew at Pons Milvius with very little conflict, and at the very gates of Rome, which he entered, and was received with triumph, and obtained the empire not of three kingdoms only, but of all the known world. He was perfect in Latin authors, spake French naturally, and gave us a description of France, Italy, Savoy, Spain anciently and modernly divided, as also of ancient Greece, Scythia, and northern countries and tracts. We left questioning farther.

"He did this without any set or formal repetitions, as one who had learned things without book, and as if he minded other things, going about the room and toying with a parrot there, and, as he was at dinner (*tanquam aliud agens*, as it were), seeming to be full of play, of a lively, sprightly temper, always smiling and exceeding pleasant, without the least levity, rudeness, or childishness.

"His father assured us he never imposed anything to charge his memory by causing him to get things by heart, not even the rules of grammar; but his tutor (who was a Frenchman) read to him first in French, then in Latin; that he usually played amongst other boys four or five hours every day, and that he was as earnest at his play as at his study. He was perfect in arithmetic, and now newly entered into Greek. In sum, *horresco referens*, I had read of divers forward and precocious youths, and some I have known; but I never either did hear or read of anything like to this sweet child, if it be right to call him child who has more knowledge than most men in the world. I counselled his father not to set his heart too much on this jewel. *Immodicis brevis est ætas et rara senectus.*"

Robert Leman, of Oulton, in Norfolk, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 27th June, 1681.

John Halson, of Colyton in the county of Devon,

was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 27th October, 1681.

Samuel Stubbs, of Leeds, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 27th October, 1681.

Henry Proctor, of Abbot's Langley in Hertfordshire, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 8th November, 1681.

William Dawkins, M.D., was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, as a member of which he graduated M.B. 1674, M.D. 1679. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1679, and a Fellow 12th April, 1682. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1684, and Censor in 1685 and 1686. Dr. Dawkins died under very painful circumstances, as we learn from the following entry in the Annals :—

"1690, Januarii 17. Circa idem tempus Dr. Gulielmus Dawkins, vir singulari eruditione, structurâ corporis eleganti, moribus suavissimis, praxi in medicinâ felicissimâ, diem supremum obiit, sed adeò vehementer egenus, ut cum res nulla domi suppeteret, de publicis Collegarum et amicorum suorum sumptibus Januarii 25 elatus est. Toto vitæ curriculo se ingens exemplar humanæ fragilitatis ostendit, in ipso penè articulo mortis, aut citius (uti adfirmabant circumstantes omnes) Christianæ pœnitentiæ ; et, ut uno verbo complectar omnia, is erat de quo verè dici potuit, nullum abfuisse numen præter solam prudentiam." He was buried at St. Katherine's, Leadenhall-street.

Joseph Bond, M.D.—On the 20th September, 1674, being then twenty-six years of age, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden, and before the end of that year he graduated doctor of medicine at Groningen. Dr. Bond was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the Col-

lege of Physicians 17th August, 1682, and practised at Chard, in Somersetshire.

JOHN TARCHILL, a native of Somersetshire, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 17th August, 1682.

WALTER HARRIS, M.D., was born in the city of Gloucester in 1647, and educated at Winchester school, whence he was elected to New college, Oxford, of which society he was subsequently a fellow. He proceeded bachelor of arts 10th October, 1670. Having embraced the doctrines of the church of Rome, he, in 1673, resigned his fellowship at New college, devoted himself to medicine, went over to the Continent, and on the 20th July, 1675, proceeded doctor of medicine at Bourges in France. In the following year Dr. Harris settled in London, and commenced practice chiefly among the members of his adopted church. When, in consequence of Oates's plot, in 1678, all Catholics were ordered to leave the metropolis, he seceded from the church of Rome, and published a pamphlet entitled

A Farewell to Popery. 4to. Lond. 1679.

Dr. Harris was incorporated on his doctor's degree at Cambridge in 1679; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 5th April, 1680; and a Fellow 30th September, 1682. He was Censor in 1688, 1698, 1700, 1704, 1714; Elect, 28th June, 1705, in place of Dr. Lawson; Harveian orator in 1699, again in 1707, 1713, and for the fourth time in 1726; Treasurer, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717: and Consiliarius from 1711 uninterruptedly to his death, which occurred in Red Lion-square, 1st August, 1732. Dr. Harris was appointed Lumleian lecturer 23rd October, 1710, and held that office as long as he lived. Most of the works, to be presently mentioned, consisted of the substance of the lectures he had delivered at the College. At the Revolution he was, on the recommendation of archbishop

Tillotson, appointed physician to king William III. Dr. Harris's published works were as follow :—

Pharmacologia Anti-empirica ; or, a Rational Discourse of Remedies, both Chemical and Galenical. 8vo. Lond. 1683.

De Morbis Acutis Infantum. 8vo. Amstel. 1698.

De Morbis aliquot Gravioribus Observationes. 8vo. Lond. 1720.

De Peste Dissertatio, cui accessit Descriptio Inoculationis Variolarum. Lond. 1721.

Dissertationes Medicæ et Chirurgicæ. 8vo. Lond. 1725.

ANDREW GRIFFITHS, M.D.—A master of arts of Christchurch, Oxford, of 30th June, 1679, who had studied physic at Leyden, where he was inscribed 29th March, 1680, and then practising at Shrewsbury ("de villâ Salopiæ et ibidem bene in praxi medicâ exercitatus") ; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 18th December, 1682. He proceeded doctor of medicine at Cambridge, as a member of Magdalen college, in 1686.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, M.D., was the son of Augustine Briggs, an alderman of Norwich, who represented that city in four parliaments. Our physician when thirteen years of age was sent to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and placed under the care of Dr. Tenison, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury He proceeded bachelor of arts in 1666 ; was elected a fellow of his college in 1668 ; took his degree of master of arts in 1670 ; and on the 26th October of that year was incorporated at Oxford on his master's degree. He then travelled for some time upon the continent, and ultimately proceeded doctor of medicine at Cambridge, 30th July, 1677. Dr. Briggs was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 5th April, 1680, and a Fellow 22nd December, 1682. He was Censor in 1685, 1686, 1692. He was appointed one of the physicians to St. Thomas's hospital in 1682, and was one of the physicians in ordinary to king William III. Dr. Briggs died 4th September, 1704, at Town Malling, in Kent, and was buried there on the 11th. He had married Hannah the only daughter and heiress of Edmund Hobart, of Holt, in the county of

Norfolk, esquire, and in Holt church a cenotaph to Dr. Briggs's memory was erected in 1737 by his son, Henry Briggs, D.D., rector of that parish and chaplain in ordinary to the king. It is thus inscribed—

Virtus est Dei.
This tablet is erected to the Memory of
William Briggs, M.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to King William the III,
Fellow of the College of Physicians in London,
and of the Royal Society.
He was born at Norwich,
being son of Augustine Briggs, Esqr.,
four times Member of Parliament for that City,
descended from an ancient family of that name at Salle in this county.
He was admitted into Corpus Christi College in Cambridge
at thirteen years of age under the care of
Dr. Tenison, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury,
where he was chosen fellow,
and had the tuition of a good number of pupils,
discharging that trust with honour to the College.
After he had improved himself by his travels into foreign countries,
being well versed in most parts of learning, he settled at London,
where he practised with great success,
and soon became very eminent in his profession.
He was particularly famous for his exquisite skill in difficult cases of the eye,
and published two valuable treatises upon that subject.
He died September the 4th, 1704, aged 62,
at Town Malling, in Kent, where he lies interred,
leaving three children, Mary, Henry, and Hannah.

Dr. Briggs was the author of some interesting papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and of

Ophthalmographia, sive Oculi ejusque Partium Descriptio Anatomica: cui accessit Nova Visionis Theoria. 12mo. Cantab. 1676.

"The hypothesis of vibrations as an explanation of the phenomena of nervous action," writes Dugald Stewart, "first attracted public notice in the writings of Dr. William Briggs. It was from him that Sir Isaac Newton derived his anatomical knowledge; along with which he appears plainly from his Queries to have imbibed also some of the physiological theories of his pre-

ceptor." * Dr. Briggs' portrait, by R. White, was engraved by J. Faber.

Isaac Dennis.—A native of Poictiers; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th February, 1682–3.

Samuel Jollie, of Pendleton in Lancashire, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 12th March, 1682–3. He was buried in the chapel of Attercliffe, near Sheffield, where there is the following memento :—

Hic sitæ sunt reliquiæ Samuelis Jollie, nuper Attercliffiensis Medici.
Transiêre patres, simul et nos transibimus omnes;
At cæli patriam, qui bene transit, habet.
Amoris et mortalitatis hoc Μνημοσυνον T. J. A.D. 1701.

(The initials are those of Timothy Jollie the Presbyterian minister of Sheffield, noticed in Hunter's Hallamshire, 1819, p. 165.)

Walter Mills, M.D., was of Christ's college, Cambridge, as a member of which house he proceeded bachelor of medicine in 1675, and doctor of medicine in 1680 (July 7th). He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1680, and a Fellow 2nd April, 1683. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 1st November, 1682, and he died 7th January, 1725–6.

Edward Tyson, M.D., was born, according to some accounts, at Bristol, according to others at Clevedon, co. Somerset; but was descended from a family which had been long settled in Cumberland. He was educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded bachelor of arts 8th February, 1670; master of arts, 4th November, 1673. His degree of doctor of medicine he took at Cambridge, in 1680, as a member of Corpus Christi college. Dr. Tyson was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1680, and a Fellow 2nd April, 1683. He was Censor

* Dugald Stewart's Philosophical Essays. Collected works by Sir William Hamilton, Bart., vol. v, p. 11.

in 1694, and held the appointments of physician to the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, and of anatomy reader at Surgeons' hall. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, contributed several valuable papers to the "Philosophical Transactions," and was the author of the following works :—

A Philosophical Essay concerning the Rhymes of the Ancients. 4to. Lond. 1669.

Several Anatomical Observations. Lond. and Oxf. Folio. 1680—1705.

Phocæna; or, the Anatomy of a Porpess, with a Discourse concerning Anatomy, and a Natural History of Animals. 4to. Lond. 1680.

Cariqueya, seu Marsupiale Americanum; or, the Anatomy of an Opossum. 4to. Lond. 1698.

Ourang Outang, sive Homo Sylvestris: or, the Anatomy of a Pigmie, compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man: with an Essay concerning the Pigmies of the Ancients. Folio. Lond. 1699.

Vipera Caudisona Americana; or, the Anatomy of the Rattle Snake, &c.

Dr. Tyson died 1st August, 1708, aged 58, and was buried at St. Dionys Backchurch. His monument therein bears the following inscription :—

M. S.
Edwardi Tyson, M.D.
ab antiquâ familiâ in agro Cumbriæ oriundi,
viri omni eruditione atq. doctrinâ, in illis
imprimis studiis, quæ Medicum aut instruunt
aut ornant, præstantissimi,
in arte anatomicâ planè singularis.
Collegii Medicorum Londin: et Societ: Reg: Socius fuit,
in Aulâ Chirurgorum per annos complures Prælector Anatomicus,
in hospitio mente captorum ad mortem usq. Medicus fidelissimus.
Omni vitæ munere laudabiliter defunctus,
Pietate erga Deum, Amore in Consanguineos,
Fide in Amicos, Liberalitate erga Egenos,
Animi candore, Morumq. suavitate inter omnes,
Sempiternæ Gloriæ commendatus,
Morte obiit repentinâ j. Aug. A.D. MDCCVIII. annos natus LVIII.

Dr. Tyson is the Carus of Garth's "Dispensary," and is thus described :—

Slow Carus next discover'd his intent,
With painful pauses mutt'ring what he meant;
His sparks of life, in spite of drugs, retreat
So cold that only calentures can heat.
In his chill veins the sluggish puddle flows,
And loads with lazy fogs his sable brows;
Legions of lunaticks about him press,
His province is lost Reason to redress.
So, when perfumes their fragrant scent give o'er,
Nought can their odour like a jakes restore.
When for advice the vulgar throng, he's found
With number of vile books, besieged around.
The gazing throng acknowledge their surprise,
And deaf to reason, still consult their eyes.
Well he perceives the world will often find
To catch the eye is to convince the mind:
Thus a weak state by wise distrust inclines
To numerous stores and strength in magazines.
So fools are always most profuse of words,
And cowards never fail of longest swords.
Abandoned authors here a refuge meet,
And from the world to dust and worms retreat.
Here dregs and sediments of auctions reign,
Refuse of fairs and gleanings of Duck-lane;
And up these walls much Gothick lumber climbs,
With Swiss philosophy and Runick rhymes;
Hither, retriev'd from cooks and grocers, come
M—— works entire, and endless reams of Bl—m.
Where would the long neglected C——s fly,
If bounteous Carus should refuse to buy?
But each vile scribbler's happy on that score—
He'll find some Carus still to read him o'er.

Dr. Tyson's portrait is in the College. It was presented by his great nephew, Richard Tyson, M.D., 25th June, 1764.

Christopher Crell Spinowski, M.D.—A Pole, and a doctor of medicine of Leyden of 6th July, 1682; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1683. He dropped the name of Spinowski, and appears in the College list as Christopher Crell. He has verses with this signature prefixed to Sydenham's Processus Integri, published in 1695.

John Martyn, A.M., of Pembroke college, Oxford,

A.B. 21st October, 1675; A.M. 13th June, 1678; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1683.

Joshua Palmer, M.D., a native of Leicestershire, the son of Archdale Palmer, Esq., of Wantage, in that county, and sheriff of Leicestershire in 1641, and a student of Catherine hall, Cambridge, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, 21st May, 1681, and graduating doctor of medicine there 2nd July, 1682 (D.M.I. de Medicamentorum Sudoriferorum naturâ operatione et usu. 4to.); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1683.

Philip Guide, M.D.—A Frenchman, and a doctor of medicine of Montpelier; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1683. He was the author of

Observations Anatomiques faites sur plusieurs Animaux, au sortir de la Machine Pneumatique. 12mo. Par. 1674.
Du Mal Vénérien. 8vo. Par. 1676.
Vertus du Vin Rouge et du Quinquina. 8vo. Par. 1699.
An Essay concerning Nutrition in Animals. 8vo. Lond. 1699.
Warning to Patients. 8vo. Lond. 1710.

John Groenveldt, M.D.—A native of Daventer, in Holland, was educated partly in his native country, then under Zypæus at Louvaine, and in Paris. He was entered on the physic line at Leyden 13th September, 1667, being then twenty years of age; he graduated doctor of medicine at Utrecht, the 18th March, 1672; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1683. He is remembered for his contest with the College, and his commitment to Newgate by the Censors' board for *mala praxis* in the internal administration of cantharides. The circumstances are fully detailed in the Annals, but are too lengthy for insertion here. Dr. Groenveldt, or Greenfield as he styled himself in England, was the author of a small treatise on his favourite medicine—

Tutus Cantharidum in Medicinâ usus internus;

which was translated into English, with additions by John Marten, surgeon. This came to a second edition in 1715, the first having, I believe, been published in 1705 or 1706. We have also from his pen

Dissertatio Lithologica, variis Observationibus et Figuris illustrata. 8vo. Lond. 1687.

Practica Medica. 8vo. Francof. 1688.

A Discourse on the Gout. 12mo. Lond. 1691.

Treatise of the Stone and Gravel, with a Treatise on Stone-breaking Medicines. 8vo. Lond. 1712.

Fundamenta Medicinæ, Scriptoribus tam inter antiquos quàm recentiores deprompta. 8vo. Lond. 1715.

The Rudiments of Physic clearly and accurately described and explained in the most easy and familiar manner by way of dialogue between a physician and his pupil. 8vo. Lond.

Lewis Le Vasseur, M.D.—A Parisian, and a doctor of medicine of Montpelier, of 12th January, 1654; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1683. We have from his pen

De Sylvano Humore triumvirali epistola. 12mo. Paris. 1668.

John Bulkeley, A.B. of St. Alban's hall, Oxford, of 6th May, 1671; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 21st June, 1683. He practised at Stapenhill in Derbyshire.

John Peachi, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Caen in Normandy; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 26th July, 1683. He was the author of

Collection of Acute Diseases. 8vo. Lond. 1692.

Collection of Chronical Diseases. 8vo. Lond. 1692.

Promptuarium Praxeos Medicæ, seu Methodus Medendi Prescriptis Medicorum Londinensium concinnata, et in ordinem alphabeticum redacta. 8vo. Amst. 1694.

A Complete Herbal of Physical Plants. 8vo. Lond. 1694.

The London Dispensatory. 8vo. Lond. 1694.

The Storehouse of Physical Practice. 8vo. Lond. 1695.

Plain Introduction to the Art of Physic. 8vo. Lond. 1697.

On the Diseases of Infants and Children. 8vo. Lond. 1697.

A Treatise on Apoplexy and Convulsions. 12mo. Lond. 1698.
On the Diseases of Women. 8vo. Lond. 1706.

Claver Morris, M.D., was the son of the rev. William Morris, A.M., rector of Manston, co. Dorset; and, being then a master of arts of New Inn hall, Oxford, of 19th June, 1682, he was, on the 4th August, 1683, admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He proceeded M.B. (at Oxford) 5th May, 1685, and M.D. 6th July, 1691. Dr. Morris practised at Wells, co. Somerset, and died there on the 19th March, 1726, aged 67. His monument bears the following inscription:

Hic jacet
Claverus Morris M.D. in agro Dorset:
ex ingenua familia oriundus:
Quem si noveris, virum noveris viator
facilem, jucundum, perurbanum,
in rebus suscipiendis cautum et sagacem
in agendis pariter animosum,
ex propositi subactis affectibus
tenacissimum.
Orthodoxi patris filius orthodoxus
a patre Gulielmo A.M. rectore de Manston
in bello civili propter Regem multa passo
didicit Regem et Ecclesiam unicè amare
nullius non artis liberalis facile princeps (?)
ad inferioris etiam notæ disciplinas
eleganter se demisit ingenium ejus versatile
non desultorium
Musices quippe cum paucis * * * * *
Chymicorum etiam arcana scrupulosissime perquirebat
cum Anatomiæ et Herbariæ veritate insudasset.
Ita instructus philosophiam
quam certissima Matheseos experimentorum ope
assecutus est vitæ negotiis et quotidiano usui
feliciter accommodavit.
Præcipue vero in divino medendi arte
exercitatus cum intima naturæ adyta
acumine sibi proprio penetrasset;
remedia contra morbos graviores
suam non minus et laudem quam aliorum salutem
a seipso excogitata, affabre elaboravit:
his animi dotibus lucem et ornamentum
addidit pietas instar Phœbi et eluxit
cum * * * * * successibus ægrotos reperceret
et nube latuit cum pauperibus

ea munera donaret ejus dextera quorum
sinistra nunquam fuit conscia,
qui negotiis religioni, honori inserviens
in terra nobis vixit; in cælo vivit sibi.
67 annos natus denatus
Martii 19° 1726.*

ARTHUR PARSONS, M.D., was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he proceeded A.B. 26th October, 1675, A.M. 22nd February, 1678. He then visited Holland, and on the 13th February, 1675–6 being then twenty-one years of age, was entered on the medical line at Leyden. He returned to Leyden in October, 1677, and on the 6th April, 1678, obtained the degree of doctor of medicine at Groningen (D.M.I. de Calculo Renum et Vesicæ. 4to. 1678). He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 17th March, 1684. Accumulating his degrees, he proceeded doctor of medicine at Oxford on 9th November, 1693. Dr. Parsons practised at Taunton.

CHARLES FRAISER, M.D., was educated at St. Peter's Westminster, and, in 1667, was elected thence to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which society he eventually became a fellow. He proceeded A.B. in 1670, A.M. 1674, and was created M.D. by royal mandate in 1678. He was physician in ordinary to king Charles II, and as such was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians the day after Palm Sunday, 1684.

HENRY MORELLI, M.D., an Italian and a doctor of medicine, but of what university is not stated, was admitted a Licentiate of the College 25th June, 1684. He was a Roman catholic, and suspicions appear to have existed as to his antecedents or objects in coming to this country, for, under date of 5th February, 1682–3, I meet with the following entry in the Annals: "Dr. Morelli, Italus natione, jusjurandum de Regis primatu se dedisse, necnon de fide suâ et verâ allegantiâ erga

* The inscription is very illegible, and the above is probably in some parts incorrect.

Regiam Majestatem, per Irenarcharum duorum testimonium probavit; asseruit etiam se nunquam sacerdotio addictum, sed medicinæ a juventute operam navasse."

JOHN BUCK, formerly of Magdalen college, Cambridge, but, so far as I can discover, not a graduate in either arts or medicine, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th July, 1684.

THOMAS BREE, of the county of Warwick, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd September, 1684.

HENRY NICOLL, A.M., was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1672, A.M. 1676, and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 5th December, 1684.

JOHN PECHEY, A.M., was the son of William Pechey, of Chichester, gent.; and on the 22nd March, 1671–2, being then sixteen years of age, was matriculated at Oxford, as a member of New Inn hall. He graduated A.B. 29th November, 1675; A.M. 10th June, 1678; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1684.

THOMAS HOBBS was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1684.

SEBASTIAN LE FEVRE, M.D.—A Frenchman, and a doctor of medicine of Anjou; was admitted a Licentiate of the College 22nd December, 1684.

FREDERICK SLARE, M.D., was born in Northamptonshire; and created doctor of medicine, at Oxford, 9th September, 1680. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, 16th December following. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th

June, 1681 ; and a Fellow 25th June, 1685. He was Censor in 1692, 1693, 1708 ; was named Elect, in place of Dr. Edward Browne, deceased, 21st September, 1708; and was Consiliarius from 1716 to his death, which occurred 12th September, 1727; in the 80th year of his age. He is commemorated by the following inscription in the large cemetery adjoining the churchyard, Greenwich :—

Hic reliquias suas deponi voluit,
FREDERICUS SLARE, M.D.,
peritissimus, benignus, pius,
Collegii Regalis Medicorum Socius, Senior Elector,
Regiæ Societatis socius,
Societatis de Promovendo Evangelio in Partibus Transmarinis socius,
necnon unus ex illorum communitate,
qui se sponte suâ et pro viribus devinxere ad doctrinam
et virtutem Christianem ubique terrarum, adjuvante Deo, promovend.
Obiit 12° Septembris A.D. 1727, ætatis suæ 80mo
Juxta fratrem doctissimum jacet hìc soror ejus dilectissima Domina JANE SLARE, quæ obiit 4to die Aprilis, 1734, ætatis suæ 80.

Dr. Slare is commended by Haller* for his original researches in chemistry, " chemicus, vir insignis, et propriis nixus inventis." He was the author of—

Experiments and Observations upon Oriental and other Stones, which prove them to be of no use in physic: Gascoigne powder examined, censured, and found imperfect; with a Vindication of Sugars against the censure of Willis and common prejudices. 8vo. Lond. 1715. "Egregius liber," writes Haller.

Essay on the Pyrmont Waters. 8vo. Lond. 1717.

RICHARD DARNELLY, M.D., was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, as a member of which house he proceeded M.B. 1674, M.D. 5th July, 1681. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1682 ; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1685. He was Censor in 1709, and died 11th January, 1733, having for several years previously withdrawn from practice, and resided at Stanmore, Middlesex. Towards the end of his life he fell into pecuniary difficulties, and

* Biblioth. Medicinæ Pract., vol. iii, p. 507.

was imprisoned in the Fleet, when he petitioned the College for aid. On the 25th June, 1731, it was "ordered that the beadle of the College do go to every fellow, candidate, and licentiate of the College and collect what they think fit to contribute upon this occasion."*

JOHN BATEMAN, M.D., was educated at Merton college, Oxford, of which house he was a fellow. He took the degree of master of arts 14th May, 1667 ; and then, accumulating his degrees in medicine, proceeded M.D. 24th May, 1682. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 30th September, 1682 ; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1685. He was Censor in 1687, 1690, 1691, 1703, and for the ten consecutive years, from 1706 to 1715 ; Registrar, 1691, and again from 1702 to 1715 inclusive : Elect, 21st September, 1708, in place of Dr. Torlesse, resigned ; Consiliarius, 1713, 1714, 1715 ; President, 26th March, 1716, and was re-elected in the years 1716, 1717, 1718. He died 17th September, 1728. Dr. Bateman was a most amiable man, much esteemed by his contemporaries, and was generally supposed to be the Celsus of Garth's Dispensary.

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, M.D.—A native of Warwickshire, and a doctor of medicine of Anjou ; incorporated at Cambridge 16th December, 1682 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1683, and a Fellow 25th June, 1685. He was Censor in 1688. Dr. Johnstone left London for his native town, Warwick, but at what period I cannot discover, and prac-

* Dr. Darnelly's Petition stated, "that he had followed his profession for a long course of years with the utmost application, and thereby supported his family, but by reason of some misfortunes happening to him in African stock in the year 1720, and the decay of his practice, he is unfortunately run in debt to the amount of £550 and upwards, and is confined a prisoner in the Fleet; that he has several children unprovided for, and his house and lands at Stanmore, in Middlesex, is charged with a debt of £400, besides £40 due thereon for interest, and praying such charitable assistance and relief as shall seem meet to the College."

tised his profession there for many years. He died 22nd November, 1725, aged 82, and was buried in the church of St. Mary, Warwick, where a monument bears the following inscription :—

Hunc prope locum in sepulchro jacet
Gulielmus Johnston M.D. Coll. Reg. Lond. Med. Socius Senior
Vir probus, justus, honestus, verus charitatis cultor
Amator gratitudinis, constantis memoriæ.
Quæ plura cupis benigna loquatur fama.
Obiit 22 die Novembris Anno Dom 1725.
Ætat: suæ 82.
In eodem sepulchro, conditur Anna uxor ejus
quæ censum trium millium centumq plus
minus librarum, quem moriens reliquit
universum (debitis suis et legatis prius subactis)
in opportunum egenorum subsidium, testamento
suo, erogatum voluit;
quo fundos suos omnes elocatos una cum bonis
quæcunq: ei suppetebant, personalibus primo
quoque tempore vendendos et pecunia inde
accrescenti, fundos liberos in comitatu sitos
Warwicensi emendos mandavit.
Quorum, uti et omnium, quas apud Warwicenses
habuit, domorum reditus annuos panperibus
hujus Burgis fidei commissariis singulis annis
distribuendos in perpetuum legavit
Obiit quarto die Aprilis Anno Dni 1733
ætat suæ 84.

William Dawes, M.D., was entered on the physic line at Leyden, 12th July, 1680, being then twenty-five years of age, and before the end of the year graduated doctor of medicine there (D.M.I. de Variolis). He was incorporated at Cambridge in July, 1681 ; but the "Graduati Cantabrigienses" represents him as M.D. of 1682 by royal mandate. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1683 ; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1685. He was Censor in 1689, 1693, 1695, 1696, 1710, 1711 ; Elect, 12th May, 1710 ; Consiliarius, 1710. He was appointed President 11th September, 1712, and continued in that office till 26th March, 1716, when he tendered his resignation, having in January preceding withdrawn himself from town, in consequence of the embarrassed state of his affairs :—

"1716. Feb. 10. Comitiis Censoriis. Dr. Harris, Præses Natus. The President having withdrawn himself by reason of the disorder of his private affairs, so that he could no longer serve the College in that post, Dr. Harris was desired to write to him to desire him to send the resignation of his Presidentship as soon as he could."

"Ordered, That the Treasurer do present two guineas to young Mrs. Dawes for securing the President's keys, and the Annals of the College."

On the 26th March, Dr. Dawes' resignation, dated 20th March, 1716, was read and accepted, and Dr. Bateman thereupon appointed to succeed him. His resignation of the office of elect was accepted 1st June, 1716. Dr. Dawes had retired to Guernsey, and died there 9th March, 1733.

Thomas Gill, M.D., was the son of Philip Gill, of Edmonton, M.D., by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bateman, of Thrapstone, co. Northampton, esq. He was a doctor of medicine of Cambridge of 5th July, 1681; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1683; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1685. He was Censor in 1689, 1695, 1696, 1706, 1709, 1710, 1712, 1713; Registrar from 1692 to 1701 inclusive; and Elect, 20th December, 1711, in place of Dr. Hulse, deceased. Dr. Gill's death stands thus recorded in the Annals: "Upon the 5th July, 1714, Dr. Thomas Gill, Elect of the College, departed this life. A man of great skill in physick and surgery; of great truth and integrity, and a constant and faithful friend to the interest of the College to his dying day." Dr. Gill was buried at Edmonton on the 9th of July. His portrait by T. Murray, was engraved by J. Smith, in 1700.

Francis Hacker, of Nottingham, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th January, 1685–6.

NATHANIEL BARTLET was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 15th February, 1685–6. He practised at Wareham, co. Dorset.

JOHN COOK was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 24th February, 1685–6. He practised at Newbury in Berkshire.

WILLIAM CORNISH.—A student of medicine of Oxford (de Oxonio medicinæ studiosus) ; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 24th February, 1685–6.

CHARLES PANTON, A.B., was the son of Richard Panton, a physician of Bath Easton, county Somerset, and was born there 23rd April, 1662. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, and as a member of that house proceeded bachelor of arts 19th June, 1682. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 24th February, 1685–6, when he settled in his native place, and succeeded to the practice of his father, who had died the previous autumn. There he continued till his death, on the 30th August, 1711, aged fifty. Both father and son are commemorated by monuments in the chancel of Bath Easton church—

Epitaphium
in funus Domini RICHARDI PANTON,
eximii peritissimique medici;
Qui desiit mori decimo sexto die
Septembris, Anno Domini 1684.

Alter en Hypocrates jacet inferiore sub urnâ,
Qui modo Pantoniæ gloria stirpis erat;
Ægros sanavit non solum, sed furiosos
Ingenio veteri redidit ille viros.
Nobilis ars, fortuna, genus, patientia, virtus,
Singula sunt paucis, sed data cuncta tibi.

That to our Extra-Licentiate is near to the above, and bears the following inscription :—

Juxta hìc jacet corpus
CAROLI PANTON, generosi,
Richardi Panton et Mariæ uxoris ejus filii primogeniti,
olim è collegio Lincoln: in academiâ Oxoniensi;

ubi ex illo fonte illustrissimo
omnium artium et rerum uberrimâ cognitione affluente,
assiduè se studiis imbuendo plerisque rebus,
præcipuè verò medicinalibus,
admodum eruditus esset.
Ille Ceciliam, Jacobi Self de Beauacre in agro Wilton. armigeri
filiam, uxorem duxit,
ex quâ natæ sunt ei quatuor filiæ.
Amans erat maritus, indulgensque pater,
bonus vicinus, vir justus, in pauperes benignus,
vereque pius domi, et ecclesiæ Dei venerator.
Natus in hâc parochiâ de Bath Easton,
vicesimo tertio die Aprilis A° D'ni 1662;
denatus vero ibidem tricesimo die Augusti A° D'ni 1711,
et ætatis suæ 50.

Sir Robert Sibbald, M.D., was the son of David Sibbald, keeper of the great seal under chancellor Hay, and was born near Leslie, in Fifeshire, about the year 1643. He was educated at the university of St. Andrew's, after which he travelled for improvement in France and Italy, and then going to Leyden was entered on the physic line there 28th April, 1660. He graduated doctor of medicine at Leyden in 1661 (D.M.I. de variis Tabis speciebus). On his return to Scotland he settled as a physician in Edinburgh, and through the interest of the earl of Perth was nominated physician and geographer to Charles II, from whom he received the honour of knighthood, and a commission to write the history of that kingdom. He it was who first suggested, and was mainly instrumental in obtaining, the foundation of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, of which college he was appointed president 4th December, 1684. During his year of office the Pharmacopæia Edinburgensis was compiled and the first edition published. In 1685 Sir Robert Sibbald applied himself to the establishment of a medical school in Edinburgh, and was the first appointed professor of medicine in the university of that city. His appointment to the office bears date 5th March, 1685, and he was formally installed and admitted to the exercise of that charge on the 25th next

ensuing. Sir Robert Sibbald was the most learned antiquary in Scotland, and had lived a course of philosophical virtue, but in great doubt as to revealed religion. Bred in the kirk of Scotland, he was ostensibly a member of that communion, but was at length prevailed upon by the earl of Perth to join the church of Rome. The grounds upon which he had done so appearing to him on further examination unsatisfactory, he quitted Scotland for a time, and withdrew to London, where he entered on a course of theological study of some months' duration. In sequel thereto, he renounced the church of his adoption, and then, returning to Scotland, published his recantation openly in a church. His religious versatility, and some other causes, brought upon him the sarcasms of the Jacobite physician Archibald Pitcairne, whose Dissertatio de legibus Historiæ Naturalis, Edinb., 1696, contains an unreasonably severe criticism of Sibbald. In imitation of his friend, Sir Andrew Balfour, M.D., Sibbald had collected an extensive museum of Scotch antiquities and of such natural curiosities as were indigenous or were calculated to throw light upon the natural history of the kingdom. This collection he presented to the university of Edinburgh in 1697 under the modest title of "Auctarium Musei Balfouriani è Museo Sibbaldiano," as if had been only an appendix to Dr. Balfour's. The catalogue of the collection compiled by the donor and printed at the expense of the university was dedicated to the magistrates and citizens of Edinburgh as a testimony of gratitude for the honours which had been conferred upon him. Sir Robert Sibbald, whose benevolence was equal to his industry, bequeathed to the university of Edinburgh a valuable collection of portraits, comprising Charles I and II, James II, who, when duke of York, was a great patron of Sibbald; James Drummond, earl of Perth, in his robes as chancellor of Scotland; one of, perhaps his earliest patron, Drummond of Hawthornden; Sir George Mackenzie, the founder of the library of the

Faculty of Advocates, and some others.* Sir Robert Sibbald, as physician to James II, on the 29th March, 1686, during his retirement in London, was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians here. He died about 1712; and was the author of

Scotia Illustrata, sive Prodromus Historiæ Naturalis Scotiæ. Fol. Edin. 1684.

Phalainologia Nova: sive Observationes de rarioribus quibusdam Balaenis in Scotiæ littus nuper ejectis. 4to. Edin. 1692.

Auctarium Musei Balfouriani; sive Enumeratio et Descriptio Rerum rariorum tam naturalium quam artificialium quos R. Sibbaldus Acad: Edinb. donavit. 8vo. Edin. 1697.

Memoria Balfourianæ. 12mo. 1699.

Regulæ bene et salubriter vivendi. 8vo. Edin. 1701.

The Liberty and Independence of the Kingdom and Church of Scotland. 4to. Edinb. 1702.

Commentarius in Vitam Georgii Buchanani. 8vo. Edin. 1702.

De Gestis Gulielmi Vallæ, Herois Scoti, Collectanea Varia. 8vo. Edin. 1705.

In Hippocratis Legem, et in ejus Epistolam ad Thessalum Filium, Commentarii. 8vo. Edin. 1706.

Historical Inquiries concerning the Roman Monuments and Antiquities in the North part of Britain called Scotland. Fol. Edinb. 1707.

A Letter to Dr. Archibald Pitcairn. 8vo. Edinb. 1709.

Miscellaneæ quædam eruditæ Antiquitatis quæ ad Borealem Britanniæ majoris partem pertinent. Fol. Edin. 1710.

The History, Ancient and Modern, of the Sheriffdoms of Fife and Kinross. Fol. Edinb. 1710.

The History, Ancient and Modern, of the Sheriffdoms of Linlithgow and Stirling. Fol. Edinb. 1710.

Account of the Writers, Ancient and Modern, printed, and MSS. not printed, which treat of the Description of Scotland. Fol. Edinb. 1710.

Vindiciæ Prodromi Naturalis Historiæ Scotiæ. Fol. Edinb. 1710.

Description of the Islands of Orkney and Zetland. Fol. Edinb. 1711.

Introductio ad Historiam Rerum a Romanis Gestarum, in eâ Borealis Britanniæ parte, quæ ultra Murum Picticum est. Fol. Edin. 1711.

Portus Coloniæ et Castella Romana ad Bodotriam et ad Taum. Fol. Edin. 1711.

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* Bower's History of the University of Edinburgh. 2 vols. 8vo. Edin. 1817.

Samuel Woodgate, M.D., of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, A.B. 1678, was on the 27th April, 1682, entered on the physic line at Leyden, and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 23rd September, 1686. He was created M.D. by royal mandate 1693.

Richard Robinson, M.D., was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1680, and in the following year was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge, by royal mandate. On the 30th November, 1681, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. On the 13th April, 1685, there is in the Annals the following entry: "Richardus Robinson, rogans ut in Sociorum numerum asciscatur, quatenus Candidatorum senior (deficientibus nonnullis haud ita pridem) quia nunquam in academiâ ullâ institutus et educatus fuerat, quod vel maximè requirunt literæ nuperæ Regiæ, a Collegii societate abdicatur." Dr. Robinson was created a Fellow of the College by the charter of James II, and was admitted as such 12th April, 1687.* He died 30th January, 1732–3, being then the senior fellow of the College.

Martin Lister, M.D., was a nephew of Sir Matthew Lister, M.D., an influential Fellow of our College, before mentioned. He was born at Radcliffe, in Buckinghamshire, about the year 1638, and at a fitting age was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge, as a member of which he took the first degree in arts, in 1658. In 1660, immediately after the Restoration, he was by mandate of king Charles II made a fellow of his college.

* "1687, Aprilis xii. Hodie diploma Regium Jacobi Secundi, Regis nostri serenissimi et potentissimi, illatum fuit, et à Præside, reliquisque Sociis prædictis, togatis solenniter acceptum. Qui omnes, præeunte posteà viatore seu bedello, rectâ viâ sese in Theatrum reciperunt. Ubi eleganti oratione priùs habitâ à Præside: is ipse primum, prout cautum erat à diplomate, à duobus electis, D^re^ Charlton et D^re^ Rogers juratus est, posteà ab ipso similiter omnes officiales. Tandem ad epulas ovantes omnes festinabant, quibus cautè sed et sobriè transactis Rex singulis cyathis bibebatur."—Annales, v. 36.

He proceeded master of arts in 1662, and then, applying himself to physic, travelled into France for improvement. Returning home in 1670, he settled at York, and there practised with great reputation for many years. Whilst at York he availed himself of every opportunity his professional avocations would admit of investigating the natural history and antiquities of the county. These pursuits brought him acquainted with Mr. Lloyd, keeper of the Ashmolean museum at Oxford, an institution which Dr. Lister enriched with several altars, coins, and other antiquities, together with a large number of valuable natural curiosities. He also sent several observations and experiments on various branches of natural philosophy to Mr. Lloyd, who, communicating some of them to the Royal Society, Lister was thereupon recommended and elected a fellow. His book on conchology, "Historia, sive Synopsis Methodica Conchyliorum," published in 1685, formed a new era in the science, and contributed chiefly to give celebrity to its author. It contains very accurate figures of all the shells known in his time, amounting to upwards of a thousand, and it deserves to be recorded that they were all drawn by his two daughters, Susannah and Mary Lister. "This work of Lister's," says Dr. Thomson, "notwithstanding the progress which the study has since made, still retains its value, and is indispensable to the student of conchology."* Dr. Lister was also one of the first in this country to study the economy of the spider tribe, and there are various papers by him on this subject in the Philosophical Transactions, containing many original and very interesting observations concerning them. He contributed about forty papers in all to the Philosophical Transactions. Of these the most valuable was one on Geology in 1683 (vol. xiv); speaking of which, Sir Charles Lyell says: "Dr. Lister was the first who was aware of the continuity over large districts of the principal groups of strata in the British series, and who proposed the construction of

* Thomson's History of the Royal Society. 4to. Lond. p. 83.

regular geological maps."* Resolving by the advice of some of his friends to remove to London, he was created doctor of medicine at Oxford 5th March, 1683, the chancellor himself recommending him as "a person of exemplary loyalty, of high esteem among the most eminent of his profession; of singular merit to that university in particular, having enriched their museum and library with presents of valuable books, both printed and in manuscript, and of general merit in the literary world by several learned books which he had published." Dr. Lister was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1684; was created a Fellow by the charter of king James II, and was admitted as such 12th April, 1687. He was Censor in 1694. In 1698 Dr. Lister attended the earl of Portland in his embassy from king William III to the court of France. Of this journey he published an account containing observations on the state and curiosities of Paris, which was ridiculed by Dr. William King in "A Journey to London." In 1709, on the indisposition of Dr. Hannes, Dr. Lister was appointed one of the physicians in ordinary to queen Anne, and retained that office till his death on the 2nd February, 1711–2.† He was buried in the church at Clapham, where there was formerly a monument bearing the following inscription :—

Near this place is buried the body of
MARTIN LISTER,
Doctor of Physick, a Member of the
Royal Society, and one of
Queen Ann's Physicians,
who departed this life,
the second day of
February, 1711–12.

Dr. Lister was the author of the following works :—

* Geology, vol. i, p. 45. 3rd edition.

† "Vir in indagando ardens et laboriosus potissimum quidem in testaceis animalibus et insectis; tamen ut etiam artem clinicam exerceret, ad hypotheses easque subinde minus probabiles pronus." Haller Biblioth. Medic. Practicæ, vol. iii, p. 290."

Historia Animalium Angliæ. Tres Tractatus de Araneis—de Cochleis tum terrestribus tum fluviatilibus—de Cochleis Marinis. 4to. Lond. 1678.

Appendix in Historiam Animalium Angliæ. 4to. Ebor. 1681.

Letters and divers other Mixt Discourses in Natural Philosophy. 4to. Lond. 1683.

De Thermis et Fontibus Medicatis Angliæ. 8vo. Lond. 1684.

Exercitationes et descriptiones Thermarum ac Fontium Medicatorum Angliæ. 12mo. Lond. 1686.

Sex Exercitationes Medicinales de quibusdam Morbis Chronicis. 8vo. Lond. 1694.

Exercitatio Anatomica in quâ de Cochleis maxime Terrestribus et Limacibus agitur. 8vo. Lond. 1694.

Dissertatio Anatomica de Buccinis Fluviatilibus et Marinis. 8vo. Lond. 1695.

Exercitatio Anatomica Conchiliorum Bivalvium utruisque Aquæ. Huic accedit Dissertatio Medicinalis de Calculo Humano. 4to. Lond. 1696.

A Journey to Paris in the year 1698. 8vo. Lond. 1699.

Dissertatio de Humoribus in qua veterum ac recentiorum Medicorum ac Philosophorum opiniones et sententiæ examinantur. 8vo. Lond. 1709.

And in 1705 Dr. Lister edited an edition of Apicius Cælius—

De Opsoniis et Condimentis sive Arte Coquinariâ. 8vo. Lond. 1705.

This is now scarce, 120 copies only, it is said, having been struck off.

Robert Pitt, M.D., was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, of which he became a scholar in 1670, and a fellow in 1674. He proceeded A.B. 12th October, 1672; A.M. 4th July, 1675; M.B. 14th May, 1678; and M.D. 16th February, 1681. On the 20th December, 1682, Dr. Pitt, being then professor of anatomy at Oxford, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1684, was created a Fellow by the charter of king James II, and was admitted as such at the Comitia Extraordinaria of 12th April, 1687. Dr. Pitt was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital 23rd February, 1697, in place of Dr. Bernard, de-

ceased, and himself resigned that office, and was succeeded by Dr. Levett, 29th April, 1707. He was Censor in 1687, and 1702, and died 13th January, 1711–2. He was the author of—

Crafts and Frauds of Physick Exposed. 8vo. Lond. 1702.

To the third edition of this work was added a new preface, explaining to the meanest capacities the controversy between the Physicians of the Dispensary and the Quacks, supported by their physicians and others who fence under them. Sm. 8vo. Lond. 1703.

The Antidote; or the Preservative of Health and Life, and the Restorative of Physick to its Sincerity and Perfection. 8vo. Lond. 1704.

The Frauds and Villanies of the common Practice of Physic demonstrated to be curable by the College Dispensary. 8vo. Lond. 1705.

Richard Field, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Cambridge (Sidney Sussex college), of 1683; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 13th April, 1685. He was created a Fellow of the College by the charter of king James II, and was admitted as such 12th April, 1687.

Henry Paman, M.D., was the son of Robert Paman, of Chevington, co. Suffolk, gent., and on the 22nd June, 1643, being then in his eighteenth year, was admitted a sizar of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, under the tutorship of Mr. Sancroft, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. On the 22nd July, 1646, he removed to St. John's college, of which society he became a fellow. He took the two degrees in arts, and on the 11th July, 1655, was incorporated at Oxford on his master's degree. He proceeded doctor of medicine at Cambridge, and was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. He was incorporated doctor of medicine at Oxford 13th July, 1669 and was appointed public orator at Cambridge in 1672. On the promotion of archbishop Sancroft to the see of Canterbury in 1677, Dr. Paman quitted Cambridge and resided with the archbishop at Lambeth, in the capacity of companion. On the 21st June, 1679,

he succeeded Dr. Mapletoft as professor of physic in Gresham college. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society in 1678. Having been created a Fellow of our College by the charter of king James II, he was admitted as such 12th April, 1687. He delivered the Harveian oration in 1688. In June, 1689, he resigned his professorship at Gresham college, and towards the end of that year, upon the removal of the archbishop from the archiepiscopal see, he removed to Covent-garden, where he died in June, 1695, in his seventieth year, and was buried on the 8th of that month, in the parish church of St. Paul's. Dr. Paman was the friend of Sydenham, and to him the great physician addressed the second of the "Epistolæ Responsoriæ," that, namely, "de Luis Venereæ Historiâ et Curatione."

William Stokeham, M.D., was born in Nottinghamshire, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he was admitted a pensioner 25th May, 1653, but he took his degree of doctor of medicine at Padua 10th August, 1671. On the 30th September, 1680, being then physician in ordinary to either the king or queen, but I believe the former, he was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians. He was created a Fellow of the College by the charter of king James II and was admitted as such 12th April, 1687. He died 15th April, 1698, aged sixty-three. His monument in St. Paul's, Covent-garden, was thus inscribed—

S. M.
Gulielmi Stokeham, Medicinæ Doctoris,
Natus est in Comitat: Nottingham;
Cantabrigiæ primis literis imbutus est,
Patavii Medicinæ Doctor factus est.
Syndicus electus et Statua donatus est.
Ad suos reversus inter primos facillimè inclaruit,
et medendi artem in hâc Civitate
per triginta annos optimo cum successu exercuit, adornavit.
Decimo quinto die Aprilis, Anno Salutis 1698 et ætatis suæ 63°,
longiori ab omnibus exoptato illi fato vitâ functus est.
Marmor hoc propriis sumptibus erectum
mœsta Conjux,
gratitudinis ergo dicat, consecrat.

Sir Edmund King, M.D., was bred a surgeon, and had applied himself with some success to the study of chemistry, a circumstance which recommended him to the favour of king Charles II. He was created doctor of medicine by the archbishop of Canterbury; and was incorporated on that degree at Cambridge in 1671. On the 12th January, 1676–7, he brought letters from the king to the College, soliciting admission as an Honorary Fellow* (Literis Regiis postulaverit Socii Honorarii privilegium), which was then accorded him. Sir Edmund King was admitted a Fellow of the College, 12th April, 1687, having been so created by the charter of king James II. Sir Edmund left behind him the reputation of being at the same time an excellent anatomist, a good surgeon, and an accomplished physician. Dr. Willis, to whom he rendered important assistance in the preparation of the two works, "de Anima Brutorum," and the "Pharmaceutice Rationalis," styles him "medicus

* "To our trusty and well beloved the President and Censors of the Colledge of Physicians, in our City of London, and all others whom it may concern.

"Charles R. Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. Whereas our trusty and well beloved Edmund King, D^{r} in physick, hath given us soe good proofe of his experience and skill, both in anatomy and other parts of physick, y^{t} we have caused him to be sworne one of our owne Physicians, to attend our person; and being, therefore, willing to bestow upon him a further mark and testimony of our approbac'on, and the esteeme we have of his industry and abilityes, by making him member of our Colledg of Physicians in o^{r} City of London, We have thought fit to signify our pleasure unto you therein, and doe hereby, in an especiall man'er, recom'end him, the sayd D^{r} Edmund King, unto you; that, upon the receipt of these our letters you doe forthwith admitt him Honorary Fellow of our said Colledge of Physicians, to have, receive, and enjoy all priviledges, benefits, and advantages belonging to the place and dignity of an Honorary Fellow, in as full and ample manner as any other person hath or doth enjoy the same, notwithstanding any other letters or orders of us to the contrary, with which we are pleased to dispense in this behalfe. And soe we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 20th day of January, 1676, in the 28th yeare of our reigne.

"By his Ma^{ties} com'and.

"H. Coventry.

eximius et exercitatissimus anatomicus." Some papers from his pen are to be seen in the "Philosophical Transactions," containing "Some Observations on Ants," "The Animalculæ in Pepper," and "Transfusion of Blood." Sir Edmund King is chiefly remembered in the present day for his decision and promptitude in bleeding king Charles II on his own sole responsibility, when that monarch was struck with apoplexy on the morning of Monday, 2nd February, 1684. This bold act was approved by the other physicians on their arrival; and Sir Edmund King was ordered 1,000*l.* by the Privy Council, which, however, was never paid him. Sir Edmund married, 20th June, 1666, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, Rebecca Polsted, of St. Sepulchre's. He died at his house in Hatton-garden, 30th May, 1709, aged 80; and left to the College by will the portrait of himself by Sir Peter Lely, which now graces the dining-room. This has been engraved by Williams; and at its foot he is described as the person "qui præsenti animo (ope divinâ) sereniss: regem Car. II a morte subitanea dexterrimè eripuit Februarii 2, 1684."

Francis Bernard, M.D.—Of the early history of this learned physician I can obtain no particulars. He was created doctor of medicine by the archbishop of Canterbury (Sancroft), 6th February, 1678, and was incorporated on that degree at Cambridge, 11th April, 1678. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1680; and having been created a Fellow by the charter of king James II was admitted as such 12th April, 1687. Dr. Bernard was appointed assistant physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, 20th November, 1678, and subsequently became physician thereto. He died 9th February, 1697–8 and was buried in St. Botolph's, Aldersgate.

Heic juxta situs est
Franciscus Bernard, M.D.
egregium sui seculi Decus,
hujus Civitatis Deliciæ nuper,

nunc Desiderium;
quippe quæ suspexit vivum,
plorat mortuum,
eum utique optimum et in omni re literariâ
versatissimum,
quem summa et pene certa
Artis Medicæ scientia
undique comprobata feliciter
merito commendavit omnibus.
Obiit septuagenarius
Feb. 9, 1697–8.
Conjux mœrens posuit.

Dr. Bernard, who was physician in ordinary to king James II, was a man of learning, well versed in literary history, and an excellent judge of the value of books. He accumulated a most valuable library, "the best collection of scarce books which had then been seen in this country." They were sold by auction in 1698.

Christopher Love Morley, M.D., was entered on the physic line at Leyden, 18th February, 1676, being then thirty years of age, and he graduated doctor of medicine there in 1679. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1680. He was created a Fellow of the College by the charter of 1686; and was admitted at the Comitia Majora Extraordinaria of 12th April, 1687. His name was ordered to be withdrawn from the annual College list of 1700, in compliance with his own wish.* He was the author of a small treatise—

De Morbo Epidemico Annorum 1678–9, Narratio. 8vo. Lond. 1680.

Collectanea Chemica Leydensia, a C. L. Morley edita. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1684.

Edward Baynard, M.D., was a doctor of medicine, of what university is not stated, but probably of Ley-

* "Comitiis Censoriis Ordinariis Maii iii. 1700. Dr. Christopher Love Morley having desired by the Beadle that he might not be any more summoned to the Colledge, because he could not act, as not having taken the oaths required by the Government, therefore his name was ordered to be left out of the Catalogue."

den, as we know he was entered on the physic line there 25th May, 1671, being then thirty years of age. He commenced the practice of his profession at Preston, in Lancashire, but ultimately removed to London. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians the day after Palm Sunday, 1684. Created a Fellow by the charter of king James II, he was admitted as such 12th April, 1687. Dr. Baynard was the Horoscope of Garth's "Dispensary." He was the author of—

Health: a Poem, shewing how to procure, preserve, and restore Health. To which is annexed the Doctor's Decade. 12mo. Lond. 1719.

The History of Cold Bathing, both ancient and modern. 8vo. Lond. 1706. 6th edition, edited by Sir John Floyer, M.D. 1725.

Sir Theodore Colladon, M.D., was a son of Sir John Collado, or Colladon, M.D., before mentioned in this volume, p. 321; and was naturalized here 14 Car. II. Our present physician was created doctor of medicine at Oxford, 20th December, 1670, and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1685. He was constituted a Fellow of the College by the charter of king James II, and was admitted as such at the Comitia Majora Extraordinaria of 12th April, 1687. Dying in 1712, he was interred in the burial ground of Chelsea Hospital.

Richard Blackburne, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. in 1669. He was entered on the physic line at Leyden 23rd May, 1676, being then twenty-four years of age, and he graduated doctor of medicine in that university. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1685. Created a Fellow of the College by the charter of king James II, he was admitted as such at the Extraordinary Comitia of 12th April, 1687. Dr. Blackburne practised during the season at

Tunbridge Wells.* He was Censor in 1688. He was, we learn from Wood, the author of a short account of the celebrated Thomas Hobbs, of Malmesbury, under the title of

Vitæ Hobbianæ Auctarium.

Christian Harrell, M.D.—A doctor of medicine, but of what university is not recorded, was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians, 25th June, 1685. He was created a Fellow by the charter of king James II, and was admitted as such 12th April, 1687. He was one of the many physicians who were in medical attendance on Charles II in his last illness. In Sir Charles Scarburgh's MS. report of that illness, Dr. Harrell's name is variously and always misspelt. Harrell too was physician to Nell Gwyn, and attended her in her last illness.†

Simon Wellman, M.D., was the second son of Simon Wellman, of Taunton, esquire, and was matriculated at Exeter college, Oxford, 28th March, 1653, and admitted a demy of Magdalen college in 1655. He proceeded A.B. 13th October, 1656, A.M. 1658, and was elected probationer fellow of Magdalen in 1658, but resigned his fellowship in 1661. On the 30th September, 1661, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He was incorporated at Cambridge on his master's degree, as a member of Trinity college, 1686, and in the same year proceeded doctor of medicine at Cambridge, as a member of Christ college. Having been created a Fellow of our College by the

* Britton's Memoir of Aubrey. 4to. Lond. 1845, p. 17.

† Among the curious papers recently discovered on the shelves of Messrs. Child and Co., bankers, in the room over Temple Bar, was the following receipt:—

"Received by the hands of Mr. Child the summe of one hondert and nine pound yn full of all remedes and medecins delivered to Mrs. Ellin Gwyn deceased—I say received by me this 17th of November, 1688. Christianus Harrell. £109 00 00."—"Times" Newspaper of March 1, 1875.

charter of king James II, he was admitted as such 12th April, 1687. He died in 1707, without surviving issue, and bequeathed his estates and property to his elder brother Isaac.

George How, M.D., was born in Scotland, and on the 8th September, 1677, being then twenty-two years of age, and a master of arts, but of what university is not stated, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1679. He was created a Fellow by the charter of king James II, and as such was admitted 12th April, 1687. Dr. How was Censor in 1707. He died 22nd March, 1710, as we learn from the following memorandum in the Annals: "This day (22nd March, 1709–10) Dr. George How, Fellow of the College, and an industrious and eminent practiser of physick, died suddenly, walking in the Poultry." He was the Querpo of Garth's "Dispensary," and is thus described:—

> To the design shrill Querpo did agree,
> A zealous member of the faculty.
> His sire's pretended pious steps he treads,
> And where the doctor fails the saint succeeds.
> A conventicle flesh'd his greener years,
> And his full age the righteous rancour shares.
> Thus boys hatch game eggs under birds of prey,
> To make the fowl more furious for the fray.

Nathaniel Johnston, M.D., was born in 1627, and was the eldest son of the Rev. John Johnston, rector of Sutton on Derwent. He was a doctor of medicine, but of what university is not stated; was created a Fellow of the College of Physicians by the charter of James II, and was admitted as such 12th April, 1687. He practised for many years at Pontefract, co. York, and was an indefatigable antiquary. He devoted about thirty years to amassing materials for the illustration of the antiquities and natural history of Yorkshire. His attention to these subjects diverted him from his

profession, and his practice at Pontefract having rapidly diminished, he removed to London in 1686, where he died in much poverty in 1705. The greater part of his collections, extending to ninety-seven folio volumes, descended to his grandson, the Rev. Henry Johnston, rector of Whilton, Northamptonshire, and were sold after his decease, in 1755, to Richard Frank, Esq. Dr. Johnston had married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Cudworth, of Eastfield, co. York, and by her had four sons, the eldest of whom, Cudworth Johnston, M.D., born 21st September, 1654, was an eminent physician of the city of York. Pelham Johnston, M.D., his son, and grandson, therefore, of Nathaniel Johnston, M.D., will be mentioned in the 2nd volume.

Robert Gray, M.D., was elected an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. He was constituted a Fellow of the College by the charter of king James II, and was admitted as such at the Comitia Majora Extraordinaria of 12th April, 1687. The College having been required by the House of Lords to give in a list of such of their members as were "Papists, reputed Papists, or criminals," we find in the return dated 1st July, 1689, Dr. Gray's name under the head of "criminals or reputed criminals." One of both his names, and probably our present Fellow, was town's physician of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, having succeeded Henry Atherton, M.D., in that office. He must himself have died, says Brand (Newcastle, vol. ii, p. 363), before March 31st, 1701, when a motion was made to appoint another to succeed him.

Joshua Le Feure, M.D., was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1684, was created a Fellow by the charter of king James II, and was admitted as such 12th April, 1687. He was one of the many physicians in attendance on Charles II in his last illness.

Thomas Walsh, M.D., was created a Fellow of the

College by the charter of king James II, and was admitted as such 12th April, 1687.

JOHN RADCLIFFE, M.D., was the son of George Radcliffe, by his wife Anne Loader, and was born in 1650, at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and received his preliminary education at queen Elizabeth's free grammar school in that town. When fifteen years of age he was sent to University college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded bachelor of arts 29th October, 1669. He subsequently removed to Lincoln college, was elected to a fellowship there, and took his master of arts degree 7th June, 1672. He then devoted himself to medicine, but seems to have studied in an irregular and superficial manner. He had but few books, and it was his boast to Dr. Bathurst, president of Trinity college, that a few phials, a skeleton, and an herbal, constituted his library. The writings of Dr. Thomas Willis, then at the summit of his reputation in London, were those which Radcliffe chiefly studied; and, if we may credit contemporary accounts, his medical reading scarcely extended beyond them. He took the degree of bachelor of medicine 1st July, 1675, and at once commenced practice in Oxford. About this time Dr. Marshall, the rector of Lincoln college, opposed his application for a faculty place in that college, which would have served as a dispensation from taking holy orders, which the statutes, if he retained his fellowship, required him to do. This opposition, engendered by some witticisms Radcliffe had pointed at the rector, did not, however, divert him from his intention. His reputation as a physician was rapidly extending; his practice was already considerable, and the church was incompatible with the views such a beginning had engendered. He therefore resigned his fellowship in 1677, but was desirous of keeping his chambers at Lincoln, and being allowed to reside there as a commoner. To this also Dr. Marshall refused to accede, whereupon Radcliffe quitted the college, and took lodgings in the city. He

proceeded doctor of medicine 5th July, 1682, and in 1684 removed to London, and settled in Bow-street, Covent-garden. At this period, Dr. Lower, who had done a most extensive practice, and who resided in Covent-garden (King-street), was still alive, but had fallen into disfavour and lost much of his business in consequence of his espousal of the Whig cause. Dr. Short, as we are told by Wood, had in great measure succeeded to Lower's place and practice ; but his death, in 1685, left the ground open, and Radcliffe, being then just settled on the spot, at once came into large and lucrative employment.

In 1686 the princess Anne of Denmark made him her physician, and this before he had joined the College of Physicians, of which he was created a Fellow by the charter of king James II, and as such was admitted 12th April, 1687. After the Revolution he was often sent for by king William III and the great persons about the court. In 1694 queen Mary caught the small-pox and died. "The physician's part," says bishop Burnet, "was universally condemned, and her death was imputed to the negligence or unskilfulness of Dr. Radcliffe. He was called for, and it appeared but too evidently that his opinion was chiefly considered, and most depended on. Other physicians were afterwards called, but not till it was too late." The facts, as thus stated by the bishop are incorrect, and the inference unjust to the physician. The truth is, Radcliffe was called in at too late a period to be of any service ; he condemned the means that had been employed in the queen's case, and declared that "her majesty was a dead woman, for it was impossible to do any good in her case, when remedies had been given that were so contrary to the nature of the distemper ; yet he would endeavour to do all that lay in his power to give her ease." Soon after this he lost the favour of the princess Anne, by neglecting to obey her call, and another physician was chosen in his place. In 1699 king William, after his return from Holland, sent for Radcliffe, and,

showing him his swollen ankles, while the rest of his body was emaciated, said—"What think you of these?" "Why truly," replied Radcliffe, "I would not have your Majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms"—which freedom lost the king's favour, and no intercession could ever recover it. When Anne came to the throne, the earl of Godolphin used all his endeavours to reinstate Radcliffe in his former position of first physician, but the queen would not be prevailed upon, alleging that Radcliffe would send her word, as he had done before, "that her ailments were nothing but the vapours." Still he was consulted in all cases of emergency; and, though not admitted as the queen's physician, he received large sums for his prescriptions. In 1713 he was elected member of Parliament for the town of Buckingham, when he withdrew from practice, recommending all his patients to Dr. Mead. In the last illness of queen Anne, Radcliffe was sent for from Carshalton, whither he had retired, but answered he had taken physic, and could not come. The queen died in August, 1714, and Radcliffe on the 1st of November following; his death, it is said, having been hastened by dread of the populace, who were incensed against him for his neglect of the queen.

It is difficult to form a correct estimate of Radcliffe's attainments as a physician. That he was no scholar, and had but little acquaintance with the literature of his profession, is universally conceded. Opinions vary, however, in respect of his qualifications as a practical physician. That he was an acute observer of symptoms, and in many cases was peculiarly happy in the treatment of disease, well authenticated instances forbid us to deny. In the early part of his medical career he was perpetually at warfare with his professional brethren; and our Annals testify how frequently he was at issue with the authorities of the College. His contemporaries regarded him as an active, ingenious, adventurous empiric, whom constant and extensive practice had brought at length to some skill in his profession. Dr. Mead,

who knew him but a few years before his death, and whose opinion may have been unconsciously influenced by the patronage Radcliffe was bestowing on him, says, "he was deservedly at the head of his profession, on account of his great medical penetration and experience." Whatever may be the judgment we form of Dr. Radcliffe's medical attainments and position, he presented some traits of character which merit our warmest approbation. He was steadfast in his friendships, was a liberal benefactor to many in poverty and distress, had a great respect for the clergy, and by his will evinced, as Oxford attests, a truly magnificent regard for the advancement of learning and science. He left his estate in Yorkshire to University college, in trust for the foundation of two medical travelling fellowships, and for the purchase of perpetual advowsons for the members of that college. He left also 5,000*l.* for the enlargement of the buildings of University college, 40,000*l.* for building a library, 150*l.* per annum for the librarian, and 100*l.* per annum for the purchase of books. To St. Bartholomew's hospital he bequeathed 500*l.* a year "towards mending their dyette, and the further yearly summe of 100*l.* for ever for buying linnen." His estates in Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, and Surrey were left to his executors in trust for charitable purposes, as they should think best. The Radcliffe infirmary and observatory were built from these funds. And from the same fund the trustees voted 2,000*l.* towards the building of our present College in Pall Mall East.*

* "Quid sedula et attenta potuit observatio, nos docuit Sydenhamus; a Radclivio autem discimus quid promptum atque celere ingenium, quid ab acuto homine fieri possit naturâ usuque sagaci. In hac tanta obscuritate rerum, in hac nostra tam multiplici tam recondita, subtilique arte ita versatus, ut cæteros omnes præiret, medicorum sui temporis facile princeps atque tyrannus. De instantibus verissimè judicabat, de futuris tam callidè conjiciebat ut infirmus quisque sibi diffidens languentes oculos in hunc unum converteret, qui omnem expediret morbi causam eventusque secundaret adeo ut ægri fiducia et medici anctoritas in famam ejus junctis viri-

Dr. Radcliffe died on the 1st November, 1714, and his body lay in state at his residence until the 27th November, when it was removed to Oxford. Another lying in state took place there, and a very imposing ceremonial was observed at his funeral. He was buried in St. Mary's church, near the north-west corner of the present organ gallery. A few years since (about 1820), the situation of his grave in St. Mary's was not very precisely known, but on opening one near the supposed spot, a brick grave was discovered, which proved to be that of Radcliffe, by the evidence of a gold coffin-plate, the simple inscription of which was forthwith copied and engraved on the marble stone, immediately over the place. It is as follows :—

JOHN RADCLIFFE, M.D.
Died November the 1st, 1714,
in the 65th year
of his age.

A splendid portrait of Dr. Radcliffe, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, is in the library. It was presented in 1764 by Dr. Jenner.* The gold-headed cane presented to

bus conspirarent. Callidum omne atque quæstuosum exosus, non fortunæ sed hominibus inserviit; pauca, sed necessaria imperavit, neque minimis quibusque inhærens, vultu oculis compositis singula sæpe sæpius notans atque introspiciens, scientiæ perspicacioris nomen, nugis captavit. Mores hominum utcunque dissimulatos aut celatos, vimque omnem humanæ naturæ nemo melius detexit intellexitve, nemo tanto cum sale atque libertate notavit. Famâ præter cæteros egregiâ, illis, quos fulgore suo urebat minus forsan acceptus; quos vero præcellenti ingenio extinxit vivus, iis sopitâ cum morte invidiâ splendorem et dignitatem attulit, quod ipse sustinuit decus, posteris facilè adimplendum negotio relinquens. Academiæ, ubi enutritus erat, memor usque discipulus, subsidia ibidem locavit ne quid adjumenti ad artem nostram sivè provehendam sive ornandam emergentibus ingeniis deesset; et ne in publicis operibus aggrediendis sibi dispar videretur, tam cœpta ingenti molimine assurgit Bibliotheca dignum tanti viri mausoleum." Oratio Harveiana 18 Oct^{s} 1737: auctore Jacobo Monro, M.D., p. 18.

* "1764. Apr. 16. Dr. Gisborne having acquainted the College that Doctor Jenner had made them a present of the late Doctor Radcliffe's picture which Dr. Radcliffe had given Doctor Jenner's father, Dr. Gisborne was desired to return the thanks of the College."

the college by Mrs. Baillie, originally belonged to Radcliffe.

JOHN HARRISON, M.D., of Cambridge by royal mandate 1682, was created a Fellow of the College of Physicians by the charter of king James II, and was admitted as such at the Comitia Majora of 12th April, 1687.

EDWARD BETTS, M.D., was the son of Dr. John Betts, a Fellow of the College before mentioned. He was created a Fellow of the College of Physicians by the charter of James II, and was admitted as such at the Comitia Majora Extraordinaria of 12th April, 1687. Dr. Betts died 27th April, 1695, and was buried in the churchyard attached to the old church of St. Pancras. His gravestone bore the following inscription :—

Hic jacet sepultus
EDVARDUS BETTS, M.D.
Collegii Medicorum Londin. quondam Socius
præclari viri Johannis Betts, M. Doctoris
ejusdem Collegii quondam Præsidis filius.
Ob. die 27^mo^ mensis April. Anno Salutis MDCXCV.
C. A. R. I. P.

SIR HANS SLOANE, BART., M.D., was born at Killeleagh, in the north of Ireland, on the 16th April, 1660. Though a native of the sister island, he was of Scotch extraction; his father, Alexander Sloane, having been the head of a colony of Scots settled in Ulster by James I. From a very early age he evinced an inclination for the study of natural history and medicine, which was strengthened by a suitable education. When about sixteen years of age he was attacked by a spitting of blood, which threatened to be attended with considerable danger, and interrupted the regular course of his application for three years. He had already learned enough of medicine to know that a malady of this nature was not to be suddenly removed, and he prudently abstained from wine and other stimulating liquors. By

strictly observing this regimen, which he in some measure continued ever afterwards, he was enabled to prolong his life beyond the ordinary limits, presenting an example of the truth of his favourite maxim—that sobriety, temperance, and moderation, are the best and most powerful preservatives that nature has granted to mankind.* To improve himself in his profession, he proceeded to France, where he attended the lectures of Tournefort on botany, and those of Duverney on anatomy; and on leaving Paris went to Montpelier, where he studied more particularly the several branches of natural history. Having taken the degree of doctor of medicine in the university of Orange, he, in 1684, returned to London, and was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. Being introduced to Sydenham, that great physician took him into his house, gave him instruction and encouragement, and recommended him in the strongest manner to practice. Dr. Sloane was created a Fellow of the College of Physicians by the charter of James II, and was admitted 12th April, 1687. His love of natural history induced him the same year (1687) to accept the appointment of physician to the duke of Albemarle, then going out as governor of Jamaica. The duke's death, shortly after reaching the island, limited Dr. Sloane's stay there to fifteen months; but so indefatigable was he in the pursuit of the objects he had in view, that had he not, in the language of his French eulogist, converted, as it were, his minutes into hours, he could not have made those numerous acquisitions which contributed so largely to extend the knowledge of nature; while they laid the foundation of his future fame and fortune. Several circumstances concurred to render this voyage of Dr. Sloane to Jamaica peculiarly successful to natural history. He was the first man of learning whom the love of science alone had led from England to that part of the globe, and,

* Weld's History of the Royal Society, vol. i, p. 450; a work to which I am indebted for many of the particulars in the above sketch.

consequently, the field was wholly open to him. He was already well acquainted with the discoveries of the age. He had an enthusiasm for his object, and was at an age when both activity of body and vivacity of mind concur to vanquish difficulties. Under this happy coincidence of circumstances, it is not strange that Dr. Sloane returned home with a rich harvest. In fact, besides a proportional number of subjects from the animal kingdom, he brought from Jamaica and the other islands they touched at, not fewer than eight hundred different species of plants—a number far beyond what had ever been brought by any individual into England before.* He returned from his voyage on the 29th May, 1689, and settling in London soon became eminent.

In 1693, Dr. Sloane was elected secretary of the Royal Society, and in that capacity revived the printing of the Transactions, which had for a short time been suspended. He continued to superintend their publication till 1712. In 1696 he published his "Catalogus Plantarum quæ in Insulâ Jamaica sponte proveniunt aut vulgo coluntur; cum earundem synonymis et locis natalibus; adjectis aliis quibusdam quæ in insulis Maderæ, Barbados, Nieves et Sancti Christopheri nascuntur." 8vo. pp. 232. "In this volume, however small in bulk, yet vast in labour, there is a circumstance much to the credit of the author. It is the care which he has taken to consult every possible resource in order to discriminate his plants and avoid an unnecessary multiplication of species by describing that as new, which was before known. So numerous a set of synonyms had never been inserted in any local catalogue, and Sloane greatly enhanced its value by a most commendable addition, having, with incredible labour, referred to every traveller of note 'for all the vegetables renowned for utility in medicine, arts, or œconomy.'"† The arrangement followed in this catalogue

* Pulteney's Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England. 2 vols. 8vo., Lond., 1790; vol. ii, p. 681.

† Pulteney ut supra, p. 72.

is nearly that of Ray, with whom and Robert Boyle he had been on habits of friendly intimacy from his first coming to London. To Ray he had already communicated his MSS. for the use of that author's third volume of the History of Plants. On the 19th July, 1701, having been then a considerable benefactor to the Bodleian library, he was created doctor of medicine at Oxford. The first volume of his great work, that on which his reputation as a natural historian was founded, appeared in 1707, with the title—"A Voyage to the Islands of Madera, Barbadoes, Nieves, St. Christopher's, and Jamaica; with the Natural History of the Herbs and Trees, four-footed Beasts, Fishes, Birds, Insects, Reptiles, &c. To which is prefixed, An Account of the Inhabitants, Air, Water, Diseases, Trade, &c., of that place, with some relations concerning the neighbouring continent and islands of America." Folio. The second volume was not published till 1725. The reputation he acquired by the first volume was manifested by his election, in 1708, to a vacant seat among the few foreign members of the French Academy of Sciences. In 1712 he was elected vice-president of the Royal Society.

In the meantime he had been steadily rising in professional reputation. Queen Anne frequently consulted him, and on the accession of king George I, he was appointed physician-general to the army, and in 1716 created a baronet. Sir Hans Sloane, who had served the office of Censor in 1705, 1709, 1715, was on the 1st June, 1716, named an Elect of the College, in place of Dr. Dawes, resigned; and on the 1st October, 1719, was elected President, an office to which he was annually re-elected till 1735, when he was succeeded by Dr. Pellet. In 1727, Sir Hans was elected to succeed the immortal Newton in the presidential chair of the Royal Society, and in the same year was appointed first physician to king George II. In 1740 he resigned the chair of the Royal Society, and retired to Chelsea, where he had purchased an estate. There he enjoyed

in peaceful repose the remains of a well-spent life, still continuing to receive, as he had done in London, the visits of scientific men, of learned foreigners, and of the royal family; and, what is still more to his praise, he never refused admittance nor advice to rich or poor, who came to consult him, concerning their health. Sir Hans Sloane died at Chelsea, on the 11th January, 1753, in the 92nd year of his age.

The monument to his memory in Chelsea churchyard bears the following inscription :—

In memory of
Sir HANS SLOANE, Bart.
President of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians,
who, in the year of our Lord 1753, the 92nd year of his age,
without the least pain of body;
and with a conscious serenity of mind,
ended a virtuous and beneficent life.
This monument was erected by his two daughters,
Elizabeth Cadogan and Sarah Stanley.

Sir Hans Sloane was for many years physician to Christ's Hospital, to which he was elected in 1694. He continued to discharge the duties incident to his office until 1730, when age and infirmities compelled him to resign it. During the whole of this period he never retained his salary, but always devoted it to charitable purposes. He was one of the warmest supporters of the Foundling hospital, the plan for the management of the children in which was drawn up by him. He communicated several papers on medicine and natural history to the Philosophical Transactions, and published a small pamphlet, which for many years was in great estimation, "On Sore Eyes."

Sir Hans Sloane is said to have been tall and well made in his person; easy, polite, and engaging in his manners; sprightly in his conversation, and obliging to all. To foreigners he was extremely courteous, and ready to show and explain his curiosities to all who gave him timely notice of their visit. He kept an open table once a week for his learned friends, particularly those of the Royal Society. He was a governor

of almost every hospital in London; and to each after having given an hundred pounds in his lifetime, he left a more considerable legacy at his death. In the exercise of his function as a physician he is said to have been remarkable for the certainty of his prognostics, and the hand of the anatomist verified in a signal manner the truth of his predictions relating to the seat of diseases. By his practice he not only confirmed the efficacy of the Peruvian bark in intermittents, but extended its use to fevers of other denominations, to nervous disorders, and to gangrene and hæmorrhages. The sanction he gave to inoculation, by performing that operation on some of the royal family, encouraged and much accelerated its progress throughout the kingdom.*

Sir Hans Sloane's claim to the gratitude of this country for founding our national museum, is too well known to require more than a passing notice in this place. By his will, bearing date 20th July, 1749, he expressed a desire that his collection in all its branches might be kept and preserved together after his decease, and he bequeathed it to the public on condition that twenty thousand pounds should be paid to his family—a sum which is said to have scarcely exceeded the intrinsic value of the gold and silver medals and the ores and precious stones in his collection, for in the will he declared that the first cost of the whole amounted at least to fifty thousand pounds. His library, consisting of 4,100 manuscripts and upwards of 50,000 volumes (but this number is thought to be much exaggerated),† was included in this bequest. Application was directed to be made to Parliament by his executors, in furtherance of the object he had had so much at heart. Happily for the cause of literature and the honour of the country, Parliament accepted the trust on the required conditions, and the whole of Sir Hans Sloane's fine collec-

* Pulteney ut supra.

† Handbook to the Library of the British Museum, by Richard Sims, of the Department of Manuscripts. 12mo. Lond. 1854, p. 4.

tion of books, manuscripts, prints, medals and coins, seals, cameos, drawings, and pictures became the property of the nation, and formed the nucleus of the British Museum.* To the site of the British Museum, then known as Montague-place, the collections were removed from Chelsea during the years 1756–7, and it was towards the close of the latter year that the public were first admitted to their inspection and use. Sir Hans Sloane's gift, under certain conditions, of the Botanical garden at Chelsea to the Apothecaries' company, and the wise rules he laid down for its management, was at the same time a proof of his munificence, and of his continued love of a science which had engaged his attention from his earliest years. The intentions of the donor have been faithfully and liberally fulfilled by the Company, who expend a large sum annually with no other view than the promotion of botanical knowledge, more especially in the cultivation of curious and rare plants. In 1748 they erected in front of the greenhouse a statue of Sir Hans Sloane, by Rysbrach, at a cost of 280*l.*, with this inscription :—

Hansio Sloane Baronetto, Archiatro
Insignissimo Botanices Fautori
Hoc, Honoris Causâ, Monumentum
Inque Perpetuum Ejus Memoriam
Sacrum voluit
Societas Pharmacopœiorum Londinensis.

* Sir Hans Sloane died, as we have seen, 11th January, 1753, and in the month of June of the same year an Act was passed "For the purchase of the Museum or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts; and for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections; and of the Cottonian Library and of the additions thereto." By the same Act a board, consisting of forty-two trustees, was appointed for putting the same into execution. At a general meeting of this body, held at the Cockpit, at Whitehall, on the 3rd April, 1754, it was resolved to accept of a proposal which had been made to them of the "capital Mansion House, called Montague House, and the freehold ground thereto belonging, for the general repository of the British Museum, on the terms of ten thousand pounds." Sim's Handbook to the Library of the British Museum. Post 8vo. Lond. 1854, p. 2.

Sir Hans had married in 1695, Elizabeth, the daughter of alderman Langley of London. She died in 1724. By her he left two daughters, who married into the noble families of Stanley and Cadogan. A portrait of this distinguished physician painted by Thomas Murray is in the College.*

Sir Richard Blackmore, M.D., was the son of Robert Blackmore, an attorney, and was born at Corsham. He received his rudimentary education at a country school, whence he was removed to St. Peter's, Westminster. He was entered at St. Edmund's hall, Oxford, 19th March, 1668; and proceeded A.B. 4th April, 1674, A.M. 3rd June, 1676. He is said to have been engaged for some short time as a schoolmaster, a circumstance with which he was in after life often reproached.† He travelled for a time upon the continent,

* —— "ad alterum Præsidem dignissimum qui tum nostræ tum Regiæ societati multos annos præfuit, nunc transeamus; ad clarissimum Sloanium, quem jam postremum celebraturi sumus: medicum, quem, etsi floruit apud sæculum prius, nuperrime tamen e Collegio ereptum flemus: medicum, tanta æquanimitate insignem (qua nihil in medicina facienda magis necessarium, nihil ad longam medici vitam magis confert) quanta infirmiorem, per assiduos medendi labores ad longissimam senectutem sustentavit valetudinem. Et senectutis profecto tranquillitatem eo magis optandam riddiderant ei longus labor et studium, quæ eam a multis retro annis præcesserant, quod Bibliothecam et Repositorium (non dicam Regia, sed Regiis omnibus præstantiora) quibuscum senex quotidie delectaretur, ei comparassent. Neque minorem in Thesauris hisce testamento legandis erga patriam quam erga familiam suam manifestavit caritatem. Cum enim pretiosiores essent quam qui sine injuria privata dari, et sine publica, pretio suo, emi possent, eos quidem Patriæ suæ, conditionibus neque Familiæ neque Nationi suæ injuriosis, legavit: æquum, ut opinior, ratus, doctam illam gentem, quæ facultates ad eos congerendos ei ministraverat, famam ac utilitatem ab iis expectandas, in omne ævum possidere. O senem omnino beatum! Qui senectutem otiosam atque placidam; vitam longam et felicem; mortem denique, subitam nec improvisam nactus es." Oratio Harveiana festo Divi Lucæ habita A.D. MDCCLV. a Roberto Taylor M.D. p. 39–40.

† "By nature form'd, by want a pedant made
"Blackmore at first set up the whipping trade
"Next quack commenced; then fierce with pride he swore
"That toothache, gout and corns should be no more.

for improvement in physic; visited Italy, and took his degree of doctor of medicine at Padua. Returning to England, he settled in London; was created a Fellow of the College of Physicians by the charter of king James II, and was admitted as such at the Comitia Majora Extraordinaria of 12th April, 1687. He evinced an early attachment to the principles of the Revolution, a fact which recommended him to the notice and favour of king William III, who, in 1697, appointed Dr. Blackmore one of his physicians in ordinary, and subsequently conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was Censor in 1716; and was named an Elect 22nd August, 1716, in place of Dr. Colebrook, deceased. Sir Richard Blackmore resigned his office of Elect, 22nd October, 1722; about a year before which he had retired into the country. He died at an advanced age 9th October, 1729, and was buried at Boxted, Essex, in the church of which there is an elegant mural monument bearing a long inscription to the memory of his wife, Dame Mary Blackmore, and of himself. That to Sir Richard Blackmore is as follows :—

M. S.
Richardi Blackmore Equ. Aur:
et M.D.
Liber ad Æthereas dum spiritus avolat oras
Sanguinis hic recubat corpus inane meum
Judice sed Christo tandem redeunte resurgens
(Id spero) vitam non moriturus agam.
Tu quoque quæ dormis taciti Collega sepulchri
et dudum Consors chara cubilis eras
Emergens meum situi clangore tubente
Tu scandes sociâ regna beata fugâ
Dumque arces cæli Christum resonare docemus
Fundimus et Patri cantica sacra Deo
Pectora prædulcis saturabit nostra voluptas
Quæ fluit æternum pura et amore Dei Æt: 76
Ob: Octob 9, 1729.

Sir Richard was a very voluminous and discursive writer, in prose and verse, on religion, history, and

"In vain his drugs as well as birch he tried
"His boys grew blockheads and his patients died."

medicine. Leaving untouched the disputed question of his claims to the character of a poet, and making no mention of his writings in other departments of science or literature, I proceed to give a list of his medical publications :—

A Discourse on the Plague, with a prefatory account of Malignant Fevers. 8vo. Lond. 1720.

A Treatise on the Small Pox, and a Dissertation on the Modern Practice of Inoculation. 8vo. Lond. 1723.

A Treatise on Consumptions and other Distempers belonging to the Breast and Lungs. 8vo. Lond. 1724.

A Treatise on the Spleen and Vapours, or Hypochondriacal and Hysterical Affections; with three Discourses on the Nature and Cure of the Cholic, Melancholy and Palsy. 8vo. Lond. 1725.

A Critical Dissertation on the Spleen. 8vo. Lond. 1725.

Discourses on the Gout, Rheumatism, and King's Evil. 8vo. Lond. 1726.

Dissertations on a Dropsy, Tympany, the Jaundice, Stone, and Diabetes. 8vo. Lond. 1727.*

Sir Richard Blackmore's portrait, by Colsterman, is at the College. It was presented by Richard Almack, esqr. in 1863.

Tancred Robinson, M.D., was the second son of Thomas Robinson, esqr., and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Tancred, of Arden, co. York, esqr., and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, as a member of which house he proceeded M.B. 1679. In company with the future Sir Hans Sloane he now visited France, and with him attended the lectures of Tournefort and Du Verney at Paris. He then visited Italy, and, returning to England in 1684, graduated M.D. at Cambridge in 1685. He was created a Fellow of the College of Physicians by the charter of king James II and was admitted 12th April, 1687. He was Censor in 1693 and 1717; was named an Elect in place of Dr. Cole, deceased, 16th October, 1716; and was Consiliarius from 1727 to 1745. He resigned his place as an Elect 12th August, 1746. Dr. Robinson was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 1st December,

* Biographia Britannica, vol. ii.

1684, and was the author of several papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and of "Two Essays; the first concerning some errors about the Creation and Flood; the second, concerning the use and progress of Fables and Romances." 8vo. Lond. 1695. Dr. Robinson died at a very advanced age, 29th March, 1748. He was an accomplished botanist, and the intimate friend of Ray, who styled him "Amicorum Alpha." He was physician in ordinary to George II.

Richard Carr, M.D., was educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge; and proceeded A.B. 1670, A.M. 1674. Applying himself to the business of tuition, he was appointed master of the grammar school of Saffron Walden in 1676, but resigned that office in the early part of 1683, proceeded to Leyden, and on the 1st June in that year was entered on the physic line there. He proceeded M.D. at Cambridge in 1686. He was created a Fellow of the College of Physicians by the charter of king James II, and was admitted as such 12th April, 1687. Dying in September, 1706, he was buried on the 29th of that month, in the church of St. Faith, under St. Paul's cathedral. He was the author of

Epistolæ Medicinales variis occasionibus scriptæ. 12mo. Lond. 1691.

Charles Conquest, M.D., was created a Fellow of the College by the charter of king James II, and was admitted as such at the Comitia Majora of 12th April, 1687. He died of a fever induced by drinking some strong wine immediately after the use of the hot baths at Bath;* and was buried in the abbey church of that city 20th September, 1693.

Richard Griffith, M.D., was educated at Eton, and chosen thence a fellow of King's college, Cambridge; "but was entered as a new comer and fellow of Uni-

* Edward Bernard, M.D. Letter on Hot and Cold Baths. 8vo. Lond. 1722, p. 322.

versity college, Oxford," says Wood,* "on one and the same day, in the place of Ezra Tongue, anno 1654. Afterwards he took the degrees in arts (A.B. 7th July, 1657, A.M. 3rd May, 1660), and intended to be a preacher; but, being not minded to conform, he left the college, applied his mind to physick, and went to Leyden in Holland, where he took the degree of doctor of that faculty." Our Annals, however, represent him as a doctor of medicine of Caen in Normandy, of 12th June, 1664. He was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664; and having been created a Fellow by the charter of king James II, was admitted as such 12th April, 1687. He was Censor in 1688, 1690; and Registrar for the year 1690. Dr. Griffith was the author of a pamphlet entitled,

A la Mode Phlebotomy, no good fashion; or, the copy of a Letter to Dr. Hungerford (of Reading), complaining of and instancing in the phantastical behaviour and unfair dealings of some London physicians, when they come to be consulted withal about sick persons living at a distance from them in the country. Whereupon a fit occasion is taken to discourse of the profuse way of Blood-letting, formerly unheard of, though now-a-days so mightily in request in England. 8vo. Lond. 1681.

Ferdinando Mendez, M.D., was a Portuguese Jew. When Catharine of Braganza was on her way to England to become the wife of Charles II, she was attacked during her journey through New Castile with erysipelas, and Mendez, who was physician to king John IV of Portugal, was sent to her assistance. He gained such favour in the sight of the princess, that she made him a member of her household, and desired him to accompany her to England and settle here.† Dr. Mendez reached this country 25th October, 1669, and was appointed physician in ordinary to the queen. He had a daughter, Catherine, born about 1678 in the royal palace of Somerset house, and the queen, from whom she was named,

* Fasti Oxon., vol. ii, p. 805.

† Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History, by James Pacciotto. 8vo. Lond. 1875, p. 44.

was pleased to be her godmother.* Dr. Mendez was one of the many physicians in regular attendance on Charles II in his last illness. He was created a Fellow of the College of Physicians by the charter of king James II, and was admitted as such 12th April, 1687. He died in 1725.

Walter Needham, M.D., was a native of Surrey, educated at Westminster school, whence he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1650. He proceeded doctor of medicine, as a member of Queen's college, 5th July, 1664; and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in December, 1664. Prior to this he had been invited to practise at Shrewsbury; but after a short stay in that town was attracted to Oxford by the fame of its anatomical school. He there attended the lectures of Willis, Lower, and Millington, and then removed to London; was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, 6th April, 1671, and on the 7th November, 1673, was appointed physician to the Charterhouse. Dr. Needham lived in Great Queen-street, and not in the Charterhouse, as by the rules of the foundation he ought to have done. He was created a Fellow of our College by the charter of king James II; was admitted 12th April, 1687; and dying on the 16th April, 1691, was buried obscurely at St. Giles-in-the-Fields; "executions," as Wood tells us, "being out to seize both body and goods." In Sydenham's epistle dedicatory to Dr. Mapletoft, allusion is made to their common friendship for Dr. Walter Needham, and he is styled "tam medicæ artis quàm rei literariæ decus et laus." He was the author of a standard work—

Dissertatio Anatomica de Formato Fœtu. 8vo. Lond. 1667,

reprinted shortly afterwards at Amsterdam, and again by Mangetus, in his "Bibliotheca Anatomica," and characterised by Hallert as "egregius liber et per experi-

* Gent. Mag. for 1812, vol. lxxxii, part i, p. 22 et seq.
† Boerhaave Method Studii Medici. Vol. i, p. 391.

menta natus." A paper of his is to be seen in the "Philosophical Transactions;" and Birch, in his "History of the Royal Society," gives a dissertation from his pen on the blood, bile, lymph, and other animal fluids.

Sir John Gordon, M.D.—Of this physician I have failed to recover any particulars save that, having been created a Fellow of the College by the charter of king James II, he was admitted as such 12th April, 1687; and served the office of Censor in 1689. His name is spelt in various ways in the Annals—Gourden, Gurden, Gordon.

John Hungerford, M.D., was created a Fellow of the College by the charter of king James II and was admitted as such at the Comitia Majora Extraordinaria of 12th April, 1687. Dr. Hungerford was probably the person to whom Dr. Richard Griffith (p. 470) addressed his "A la Mode Phlebotomy, no good fashion;" 8vo. Lond. 1681, and if so, he practised at Reading.

Thomas Palmer, M.D., was the son of Sir William Palmer, of Hill, co. Bedford, by his wife, Dorothy Bramston. He was educated at Eton; proceeded thence to King's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow; took his degree of bachelor of arts in 1666, and was created master of arts in 1669, per Literas Regias, upon the visit of the prince of Tuscany to Cambridge. He then applied himself to physic, travelled for some years upon the continent; visited Leyden, and entered himself on the physic line there 16th April, 1676, but took the degree of doctor of medicine at Padua, and, returning to this country, proceeded M.D. at Cambridge 2nd February, 1683. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1683; and, having been created a Fellow by the charter of king James II was admitted as such at the Comitia Extraordinaria of 12th April, 1687.

Cornelius Callow, M.D., was created a Fellow of

the College by the Charter of king James II and was admitted as such 12th April, 1687.

Richard Smith, M.D., was the son of William Smith, M.D., of Prince's Risborough, co. Bucks, and was educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he proceeded A.B. 20th June, 1667, A.M. 8th June, 1670. He studied for a few months at Leyden, and was entered on the physic line there 13th August, 1674. He took the degree of doctor of medicine at Utrecht in January, 1675, and was incorporated on that degree at Oxford, 25th June, 1678. He was created a Fellow of the College by the charter of James II and was admitted as such 16th June, 1687. He practised at Aylesbury, and dying in January, 1714, was buried at Dinton, co. Bucks, on the 25th of that month.

Lancelot Harrison, M.D., was the son of Lancelot Harrison, M.D., of Faversham, an Honorary Fellow of the College before mentioned (vol. i, p. 347). He was admitted a pensioner of St. John's college, Cambridge, 7th May, 1670, being then nineteen years of age. As a member of that College he proceeded A.B. 1672–3, A.M. 1676. He was a doctor of medicine of the university of St. Andrew's, and was incorporated on that degree at Cambridge, in 1683. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1683. Created a Fellow by the charter of king James II, he was admitted as such 25th June, 1687.

John Elliott, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Cambridge (by royal mandate) of 1681; incorporated on that degree at Oxford, 11th July, 1683; was created a Fellow of the College of Physicians by the charter of king James II, and was admitted as such 25th June, 1687. At the general election of officers for that year he was appointed Censor. Dr. Elliott was one of two (Dr. Gray, before mentioned, being the other), who, on the 1st July, 1689, were returned to the House

of Lords by the College as "criminals or reputed criminals."

—— EGLENBY.—I met with him as a Licentiate of the College, but I have not succeeded in finding a record of his admission as such. He resided in Broad Street, and in the College list* stands immediately above Dr. William Sydenham.

WILLIAM SYDENHAM, M.D., was the eldest son of Dr. Thomas Sydenham, the English Hippocrates; and it was for his instruction and guidance in practice that his distinguished father compiled the "Processus Integri in Morbis fere omnibus Curandis." The history of Dr. William Sydenham is veiled in even greater obscurity than his father's. All we know is, that he was admitted a pensioner of Pembroke college, Cambridge, in or about the year 1674; that he left Cambridge without taking a degree in either arts or medicine; that he proceeded doctor of medicine in some foreign university, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 29th November, 1687. He must have died about the year 1738. His name disappeared from the College list of 1738; but stands at the top of the Licentiates in that of 1737.

Dr. William Sydenham was the author of—

Compendium Praxeos Medicæ Sydenhami, in usum quorundam commodiorem, cum nonnullis passim emendationibus atque tandem Formulis aliquot Medicamentorum additis, ex autographo Autoris peritissimi. Editum a Gulielmo Sydenhamo, M.D. Thomæ filio natu maximo. 12mo. Lond. 1719.

JAMES BUTLER, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of the university of Orange, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 21st December, 1687.

NEHEMIAH COX, M.D.—A doctor of medicine, but of what university is not stated, was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians 22nd Decem-

* Annales V, ad finem ante indicem.

ber, 1687. He married Margaret, the second daughter of Edmond Portman, of London, gent., and dying the 11th August, 1688, was buried in Bunhill-fields.

Robert Midgley, M.D., was educated at Christ college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. 1676, M.D. 1687. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1687. He was the author of—

A Treatise of Natural Philosophy freed from the Intricacies of the Schools. 18mo. Lond. 1687.

John Jones, D.C.L., was the son of Matthew Jones, of Pentrick, in Glamorganshire, and was educated at Jesus college, Oxford, of which society he became a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 5th April, 1666; A.M. 11th May, 1670; B.C.L. 9th July, 1673; D.C.L. 21st July, 1677. He had a licence *ad practicandum* from the university of Oxford, 25th June, 1678, and for some years practised as a physician at Windsor. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1687. Dr. Jones subsequently became chancellor of the cathedral church of Llandaff. Whilst holding that office he published an extraordinary and perfectly unintelligible book, containing 371 octavo pages of small print, entitled,—

The Mysteries of Opium revealed, by Dr. John Jones, Chancellor of Llandaff, a Member of the College of Physicians in London, and formerly Fellow of Jesus College in Oxford. 8vo. Lond. 1700.

He was also the author of—

Novarum Dissertationum de Morbis abstrusioribus Tractatus primus, de Febribus intermittentibus. 8vo. Lond. 1683.

De Morbis Hibernorum et de Dysenteria Hibernica exercitatio medica. 4to. Lond. 1698.

Charles Nichols, M.D.—A bachelor of arts of Cambridge of 1647 (Peterhouse), and a doctor of medicine, of the university of Caen, in Normandy, of 19th May, 1679; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1687.

Clopton Havers, M.D., was educated at Catherine hall, Cambridge, but left the university without taking any degree. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 28th July, 1684. On the 15th December, 1686, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. Having graduated doctor of medicine at Utrecht, 3rd July, 1685 (D.M.I. de Respiratione), he settled in London, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College 22nd December, 1687. He died in April, 1702, and was buried on the 29th of that month at Willingale Doe, in Essex. His funeral sermon, preached by Lilly Butler, D.D., minister of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, was printed in London, in quarto, the same year, and dedicated to Mrs. Dorcas Havers, his widow. Dr. Havers was a minute and very accomplished anatomist. His "Osteologia Nova; or, some new Observations of the Bones, and the parts belonging to them," 8vo. Lond, 1691, was long a standard work. It was translated at Amsterdam, in 1721, and came to a second edition in this country in 1729. Dr. Havers edited "The Anatomy of Man and Woman, from Spacher and Remmelin," fol. Lond. 1691; and published in the "Philosophical Transactions" "An Account of an Extraordinary Bleeding from the Lachrymal Gland, and some Observations on the Concoction of Food."

James Disbrowe, M.D., but of what university is not recorded, having undergone the three examinations —the third on the 7th January, 1687–8, and been approved—was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, but when does not appear. It was, probably, at the Comitia Majora Ordinaria, next ensuing, namely, on the day after Palm Sunday, 1688. Was he the James Disbrowe who was created master of arts at Cambridge, in 1672, by royal mandate?

John Etwall, A.M.—A bachelor of arts of Trinity college, Oxford, of 26th May, 1685; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 18th May,

1688. As a member of St. Mary's hall, he proceeded master of arts 5th July, 1688.

PETER HULL was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 29th May, 1688.

HENRY BOURNE was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 29th May, 1688.

EDWARD HEWES, M.B.—He appears in the annals as a bachelor of medicine of Cambridge, was examined 4th May, 18th May, and 1st June, 1688, and approved on each occasion. He was, apparently, admitted a Licentiate of the College in June, 1688, but the fact is not recorded in the Annals.

JOHN DUFRAY, M.D., was a native of Tours, and a doctor of medicine of Montpelier, of 1668. He was a French protestant refugee, who, as the Annals say, "lost all he had by the persecution in France." He applied to the College on the 5th June, 1688, praying "to be examined and admitted, and to have his subscription money forgiven, which was readily agreed on, in favour to such a distressed protestant." He was admitted a Licentiate of the College, 1st October, 1688: "Viro eruditissimo Doctori Dufray e Galliâ ob Reformatæ Religionis professionem fugienti, post tres examinationes approbato et hodiè in ordinem Licentiatorum admisso, solutiones Collegio debitæ charitatis ergo, nemine contradicente, remittuntur."

CALEB COATESWORTH, M.D., formerly a surgeon, but then disfranchised of his company, was, on the 1st October, 1688, admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He was created doctor of medicine by Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, 3rd March, 1692, and was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society in 1718. He was physician to St. Thomas's hospital, and died 2nd May, 1741, having amassed between one and two

hundred thousand pounds, the greater part of which he left to his wife, who, surviving him only a few hours, died intestate.

SEBASTIAN GOMBAULT LE FEVRE, M.D., a native of Orleans, and a doctor of medicine, but of what university is not stated, was examined by the Censors 6th July, 3rd August, and 14th September, 1688, approved on each occasion, and I believe admitted a Licentiate of the College in 1688, probably on the 1st October. His admission is not recorded in the Annals, but he signs the statutes as a Licentiate.

JOHN TIVELL was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College in 1686. Two years after, viz., on the 21st December, 1688, having brought an instrument proving his disfranchisement from the Apothecaries' company, he was subjected to the usual examinations by the Censors' board, and admitted a Licentiate.

ROBERT PIERCE, M.D.—A commoner of Lincoln college, Oxford, was actually created doctor of medicine at Oxford 12th September, 1661. He was constituted a Fellow of the College of Physicians by the charter of king James II, and was admitted as such 19th March, 1688–9. He practised with distinguished reputation at Bath ; and, having reached nearly 100 years of age, died there in June, 1710. He was the author of

The History and Memoirs of the Bath from 1653 to this present year 1697. Bristol. Printed for H. Hammond, bookseller at Bath. 12mo. 1697.

FRANCIS UPTON, A.M., of Pembroke college, Oxford, A.B. 3rd December, 1678, A.M. 4th July, 1681 ; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th March, 1689. He died 3rd September, 1711.

DAVID GRIER was admitted a Licentiate of the College 25th March, 1689.

THOMAS BOTTERELL was a Licentiate of the College, but I have not been able to find a note of his admission. In the College lists he stands immediately above Dr. Maucleer, where I have therefore placed him. He was probably the Thomas Botterell who was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 22nd January, 1675–6. It is at least certain that the Extra-Licentiate was practising in London November 4th, 1681, under which date there is the following entry in the Annals :—" Bedellus M^trum.^ Botterel citare jussus est coram Præside et Censoribus Comitiis eorum proximè insequentibus ut compareat ibidem responsurus quare intra civitatem medicinam exerceat cum tantum extra ei permissum fuerat."

JOSEPH MAUCLEER, M.D., was a French protestant refugee, and a doctor of medicine of Montpelier, of 1681. He was proposed for examination and admission without fees, by Dr. Charleton, 1st March, 1688–9 ; and, having passed the usual examinations, was admitted a Licentiate of the College, *in formâ pauperis*, 8th June, 1689, under which date there is the following entry: " Dr. Mauclare was presented to the College by Mr. President (Dr. Charleton) and Dr. Colladon, as of their knowledge a protestant fled from France for his religion. He brought his diploma from Montpelier, but some of the College moved that hereafter, at least, if any name himself a protestant who comes to be admitted into the College, he should bring certificates of his being such. However, upon the testimony of Mr. President and Dr. Colladon, Dr. Mauclare was accepted to be admitted *in formâ pauperis*, and was balloted for, there being two negatives, the rest affirmative. He was this day admitted Permissus intra Urbem, and promised to pay future fees, if able."

WILLIAM SMITH, of Portsmouth, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 11th October, 1689. He held for many years a distinguished position in Portsmouth ; was an alderman of the town ;

and dying 4th February, 1733, left his dwelling-house for a grammar-school, and 100*l.* per annum to endow it.

THOMAS CURTIS, of Ashford, Kent, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 11th October, 1689. He practised for a time at Tenterden, but subsequently removed to Sevenoaks, and was residing there when he published his

Essays on the Preservation and Recovery of Health. 8vo. Lond. 1704.

JOHN CHARLES, M.D., was a native of Montpelier, and a protestant who had fled his country on account of his religion. He was entered on the physic line at Leyden 30th June, 1670, being then thirty years of age, and he graduated a doctor of medicine at Rheims 30th December, 1671. He was admitted *in formâ pauperis* a Licentiate of the College in 1689. I do not find the record of his admission, but he signed the statutes, and is in the list of Licentiates in 1693.

JOHN POWELL, of Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, formerly of Jesus college, Oxford ; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th September, 1690.

JOHN HUTTON, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Padua, and first physician to king William III. As such he was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1690, under which date his liberality and good wishes towards the College are thus recorded : " Eodem die, iisdemque Comitiis Majoribus, insignissimus vir, Dr. Johannes Hutton, medicus Regis Gulielmi primarius, in Sociorum numerum admissus est, locusque illi conceditur qui de jure ad illum pertinuit. Is vero, ne tam insignem honoris tesseram ingrato animo accipere videretur, summum auri satis honorificum dono dedit Collegio : promisitque insuper (si ex voto succederent omnia quod futurum minime

desperabat) se grandioris pretii munus in posterum largiturum." Dr. Hutton was incorporated doctor of medicine at Oxford 9th November, 1695. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 30th November, 1697. He accompanied William III to Ireland, and was with him at the siege of Limerick, and at the battle of the Boyne.

Robert Ganton, of Kingston-upon-Hull, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th October, 1690. He practised with reputation and success at Hull, but was prematurely cut off, and dying on the 19th March, 1697, aged thirty-eight, was buried by his own directions "in the Quire yard of St. Trinities in that town," where he was commemorated on a grave stone as follows :—

Robertus Ganton
hic conditur.
Vir magnæ probitatis et industriæ;
multarum scientiarum peritus,
et rei medicæ peritissimus.
Obiit 19 Martii 1697.
Anno ætatis suæ 38.

His wife Susannah, daughter of Robert Fairburn, of Heddon, alderman and merchant adventurer of Hull, had preceded him to the grave. She died 22nd February, 1696, in the forty-second year of her age. By her he left a son William. From his will made on the 17th March, 1697–8, two days before his death, and proved a month later, 19th April, 1698, he seems to have married again. By it he leaves to his wife 400*l.*, and to his son William, the house in the High-street, in which he lived, and the residue of his estate, appointing him executor, and committing him to the guardianship of his loving friend, Mr. Nathaniel Lambe, preacher of God's word. He adds "I give to the poor of this town to set them on work (if an act of Parliament be made to that purpose, within two years next after my decease), the sum of thirty pounds."*

* Information from John Sykes, Esq., M.D., of Doncaster.

James Wellwood, M.D.—A doctor of medicine, but of what university is not recorded; and physician in ordinary to the king and queen (William and Mary); was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1690. His admission is thus recorded: "Dr. Jacobus Wellwood, Regis et Reginæ communis medicus, petiit se ex more admitti in numerum Sociorum Collegii Medicorum Lond. Quo tempore Præses (Dr. Charleton) infit orationem, in quâ singulare hominis ingenium, eruditionem, et supra omnia acre animi judicium de rebus arduis, ac cognitu difficilibus, miris laudibus prædicabat. Quâ peractâ, lectisque publicè literis aliquot fidem facientibus loci quem apud Regem tenuerat, ab omnibus lubentissimè acceptus est." Dr. Wellwood was Censor in 1722; and was named Elect 23rd October, 1722, in place of Sir Richard Blackmore, who had retired into the country. Dr. Wellwood died at his house in York-buildings, near the Strand, 2nd April, 1727, and was buried in No. 2 vault of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. He is the author of the well known and valuable

"Memoirs of the most Material Transactions in England for the last hundred years preceding the Revolution in 1688."

Richard Sowray, A.B., was the son of Richard Sowray, of the city of York, by his wife Mercia Morton. He was born in the parish of St. Martin's, Coney-street, and baptized there 3rd July, 1664. Educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, he proceeded bachelor of arts in 1685, and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 16th January, 1690–1. He settled in his native city, and dying in February, 1708, was buried in the church of St. Mary, Castlegate, in the north aisle of which there is a mural tablet, with the following inscription:—

Near this place lieth interred the body of
Richard Sowray of this parish Bachelor of Physick
who departed this life on ye 27 February 1708
in the 45th year of his age.

He was twice married, and Abegail, his second wife, daughter of Thomas Dickinson, of Kireby hall, in the county of York, esquire, in memory of her dear and loving husband, hath erected this monument.*

PETER GELSTHORP, M.D., was born in London, and was the son of Peter Gelsthorp, a respectable apothecary in the city. He appears in the "Graduati Cantabrigiensis" as a bachelor of medicine of Caius college, of 1684; but in our Annals is said to have been a doctor of medicine of Utrecht of the 3rd March, 1687 (D.M.I. de Variolis, 4to.), incorporated at Cambridge 6th June, 1688. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1688, and a Fellow the 6th April, 1691. Dr. Gelsthorp was for some time "physician to the sick and wounded men put on shore from their Majesties' service at the port of Deale,"† an office he had recently resigned in the spring of 1692. Dr. Gelsthorp married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John King, knt., and dying at his house in Hatton Garden in June, 1719, was on the 18th of that month buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn.

SAMUEL SPENCER was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 6th April, 1691.

GEORGE WOODWARD.—A bachelor of arts (probably of Exeter college, Oxford, of the 16th October, 1683), practising at Plympton, in Devonshire, was admitted a Licentiate of the College 27th April, 1691.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT was born in Scotland, and on the 3rd December, 1687, being then twenty-eight years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 29th May, 1691.

* The parish register records his burial on the 19th February, so that the stone-cutter probably put 27 for 17.

† Annals, vi, 21st March, 1691–2.

PHILIP ROSE was admitted a Licentiate of the College 25th June, 1691. He was living in April, 1728, when it was thought fit and ordered that Dr. Rose be forgiven twelve pounds he owed to the College.

JOHN WARDER was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 29th December, 1691.

GEORGE DEW was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 8th January, 1691–2. He practised in Berkshire.

DANIEL WALDO, of Norwich, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 26th January, 1691–2. He was the son of John Waldo. He practised as a physician at Bombay, and died at the Cape of Good Hope, on his voyage home, about March, 1712–3.*

—— MILNE, M.D., but of what university is not stated, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 9th February, 1691–2.† One James Milne was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge (Comitiis Regiis), 1690.

JAMES NORTH.—Admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 6th September, 1692.

JOHN ALLEN, M.D.—A doctor of medicine, but of what university I have not been able to discover, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 13th September, 1692. He practised with much reputation at Bridgewater, co. Somerset, and died there 16th September, 1741. The doctor was an ingenious man, and in 1730 had letters patent granted him for three inventions, viz., the navigating a ship in a calm; the improvement of an engine to raise water by fire;

* Notices of the Family of Waldo, p. 37.

† Although I find no mention of him in the Annals, he is stated in the Treasurer's books to have paid on the above date the fees for an Extra-Licentiate.

and a new method of drying malt. In "Brice's Weekly Journal" (an Exeter paper), of February 3, 1726–7, we read that "Dr. Allen, a noted physician of Bridgewater, has invented and perfected a chariot which goes on steel springs, and is drawn by two horses, having a door behind, will hold four persons beside the coachman, nor is liable to be overturned, but will travel with a pair of horses sixty miles a day, with as much ease as a common chariot with six can twenty, carrying the same number of people." Dr. Allen was the author of—

Synopsis Universæ Medicinæ Practicæ, sive Doctissimorum Virorum de Morbis eorumque Causis ac Remediis Judicia. 8vo. Lond. 1719,

a work of considerable utility, and much esteemed about the middle of the last century, which was reprinted at Venice in 1762, and a translation of which "Abrégé de toute la Medicine Pratique" appeared at Paris in three volumes, duodecimo, in 1728. The fifth edition appeared at Amsterdam in 1730. He also published

Specimina Icnographica;

being essays on his patented inventions. A copy of this he had the honour of presenting to the king in May, 1730. His engraved portrait by G. Vander Gucht is extant, but is rarely to be met with.

William Musgrave, M.D., was the third son of Richard Musgrave, of Nettlecombe, in the county of Somerset, esquire, and was born 4th November, 1655. He was educated at Winchester, whence he proceeded to New college, Oxford. He passed one session at Leyden, and was entered on the physic line there 28th March, 1680. Returning to Oxford he was admitted bachelor of civil law 14th June, 1682. He removed to London before he had taken a degree in medicine, and distinguishing himself greatly by his knowledge of natural philosophy and physic, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He was appointed secretary to that Society in 1684, and in this capacity edited the

"Philosophical Transactions" from No. 167 to 178 inclusive. On his retirement from office in December, 1684, he was presented by the society with a handsome service of plate. He returned to Oxford, and on the 8th December, 1685, was admitted bachelor of medicine by decree of Convocation. He practised his faculty for a time at Oxford, and proceeded doctor of medicine 6th July, 1689.

Dr. Musgrave was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1690, and a Fellow 30th September, 1692. In 1691 he settled at Exeter, where he practised for thirty years with great success and reputation. His house was in St. Lawrence parish, at the head of Trinity-lane, now called Musgrave-alley after him, for in it he restored and enlarged the chapel of the Holy Trinity, which had fallen into a state of dilapidation. Dying on the 23rd December, 1721, he chose a grave in the churchyard of St. Leonard's (out of the city), "because he was of opinion that the burial of the dead in cities was unwholesome for the living," an example worthy of imitation. Such is the memorandum in the register of that parish. Doubtless for the same reason his wife Philippa, daughter of William Speke of Jordans near White Lackington, who died full six years before him, had been buried there. Their altar tomb at St. Leonard's bore the following inscription :—

Depositum
Willielmi Musgrave Med: Doct:
Richardi Musgrave de Nettlecombe
in comitatu Somerset: filii natu tertii
nuper è Novo Collegio Oxon:
è Regia Societate; Coll: Regali
Medicorum Londinensi:
Practici Exoniensis non infelicis
Natus est 4^to^ Nov^s^ A.D. 1655. Obiit 23 Dec^s^ 1721
Hic jacet etiam uxor ejus
Philippa, Willielmi Speke de
Jordan prope White Lackington filia:
Quæ obiit Nov 14 1715, ætatis suæ 55.*

* The altar tomb erected to Dr. Musgrave's memory in St.

When Dr. Stukeley visited Exeter, 19th August, 1723, he saw in the garden of his friend Dr. William Musgrave (son of the subject of this sketch) what I myself saw in 1853, in the same place and in excellent preservation, the colossal head of the empress Julia Domna (consort to Lucius Septimus Severus, who died at York A.D. 211), dug up at Bath, which our physician had called Andromache. "It is the noblest relique of British antiquity of this sort that we know; it is 21 inches from the top of the attire to the chin, and belonged to a statue of 12 feet proportion." In the same place is the inscription of Camilius—a tribute of gratitude to the memory of a benefactress, and still perfectly distinct.

In 1703 Dr. Musgrave published a treatise "de Arthritide Symptomaticâ," 8vo., printed at Exeter by Farley; and in 1708, "de Arthritide Anomalâ," from the press of Farley and Bliss. His work on the epitaph of Julius Vitalis, an inscription discovered at Bath in 1709, entitled "Julii Vitalis Epitaphium cum Commentario," was published at Exeter in 1711, and was highly commended by Walter Moyle. He next printed "de Legionibus Epistola," addressed to Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.; and in 1713, "de Aquilis Romanis

Leonard's churchyard, now dismantled and its panels let into the vestry walls, was a fine specimen of allegoric sculpture. "The four sides," wrote the late Dr. Oliver, "were enriched with marble sculpture, emblematical of Dr. Musgrave's antiquarian researches. In the first panel was a reclining female figure, near her another erect pointing to Mercury with his Caduceus: behind Mercury appeared a venerable sage. In the second panel, a man extended on the ground held up a mask, above an angel on the wing exhibited 'the ring.' In front a pyramid, at whose base was attached a plume of feathers; on the opposite corner a dragon was seen issuing from its den. In the third, Time with his feet chained, was seen holding a chart of Belgium, and looking back on fragments of medallions and inscriptions; one of the latter is of Julius Vitalis, a Belgian and stipendiary of the XXth legion. And lastly, in the fourth compartment, a female seated points to a scroll held up by a man preparing to use the implements of writing. On a table stands the figure of Mars armed with a spear."

Epistola," addressed to Gilbert Cuper, consul at Deventer, who had affirmed that the Roman eagles were of massy gold or silver, while our author maintained that they were only plated over. Moyle confirms this last opinion by several arguments. In 1715 Dr. Musgrave published

Geta Britannicus: accedit Domus Severianæ Synopsis Chronologica: et de Icunculâ quondam M. Regis Ælfridi dissertatio:

being observations on a fragment of an equestrian stone statue found near Bath, which the doctor believed to have been set up in honour of Geta, after his arrival in Britain, together with a chronological synopsis of the family of Severus; and a dissertation upon a piece of Saxon antiquity found at Athelney in Somersetshire, being the amulet of king Alfred the Great.

Dr. Musgrave's great work, however, was the

Antiquitates Belgicæ, præcipuè Romanæ, figuris illustratæ:

in four volumes, 8vo., printed at Exeter in 1711, 1716, 1719, 1720; being an account of that part of South Britain formerly inhabited by the Belgæ, comprehending Hants, Wilts, and Somersetshire. For this work, king George I graciously presented the author with a diamond ring, "annulum aureum adamante ornatum," which the Heralds' college allowed him to adopt for the family crest, by their grant bearing date 6th August, 1720. Dr. Musgrave contributed some papers to the "Philosophical Transactions." He also left behind him in MS. a treatise—

De Arthritide Primigeniâ et Regulari,

which was published many years afterwards (1776) by his relative, Dr. Samuel Musgrave.

By his wife Philippa Speke, Dr. Musgrave left an only son, William, educated at King's college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. in 1718. He settled as a physician in Exeter, but did not long survive, and dying in November, 1724, was

buried on the 24th of that month in his father's vault at St. Leonard's.

For many of the particulars in this sketch I am indebted to the kindness of my learned friend the late Very Rev. George Oliver, D.D. of Exeter.

HUMPHREY RIDLEY, M.D., was the son of Thomas Ridley, of Mansfield, co. Nottingham; and in 1671, being then eighteen years of age, was admitted a student of Merton college, Oxford. "He left the university," says Wood, "without taking a degree, and went to Cambridge, where (as I have heard) he was doctorated in physic." He really graduated doctor of medicine at Leyden. He was admitted on the physic line there, 4th September, 1679, and immediately afterwards was admitted to his degree (D.M.I. de Lue Venereâ), and was incorporated at Cambridge in 1688. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1691; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1692. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1694, and performed the duties of his office "to the honour of the College, to the establishment of his own reputation, and the general satisfaction of the learned auditory." He died in April, 1708, and was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn, on the 9th of that month. Dr. Ridley was the author of—

The Anatomy of the Brain, containing its Mechanism and Physiology; together with some new Discoveries and Corrections of Ancient and Modern Authors upon that subject. 8vo. Lond. 1695.

Observationes Medico-Practicæ et Physiologicæ de Asthmate et Hydrophobiâ. 8vo. Lond. 1703.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, M.D., was born at Wolverhampton, and was the son of John Gibbons, esq., who died in 1693, and is buried in the church of St. Mary, Warwick, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Roland Frith, of Thorns, gent. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and at St. John's college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 2nd May, 1672; A.M. 18th March, 1675; M.B. 10th July, 1679; and M.D. 9th

May, 1683. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1691; and a Fellow 30th September, 1692. He was Censor in 1716, and was one of the few Fellows of the College who opposed the establishment of the Dispensary, and was in consequence severely handled by Garth, under the sobriquet of Mirmillo. The passage, though long, may be here inserted, as it affords some insight into Dr. Gibbons' history :—

> 'Tis with concern, my friends, I meet you here;
> No grievance you can know, but I must share.
> 'Tis plain my interest you've advanced so long;
> Each fee, tho' I were mute, would find a tongue.
> And in return, tho' I have strove to rend,
> Those statutes, which on oath I should defend,
> Such arts are trifles to a generous mind,—
> Great services as great returns should find.
> And you'll perceive this hand, when glory calls,
> Can brandish arms as well as urinals.
> Oxford and all her passing bells can tell
> By this right arm what mighty numbers fell;
> While others meanly ask'd whole months to slay,
> I oft dispatch'd the patient in a day.
> With pen in hand, I pushed to that degree,
> I scarce had left a wretch to give a fee:
> Some fell by laudanum, and some by steel,
> And death in ambush lay in every pill;
> For, save or slay, this privilege we claim,—
> Tho' credit suffers, the reward's the same.
> And tho' the art of healing we pretend,
> He that designs it least, is most a friend:
> Into the right we err, and must confess
> To oversight we often owe success.

Poetic licence has here been urged to its extremest limits; and it is but fair to Dr. Gibbons' memory to adduce the sober, and doubtless more correct, estimate of his character, as drawn in the Harveian Oration of 1729 : " Ecquis enim majori eruditionis aut honestatis cujuslibet laude, societatem hanc unquam exornavit, quàm Gulielmus Gibbons? Præsignis ille senex; in artis professione candidus et apertus; in studiis indefessus; literarum et literatorum et suorum Oxoniensium amantissimus; in praxi pietatis et medicinæ simul

exercitatissimus; erga pauperes maxime beneficus, in toto vitæ cursu verè Christianus; moribus antiquis, hoc est optimis, et quo vix superiorem, inter eos quibuscum inclaruit, repertum iri confido, paucissimos certè pares."—P. 13.

Dr. Gibbons is said to have been the first to recommend the mineral water of Hampstead, once in considerable request, and we are told by Mr. Wadd, "Mems. Maxims, and Memoirs," p. 148—but I do not know on what authority—that he was the person who first introduced mahogany. "The doctor's brother, a West India captain, brought over some of this wood as ballast, when the doctor was building a house, thinking it might be of use, but the carpenters found it too hard for their tools. Soon after, Mrs. Gibbons wanting a candle-box, the doctor called on a cabinet-maker, and ordered it to be made of the mahogany, for which strong tools were expressly made. The candle-box was finished and approved; a bureau was then made, of which the colour and polish were so pleasing, that he invited his friends to come and see it. Among these was the duchess of Buckingham, who ordered a similar piece of furniture, and the wood shortly after came into general use." This, however, does not bring us nearer the origin of the name, which Johnson confessed his inability to discover, notwithstanding that the wood, as he admits, was then but of recent introduction. Dr. Gibbons died 25th March, 1728. To his native town he was a liberal benefactor. On a tablet in the front of the organ-loft of Wolverhampton church is the following inscription:—

Memorandum.
That eminent physician
Dr. William Gibbons,
late of London, a native of this town,
among other generous benefactions,
by his last will left to the Charity School
(which he amply contributed to in his lifetime)
the sum of five hundred pounds,
Anno Domini 1728.

His portrait, in his doctor's robes, is in St. John's col-

lege, Oxford. It was presented by his widow, Elizabeth Gibbons, in 1729. To St. John's college he left one thousand pounds.

JOHN NICHOLSON, M.D., was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and graduated bachelor of medicine in 1683. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1687; and, proceeding doctor of medicine at Cambridge in 1692, was admitted a Candidate 30th September, 1692.

THOMAS ROLFE, M.D.—On the 28th April, 1691, being then twenty-seven years of age, he was inscribed on the physic line at Leyden, where he soon afterwards graduated doctor of medicine. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1692.

WILLIAM OLIVER, M.D.—Of the education, general or medical, of this physician, I can recover few particulars. He was descended from the old and very respectable family of his name, settled at Trevarnoe, co. Cornwall. He was entered on the physic line at Leyden, 17th December, 1683, aged twenty-four years. The first occasion on which we meet with him in a professional capacity is as one of the surgeons to the duke of Monmouth's invasion of England in 1685. He was present at the fight of Sedgemoor, but, more fortunate than his colleague, Benjamin Temple (p. 393), escaped from the field with the duke, lord Grey, and a few others, whom he accompanied for about twenty miles in their flight. He then concealed himself among his friends, and planned his escape to the continent. After the Bloody Assize, he travelled in disguise to London, in company with no less a personage than judge Jeffrey's clerk, to whom he had been recommended by a tory gentleman who had afforded him shelter. On reaching London, he made a rapid escape to the continent, and retired to Holland, whence he returned to England as an officer in William III's army in 1688. Being then a

master of arts, but of what university is not stated, he was, on the 30th September, 1692, admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He was physician to the Red Squadron, having, along with Dr. Alvey, been recommended for that appointment by the College 27th April, 1693. In 1702, he settled as a physician at Bath, and on the 5th January, 1703–4, was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. He remained at Bath until 1709, when he was appointed physician to the hospital at Chatham, and in 1714 to the royal hospital at Greenwich. He died 4th April, 1716. The chief events of his life are recorded in the following inscription on his monument in the abbey church at Bath :—

In memory of
WILLIAM OLIVER, M.D., F.R.S.
He was descended from the family of Trevarnoc,
in the co. of Cornwall.
While he was prosecuting the study of physick in foreign universities,
the miseries of his country called aloud for deliverance.
He was ambitious of contributing his mite to so great a work.
He came into England, an officer in king William's army, in 1688;
he was appointed Physician to the Fleet in 1693;
and continued in that station till the year 1702.
He was appointed Physician to the hospital
for sick and wounded seamen at Chatham, 1709;
and in the year of 1714
he had the pleasure to have his old fellow sailors committed to his care,
he being then appointed Physician to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich,
in which honourable appointment he died a bachelor, April 4th, 1716.
His love to this city, where he practised physic many years, appears in his writings.

He was the author of

An Essay on Fevers. 12mo. Lond. 1704.

A Relation of a very extraordinary Sleeper at Tinsbury, near Bath; with a dissertation on the doctrine of Sensation, the Powers of the Soul, and its several Operations. 12mo. Lond. 1707.

A Practical Dissertation on the Bath Waters. 8vo. Lond. 1707.

OLIVER HORSEMAN, M.D.—A native of Rutlandshire and doctor of medicine of Leyden, of 19th September,

1680; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd September, 1682. He subsequently settled in London; and, having undergone the usual examination before the Censors' board, was admitted a Licentiate 30th September, 1692. Dr. Horseman resided in Hatton-garden, and dying there 24th November, 1717, was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn, on the 29th of that month.

The grant of arms to the College from the Heralds' college had been lost, probably in the confusion consequent on the Great Fire, and was recovered by purchase, by Dr. Horseman, who presented it to the College 25th June, 1695.

Ralph Hickes, A.M.—A native of Yorkshire, a bachelor of arts of Oxford, and a master of arts of Cambridge (Jesus college), of 1681; was admitted a Licentiate 30th September, 1692.

William Gould, M.D., was born at Farnham in Surrey; and in 1672, being then eighteen years of age, was elected a scholar; and in July, 1676, a fellow of Wadham college, Oxford. He proceeded A.B. 18th May, 1675; A.M. 29th January, 1677; M.B. 24th May, 1682; and M.D. 2nd July, 1687; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1691; and a Fellow, 8th November, 1692. He was Censor in 1708 and 1712, and dying at Hatton-garden, in January, 1713–4, was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn, on the 27th of that month.

Dr. Gould was the Umbra of Garth's "Dispensary:"

> Nor must we the obsequious Umbra spare,
> Who, soft by nature, yet declared for war;
> But when some rival power invades a right,
> Flies set on flies, and turtles turtles fight.
> Else, courteous Umbra to the last had been
> Demurely meek, insipidly serene.
> With him the present still some virtues have,
> The vain are sprightly, and the stupid grave;
> The slothful negligent, the foppish neat,
> The lewd are airy, and the sly discreet;

A wren an eagle, a baboon a beau,—
Colt a Lycurgus, and a Phocian, Rowe.

THOMAS DAVISON, A.M., was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Davison, A.M., fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and vicar of Norton in the county of Durham. Our physician was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which house he too was a fellow, and proceeded A.B. 1684, A.M. 1688. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 16th December, 1692, and practised for many years with credit and success in the city of Durham. Dying at Old Elvet, 30th April, 1724, he was buried at St. Oswald's, Durham, where he is commemorated by the following inscription :—

THOMAS DAVISON, medicus,
eximie in arte suâ peritus,
nec minori fide maritus, pater, amicus optimus,
qui postquam infirmâ valetudine diu conflictatus esset,
placidè obdormivit, Apr: 30, A.D. 1724,
æt. suæ 60.

THOMAS WILLCOCK, a native of Aberdeen, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 21st December, 1692.

JOHN HAWYS, M.D., was educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1677 ; A.M. 1681 ; M.D. 1688 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1691 ; and a Fellow, 22nd December, 1692. He was Censor in 1704, 1724, 1725, 1728, 1732 ; was named an Elect 26th November, 1718 ; delivered the Harveian oration in 1721 ; and was Consiliarius in 1732, 1733 and 1734. Dr. Hawys died 19th May, 1736.

THOMAS WALKER, M.D.—A native of York, was on the 30th September, 1687, being then twenty-two years of age, entered on the physic line at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine 8th April, 1688 (D.M.I. de Hydrope intercute seu Anasarca. 4to.). He

was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1692.

Jodocus Crull, M.D.—A native of Hamburgh, a doctor of medicine of Leyden of 1679 (D.M.I. de Medicamento Veterum universali), and a doctor of medicine of Cambridge (by royal mandate) of 7th August, 1681, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1692. He had been admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 30th November, 1681.

We have from his pen—

The Ancient and Present State of Muscovy, containing an Account of all the Nations and Territories under the Jurisdiction of the present Czar. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1698.

A Continuation of Puffendorf's Introduction to the History of Europe. 8vo. Lond. 1705.

Antiquities of the Abbey Church of Westminster. 8vo. Lond. 1711.

Thomas Ayres was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1692.

William Palmer, M.D., was the third son of William Palmer, esq., of Wanlip, in the county of Leicester, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Danvers, of Swithland. He was entered on the physic line at Leyden 18th October, 1689, being then twenty-four years of age, and graduated doctor of medicine there 8th May, 1692 (D.M.I. de Atrophia). He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd March, 1692–3.

Robert Conny, M.D., was born at Rochester, and was the son of John Conny, a surgeon, and twice mayor of that city. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 8th June, 1676; A.M. 3rd May, 1679; M.B. 2nd May, 1682; and M.D. 9th July, 1685. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 21st March, 1691–2; was immediately afterwards appointed, by the

Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, physician to the sick and wounded put on shore at Deal; and was admitted a Fellow of the College the day after Palm Sunday, 1693. He contributed some papers to the "Philosophical Transactions," and is said to have improved the operation of lithotomy—"artem lithotomiæ amplificavit et perfecit." Dying 25th May, 1713, aged 68, he was buried in Rochester cathedral, where there was erected a monument to his memory, with the following inscription :—

Viri ornatissimi ROBERTI CONNY, apud Oxonienses suos Doctoris in Medicinâ gradu honestati, apud Londinenses Collegii Regalis Medicorum sodalitio adscripti, Johannis Conny, Chirurgi, hujus civitatis bis Majoris, filii unici, Roberti Conny de Godmanchester in agro Huntingtoniensi gen: nepotis, hinc infra depositæ sunt exuviæ —quem vivum omnes amabant, fovebant, amplexabuntur—vitâ defunctum nunc merito lugent: Etenim is erat qui candore, urbanitate, benevolentiâ, hospitio, morum facilitate, omnes sibi devinxerat: omnibus dum vixit charus, commodus, jucundus, omnibus sui desiderium moriens reliquit. Artis Medicæ non inauspicato operam navavit, quam per XL annos feliciter exercuit, aliis quàm sibi utilius, omnes enim demereri maluit quàm merendi mercedem referre. Uxorem duxit Franciscam, Richardi Mauley de Holloway Court, Arm: filiam,

Quæ obiit 5 } die Maii A.D. MDCCXIII. Æt. { 56
Ille vero 25 } { 68.

The doctor's portrait is on the staircase of the Bodleian library, Oxford, and there is another in the president's lodgings, Magdalen college.

SIR SAMUEL GARTH, M.D.—The life of this estimable man has been so often written, and is of such easy access, that I shall limit myself almost entirely to a mention of those incidents in his career which refer to the College of Physicians. Sir Samuel was the eldest son of William Garth of Bolam in the county of Durham; and was educated at Ingleton, whence, in 1676, being then in the seventeenth year of his age, he was admitted to Peterhouse, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 1679; A.M. 1684. On the 4th September, 1687, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden. He

proceeded M.D. at Cambridge 1691. Dr. Garth was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1692; and a Fellow 26th June, 1693. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1694, "de Respiratione;" which were so highly approved, that he was called on by the President and Censors to publish them, which he promised to do in Latin, but I believe did not. He gave the Harveian oration in 1697; and was Censor 1702. On the accession of king George I he received the honour of knighthood, was appointed physician in ordinary to the king, and physician-general to the army. Sir Samuel died, after a short illness, 18th January, 1718–9, and was buried at Harrow-on-the-Hill. He and his wife Martha, daughter of Sir Henry Beaufoy, of Emscote, Warwickshire, are buried in the chancel under the communion table, with the following rude inscription to mark the spot :—

In this Vault Lies the Body of ye
Lady Garth late wife of Sir Samuel
Garth Knt. who dyed ye 14th of May
in ye year 1717
Sir Samuel Garth
Obiit Janᵉ the 18th 1718.

They left an only daughter, who married Colonel William Boyle, a younger son of the honourable Colonel Henry Boyle.

The College of Physicians at the time of Garth's admission to its fellowship, was engaged in the charitable design of prescribing for the sick poor gratis, and of furnishing them with medicines at prime cost. The charity was begun by an unanimous vote of the College on the 27th July, 1687,* directing all the members of

* 1687. Julii 27. A Collegio Regali Medicorum Londinensium, conspirantibus in id omnium suffragiis edictum hodie et decretum est, ut quoties Pauper aliquis in parochiâ aliquâ intra Londinum et septem circa milliaria, horâ quâvis commodâ sese sisterit coram quovis nostrum socio scilicet socio honorario, candidato aut licentiato illi in proximum habitanti, petens medicum consilium, id ab eo promptè satis referat idque precariæ.

the corporation to give when desired, their advice gratuitously to all the neighbouring sick poor within the city of London or seven miles around. And with the view of rendering this vote more effectual, it was determined on the 13th August, 1688, that the laboratory of the new college in Warwick-lane should be fitted for preparing the medicines, and the room adjoining for a repository. But this measure gave offence to many apothecaries, who found means to raise a party in the College against it. On the day after Palm Sunday, 1694, the College in full Comitia passed a resolution enjoining strict obedience from all its members to the order of 1688. Despite of this, a heavy and interested opposition still clogged the progress of the charity, and at the Comitia Majora Ordinaria of the 22nd December, 1696, a proposition was made and adopted for establishing the dispensary by voluntary subscriptions from the Fellows, Candidates and Licentiates of the College, no less than fifty-three of whom joined by their subscriptions and a public document in this benevolent scheme. Garth, who from his admission into the College had warmly approved of the new charity, detesting the action of the apothecaries and of some of his own brethren in this affair, resolved to expose them in his admirable satire "The Dispensary," a poem full of spirit and vivacity, and on which his reputation in the present day chiefly rests. The sketches of some of his contemporary physicians are severe and biting—they are interesting to us at the present time as giving us an insight we could not otherwise obtain into their history and manners, and though doubtless exaggerated by the licence conceded to poetry, must have been true to nature, or the work would not have obtained such an immediate and extensive popularity. As regards mere personal matter, much of the original interest of the satire is now lost and need not be regretted, "but the soft Ovidian verse—the elegant imagery with which the author has adorned a subject by no means promising, and the fresh, buoyant spirit

which pervades the whole—establish 'The Dispensary' as a classic." The first edition came out in 1699, and went through three editions in the course of a very few months. In 1706 he brought out the sixth edition much improved, with several descriptions and episodes never before printed. It has been said that "the public gained and lost by every edition—gained what the author added, and lost by whatever he expunged." We hear of but little opposition to the dispensary after the appearance of Garth's poem. The charity seems to have continued its benevolent work down to 1724, when the portion of the College which had been assigned to it, was appropriated to other wants and purposes of the institution.*

The year 1700 presents an incident in Garth's life which did him everlasting honour. He it was who stepped forward to provide a suitable interment for the neglected corpse of Dryden, which he caused to be brought to the College in Warwick-lane, where it lay in state for ten days. He proposed and encouraged by his own example a subscription for defraying the expense of a funeral; he pronounced an eulogium in Latin over the great poet's remains; and then attended the body from the College to Westminster abbey, where it was interred between the graves of Chaucer and of Cowley. Permission to bring the poet's body to the College was sought from the Censors' board 3rd May, 1700, and stands thus recorded in the Annals: "At the request of several persons of quality that Mr. Dryden might be carried from the College of Physicians to be interred at Westminster, it was unanimously granted by the President and Censors." Garth was a member of the Kitkat Club, which included all "the talents"

* 1725. June 25. A motion being made "that in consideration of the expiration of the lease to the Dispensary at Christmas last, a Committee be appointed to consider and determine what is proper to be done with that part of the College commonly called the ante library, and the museum over it; and to give directions for the altering and fitting them up in such manner that they may be an addition and ornament to the College library." Annals.

of the Whig party. He contributed the verses inscribed on the drinking glasses of the club : and these were printed in Dryden's Miscellanies.

Besides "The Dispensary," Sir Samuel Garth published, in 1715, a short poem entitled "Claremont," and an edition of Ovid, translated into English. This was in 1717, and was his last literary production; to it he prefixed an excellent preface, in which he not only gives a general idea of the whole work, and points out its principal beauties, but shows the uses of the poem, and how it may be read to most profit.

An excellent portrait of Garth, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, is in the College. It was presented by Dr. Charles Chauncey in 1763, and has been engraved.

Peter Sylvestre, M.D.—A French protestant refugee from Orange, and a doctor of medicine, but of what university is not stated; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1693.

Peter Alder, M.D., was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College about this time, but I have not succeeded in finding a note of his admission. He is the junior honorary fellow in the printed list of the College dated 6th October, 1693.

Charles Morton, M.D., a native of Devonshire, then twenty-three years of age, was on the 15th January, 1683, admitted on the physic line at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine 27th April, 1693 (D.M.I. de Corde). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1693, and died 3rd January, 1731.

George Fleming, M.D.—A Scotchman, and a doctor of medicine, of Utrecht, of 22nd June, 1689; was admitted a Licentiate of the College 30th September, 1693.

Barnham Soame, M.D., was educated at St. John's

college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 1681; A.M. 1685; and on the 22nd December, 1687, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Having taken his degree of doctor of medicine at Cambridge (7th July, 1692), he again underwent the usual examinations before the Censors' board; was admitted a Candidate of the College 22nd December, 1692; and a Fellow 22nd December, 1693. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1695.

THOMAS HOY, M.D., was the son of Clement Hoy, and was born in London. Educated at Merchant Taylors' school, he was, in June, 1675, elected a scholar, and subsequently fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 12th May, 1680; A.M. 17th March, 1683; M.B. 27th April, 1686; and M.D. 3rd July, 1689. He practised for a time at Warwick; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1693; and was made Regius professor of physic at Oxford in 1698. He died, according to Wood, in Jamaica, probably in 1718. He translated several Greek and Latin works into English, and was the author of

Agathocles, the Sicilian Usurper. A Poem. Lond. 1683.

THOMAS SUTTON, M.D., of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; A.B. 2nd May, 1683; A.M. 28th February, 1686; M.B. 17th December, 1688; and M.D. 7th July, 1692; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1693.

STEPHEN HUNT, M.D., was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 15th February, 1688. Some time afterwards he underwent the necessary examinations at the Censors' board, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1693. He graduated doctor of medicine at Cambridge, as a member of Caius college, 3rd July, 1694, and on the 2nd February, 1694–5, presented himself for examination in

order to his admission as a Candidate, but the President having been informed that he had taken priests' orders, he was deferred to the next Censors' board. He did not then appear, and he is not further mentioned.

JOSEPH GAYLARD, M.D.—A native of Exeter, was entered on the physic line at Leyden, 23rd April, 1683, being then twenty-six years of age. He graduated doctor of medicine at Leyden, 20th June, 1688; was incorporated at Cambridge 5th July, 1693; and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1694. He was, I believe, one of the three surgeons to the duke of Monmouth, in the rebellion of 1685, on the failure of which he seems to have escaped to the continent.

HUGH CHAMBERLEN, M.D., was the eldest son of Hugh Chamberlen, M.D. He was born in 1664, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which house he was a fellow commoner. He graduated A.M. per Literas Regias 1683, and on the 30th October, 1684, was settled at Leyden, and entered on the physic line. He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge (Comitiis Regiis) 8th October, 1689. Dr. Chamberlen was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians the day after Palm Sunday, 1693; and a Fellow 2nd April, 1694. He was Censor in 1707, 1718, and 1721, but resigned that office, on account of ill health, 14th February, 1722. Dr. Chamberlen was the most celebrated man-midwife of his day, and his name is inseparably connected with the obstetric forceps, subsequently much improved by Smellie and others.* He published a trans-

* To the Chamberlens, several of whom practised midwifery with success and reputation, we are indebted for the invention of the obstetric forceps, "a noble instrument," says Chapman, which has probably saved more lives than any mechanical invention ever made. Its value in this respect is evidently alluded to by Bishop Atterbury in the above inscription to the memory of Dr. Hugh Chamberlen. To which of the family the invention is really due, it is perhaps impossible now to determine. The fact that the instrument was

lation of Mauriceau's Midwifery, a work once in great request, and republished as late as 1755. He was also the author of a small work entitled—

Queries relating to the Practice of Physick. 18mo. Lond. 1694.

In 1723 Dr. Chamberlen attended bishop Atterbury, in the Tower, in the place of Dr. Friend, himself a pri-

long kept a secret by the inventor and his relatives, has thus far rendered impenetrable the obscurity which veils its early history. Dr. Hugh Chamberlen, in the translator's address to the reader, prefixed to his version of Mauriceau's treatise "On the Diseases of Women with Child and in Childbed, as also the best means of helping them in natural and unnatural Labours," says in reference to the forceps which he nowhere names as such or describes, "My father, brothers, and myself (though none else in Europe, as I know) have by God's blessing and our industry, attained to and long practised a way to deliver women in this case, without any prejudice to them or their infants; tho' all others being obliged for want of such an expedient to use the common way do and must endanger, if not destroy one or both with hooks. By this manual operation a labour may be dispatched (on the least difficulty) with fewer pains and sooner to the great advantage and without danger, both of woman and child." "I will now take leave," continues he, "to offer an apology for not publishing the secret I mention we have to extract children without hooks where other artists use them; viz.—there being my father and two brothers living that practise this art, I cannot esteem it my own to dispose of it nor publish it without injury to them and I think I have not been unserviceable to my own country, although I do but inform them that the forementioned three persons of our family and myself can serve them in these extremities with greater safety than others." The balance of evidence as to the actual inventor of the forceps is, perhaps, on the whole, in favour of Dr. Peter Chamberlen, a Fellow of the College, and very eccentric man, before mentioned, p. 194, who died in 1682, possessed of the estate of Woodham Mortimer hall, Essex, where a curious collection of midwifery instruments, and among these the forceps, was accidentally discovered about the year 1815. They were found under a trap-door in the floor of the uppermost of a series of closets, built over the entrance porch. In the space between the flooring of this closet and the ceiling below, was found, among a number of empty boxes, a cabinet containing old coins, trinkets, letters, and some obstetric instruments. These instruments were given to Mr. Carwardine by the lady of the mansion, and presented by that gentleman to the Medico-Chirurgical Society, where they are now preserved. The letter accompanying this interesting donation, together with figures of the instruments found, may be seen in the 9th volume of the Transactions of the Society.

soner there. He died in 1728, and a noble monument was erected to his memory in Westminster abbey by the duke of Buckingham. The long Latin epitaph, the production of bishop Atterbury, which records, besides his skill, his benevolence, liberality, and many other amiable personal qualities, is as follows :—

HUGO CHAMBERLEN,
Hugonis ac Petri utriusque Medici
Filius ac Nepos:
Medicinam ipse feliciter excoluit et egregiè honestavit,
ad summam quippe Artis suæ peritiam,
summam etiam in dictis et factis fidem,
insignem mentis candorem,
morumque suavitatem adjunxit;
ut, an languentibus, an sanis acceptior esset,
an medicus, an vir melior,
certatum sit inter eos,
qui in utroque laudis genere primarium fuisse
uno ore consentiunt.
Nullam Ille medendi rationem non assecutus,
depellendis tamen puerperarum periculis,
et avertendis infantium morbis,
operam præcipuè impendit;
eâque multoties cavit,
ne illustribus familiis eriperentur hæredes unici,
ne patriæ charissimæ cives egregii;
universis certe prodesse quantum potuit, voluit;
adeòque distractâ in partes Republicâ
cum iis a quorum sententiâ discessit
amicitiam nihilominus sanctè coluit,
artisque suæ præsidia lubens communicavit.
Fuit Ille
tantâ vitæ elegantiâ ac nitore,
animo tam forti tamque excelso,
indole tam propensâ ad munificentiam,
specie ipsâ tam ingenuâ atque liberali,
ut facile crederes
prosapiæ ejus nobilem aliquem extitisse auctorem,
utcunque ex præclarâ stirpe veterum Comitum de Tankerville
jam a quadragentis Illum annis ortum nescires.
In diversâ quam expertus est Fortunæ sorte,
quod suum erat quod decuit semper tenuit;
cum magnis vivens haud demissè se gessit,
cum minimis non asperè, non inhumanè;
utrosque eodem bene merendi studio complexus,
utrisque idem æquè utilis ac charus.
Filius erat mirâ in Patrem pietate,

pater filiarum amantissimus quas quidem tres habuit,
unam è primâ conjuge,
duas ex alterâ, castas, bonas, matrum simillimas;
cum iis omnibus usque ad mortem conjunctissimè vixit:
tertiam uxorem sibi superstitem reliquit.
Ad humaniores illas ac domesticas virtutes tanquam cumulus accessit,
rerum Divinarum amor non fictus,
summa Numinis ipsius reverentia;
quibus imbuta mens, exuvias jam corporis depositura,
ad superiora se erexit,
morbi diutini languoribus infracta permansit;
et vitam tandem minimè vitalem,
non dissolutè non infructuosè actam,
morte verè Christianâ claudens,
ad patriam cœlestem migravit; obiit 17 Junii, A.D. 1728,
annis sexaginta quatuor expletis;
provectiori ætate sanè dignus,
cujus ope effectum est,
ut multi non inter primos penè vagitus extincti
ad extremam senectutem possint pervenire.
Viro integerrimo, amicissimo,
ob servatam in partu vitam,
ob restitutam sæpius et confirmatam tandem valetudinem,
Monumentum hoc Sepulchrale
ejus effigie insignitum posuit
Edmundus Dux Buckinghamiensis,
appositis hìc inde statuis
ad exemplum marmoris antiqui expressis,
quæ et quid ab illo præstitum sit
et quid Illi redditum licet
adhuc debetur posteris testatum faciant.

WILLIAM COCKBURN, M.D.—A native of Scotland, a master of arts of Edinburgh, and a doctor of medicine (I believe of Leyden, for he was inscribed on the books of that university as a student of physic 29th May, 1691, being then twenty-three years of age), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 2nd April, 1694. He was physician to the fleet under Sir Charles Wager. Dr. Cockburn was appointed physician to Greenwich hospital in November, 1731. He died in November, 1739, aged 70, and was buried on the 24th of that month in the middle aisle of Westminster abbey. Dr. Cockburn was twice married—first in 1698 to Mary de Banddissin, of St. James's, Westminster, widow, who died 5th July, 1728, aged 64;—and se-

condly, on the 15th April, 1729, to Lady Mary Feilding, eldest daughter of Basil, fourth earl of Denbigh. The journals of the day described Dr. Cockburn "as an eminent physician, immensely rich;" "but he appears," says colonel Chester,* "to have been estimated differently in social life." In the "Autobiography and Correspondence of Mary Granville, Mrs. Delany," edited by Lady Llanover (1st series, i, 209), he is bluntly called "an old, very rich quack," and his second wife unkindly stigmatised as "very ugly." Mrs. Delany gives the following account of his second courtship. "He went one morning to make a visit, and found Lady Mary weeping. He asked her what was the matter. She said her circumstances were so bad she could no longer live in town, but must retire into the country: she was not anxious about leaving London, but regretted some friends she must leave behind. He said 'Madam, may I hope I am one of those?' 'Certainly,' says she, 'doctor, for you have always shown us great friendship.' 'Then, madam,' says he, 'if an old man and 50,000*l.* can be acceptable to you, you may put off your journey whenever you please.' She did not long demur, and after ten days' courtship they were married. Nobody blames the lady, the man is called 'an old fool.'" Dr. Cockburn's will as of St. George's, Hanover-square, dated 4th December, 1738, was proved 12th December, 1739, by his friends, Richard Shelley, esq., and James Cockburn, esq., secretary to the duke of Argyle. He was at the head of the medical department of the navy, was in large practice in London, and was physician to dean Swift.† Dr. Cockburn was a voluminous writer, and most of his works ran to several editions. Those of which I have been able to collect an account are as follow:—

Æconomia Corporis Animalis. 8vo. Lond. 1695.

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* Westminster Abbey Registers, p. 353.

† Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal for August, 1876, p. 150.

The Nature and Cure of Distempers of Seafaring People: with Observations on the Diet of Seamen in H.M. Navy. 12mo. Lond. 1696.

An Account of the Nature, Causes, Symptoms, and Cure of the Lues Venerea. 8vo. Lond. 1710.

The Symptoms, Nature, Cause, and Treatment of a Gonorrhæa. 8vo. Lond.

The Nature and Cure of Fluxes. 8vo. Lond. 1701.

Sea Diseases; or, a Treatise of their Nature and Causes. Also, an Essay on Bleeding in Fevers. 8vo. Lond. 1696.

An Answer to Dr. Freind on Mistakes imputed to Dr. Le Clerc. 8vo. Lond. 1728.

Danger of improving Physick. 8vo. Lond. 1730.

John Harper was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 17th May, 1694.

Timothy Manlove was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 1st June, 1694.

William Cole, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Oxford (Gloucester hall), of 9th July, 1666, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1693; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1694. He was named an Elect 9th October, 1712. Dr. Cole practised during the early part of his career at Worcester, and it was during his residence there that Sydenham addressed to him his "Dissertatio Epistolaris." He settled in London in 1692. He died 12th June, 1716, aged 81, and was buried at Allesley, near Coventry, where a floor stone in the north aisle of the church bears the following inscription :—

Here lieth the body of
William Cole, doctor of physick,
who departed this life the 12th day of June,
anno dni 1716 aged 81:
And also of Jane, his wife, who departed this life the First day of
February, anno dni. 1724, aged 85.
Here, also, lies the body of Jane Cole, their daughter. She died
January 3, 1733, aged 70.
Here, also, lies the body of Ann Cole, their daughter, who departed
this life November ye 25th, 1759, aged 89.

Dr. Cole is said to have been "learned without ostentation, and polite without affectation." His portrait by R. White was engraved in 1689. It bore the following lines :—

Sic micat ore salus, oculis sic mentis acumen
Ut dubites quis sit, Colus an Hippocrates.

He was the author of the following works :—

De Secretione Animali Cogitata. 8vo. Oxon. 1674.

A Physico-Medical Essay, concerning the late frequency of Apoplexies ; with a general Method of Prevention and Cure. 8vo. Oxford. 1689.

Novæ Hypotheseos Febrium Intermittentium Symptomata explicanda Hypotyposis. 8vo. Amstel. 1698.

De Mechanicâ Ratione Peristaltici Intestinorum Motus. 8vo. Lond. 1693.

Consilium Ætiologicum de Casu quodam Epileptico, annexâ Disquisitione de Perspirationis insensibilis Materiâ et peragendæ Ratione. 8vo. Lond. 1702.

Salisbury Cade, M.D.—A native of Kent, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1688. He proceeded doctor of medicine as a member of Trinity college, Oxford, 9th July, 1691 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1693 ; and a Fellow 25th June, 1694. He was Censor in 1716 and 1719. Dr. Cade was physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital. He died 22nd December, 1720.

Thomas Turberville was admitted a Licentiate of the College 25th June, 1694. He married Christian, the daughter of John Downes, M.D., before-mentioned.

Nathaniel Whitehill was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 30th June, 1694. He practised at Wantage, in Berkshire.

Elihu Jackson was the son of Henry Jackson, a quaker, of Kirk Burton, near Huddersfield, and was born there 27th December, 1669. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 7th July,

1694, and at that time, according to the Annals, was "of Hull," but he soon removed to Doncaster, where he was for many years in the enjoyment of an extensive medical practice. In 1695 he married, at East Retford, Catherine, the daughter of Mr. John Vickers, an attorney, at Doncaster. Soon after this, he conformed to the church of England, and was baptised at Doncaster, 11th May, 1698. He died in 1730, and was buried in Doncaster church on the 12th December, 1730. His memorial, merely his name and the year of his death, was in the church, which was destroyed by fire in 1853. He built Wooldale-hall, in his native parish (Kirk Burton), and at one period of his life resided there for some time. There is extant :—

The Perfect King; an Essay translated from the French of M. Chausierges, with Notes and an Index. By Elihu Jackson, M.D. 8vo. Lond. 1726.*

Edmund Devis, M.D.—A native of Warwickshire, and a doctor of medicine of Utrecht of 15th March, 1692 (D.M.I. de Passione Iliaca, 4to.); was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1694.

Matthew Towgood was the second son of the Rev. Matthew Towgood, clerk, who was minister of Helperton and Semly, co. Wilts, about the year 1669. Of the preliminary or professional education of our physician I am unable to recover any information. He does not appear to have had a degree either in arts or medicine. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 29th November, 1694, and was then practising at Lyme Regis, co. Dorset. Subsequently he removed to the neighbouring and larger town of Axminster, co. Devon, where he practised many years. Dying there, he was buried, 29th September, 1715, in the Dissenters' meeting-house in that town. His eldest

* Information from John Sykes, M.D., of Doncaster—An account of Jackson's family and descendants is to be seen in Morehouse's History of Kirk Burton.

son, John Davie Towgood, M.D., practised as a physician at Tiverton.

Richard Adams, M.D., a native of Marden, co. Hereford, was first of St. John's college, Oxford, as a member of which he took the degree of A.B. 23rd March, 1671 ; but then removed to All Souls, and proceeded A.M. 16th October, 1675 ; M.B. 11th December, 1679 ; M.D. 9th July, 1684. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1694. Dr. Adams succeeded Dr. Levett as principal of Magdalen hall, Oxford, and dying on the 5th January, 1715–6, was buried in the church of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford, where he is commemorated by the following inscription :—

Depositum
Richardi Adams, M.D.
de Marden in Com: Hereford:
quondam Socii Coll: Omn: Animarum
dein Aulæ B. Mariæ Magdalenæ Principalis ;
Unius etiam è quinque Commissionariis quibus Regnante Annâ
Nautorum Ægrotantium et Sauciorum cura fuit demandata
Vixit Annis LXIV Obiit V Jan MDCCXV.

John Crichton, M.D., was born in Scotland, and on the 1st March, 1688, being then twenty-five years of age, was entered on the physic line at Leyden. He graduated doctor of medicine at Rheims 22nd July, 1688. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College 22nd December, 1694.

William Coward, M.D., was born at Winchester, and educated at the collegiate school in that city. Going thence to Oxford, he was admitted a commoner of Hart hall in May, 1674, and a scholar of Wadham college in 1675. As a member of that house, he proceeded A.B. 27th June, 1677. In 1680 he was chosen a fellow of Merton college, and took his degrees as follows : A.M. 13th December, 1683 ; M.B. 23rd June, 1685 ; and M.D. 2nd July, 1687. He settled for a

time at Northampton, but removed to London in 1694, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 5th July, 1695. Dr. Coward was more devoted to literary and metaphysical pursuits than to medicine. Haller* dismisses him summarily as " non utilissimus scriptor." In 1682 he translated into Latin, Dryden's " Absalom and Achitophel," which, however, did not much contribute to his fame, as it was surpassed by the rival translation of Atterbury. On his arrival in town he attracted considerable notice by his work entitled " Second Thoughts concerning the Human Soul," in which, with great learning and metaphysical knowledge he united sentiments which were repugnant to the opinions of the best divines. This book, as well as another entitled " The Grand Essay," in defence of it, not only drew the attacks of several writers, but the animadversions of the House of Commons, which on the 17th March, 1704, ordered the book to be burnt by the common hangman, as containing doctrines contrary to the Articles of the Church of England, and opposed to the Christian religion. Dr. Coward remained a Candidate of the College to the last ; and died in 1725, having, it is said, resided for some years at Ipswich.

His professional writings were—

De Fermento Volatili Nutritio Conjectura. 8vo. Lond. 1695.

Alcali Vindicatum; or, an Enquiry into the fallacious Reasons of a late Essay touching Alcali and Acid. 12mo. Lond. 1698.

Remediorum Medicinalium Tabula. 18mo. Lond. 1704.

Opthalmiatria, quâ accurata et integra Oculorum male Affectorum instituitur Medela. 8vo. Lond. 1706.

William Gay, of Westmorland, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 17th September, 1695. On the 28th September, 1699, being then thirty years of age, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden, and on the 14th December in the same year graduated doctor of medicine at Utrecht (D.M.I. de Chylosi læsa. 4to. Traj. ad Rhen. 1699).

* Biblioth. Med. Pract. vol. iv, p. 177.

GEORGE ROSSINGTON was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 3rd January, 1695–6. He practised at St. Alban's Hertfordshire.

BERNARD O'CONNOR, M.D., was descended from an ancient family, and was born in the county of Kerry, about the year 1666. He studied at the universities of Montpelier and Paris, but took the degree of doctor of medicine at Rheims 18th September, 1691. In Paris he met with the two sons of the High Chancellor of Poland then on the point of returning to their own country. They were entrusted to O'Connor's care, and he travelled with them, first into Italy. At Venice he was called to attend William Legge earl of Dartmouth, then seriously ill with fever ; and, having recovered his patient, accompanied him to Padua. Thence he passed through Bavaria and Austria, down the Danube to Vienna, and after some stay at the court of the emperor Leopold, passed through Moravia and Silesia to Cracow, and thence to Warsaw. He was well received by king John Sobieski, and in the beginning of 1694, being then only twenty-eight years of age, was appointed physician to his Majesty. His reputation at the Polish court was great, and it was deservedly raised by his accurate diagnosis in the case of the king's sister, the duchess of Bedzevil. This lady was treated by her physicians for an ague, but O'Connor insisted that she had abscess of the liver, and that her case was desperate. His prediction made a great noise among the court, more especially when it was justified by the event, for she died within a month ; and upon examination of the body, his opinion of her malady was fully verified. Dr. O'Connor did not remain long at Warsaw ; but having obtained the appointment of physician to Teresa Cunigunda, who had been espoused by the Elector of Bavaria, by proxy, in 1694, and was about to leave for Brussels, he accompanied the princess on her journey. Arrived at that place, he took leave of the princess, and passing through Holland, reached England in February, 1695.

He stayed but a short time in London, and then went to Oxford, where he delivered a few lectures on anatomy and physiology. In his travels he had conversed with Malpighi, Bellini, Redi, and other celebrated physicians, and of their communications had made a proper use. In these lectures he explained the new discoveries in anatomy, chemistry, and physic in so clear a manner that they added greatly to his reputation. This was still further increased by his publishing, during his sojourn at Oxford, "Dissertationes Medico-Physicæ de Antris Lethiferis; de Montis Vesuvii Incendio; de Stupendo Ossium coalitu; de Immani Hypogastri Sarcomate." Many very curious questions are therein discussed, and several curious facts related, which prove the author to have been a man of much thought and observation, as well as of great reading and general knowledge. In the summer of 1695 he returned to London, where he read lectures as he had done at Oxford; was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and on the 6th April, 1696, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. In 1697 he published his "Evangelium Medici seu Medicina Mystica de suspensis Naturæ legibus sive de Miraculis." This little work, which contained sixteen sections only, made a great noise, and was reprinted within the year. The author acquired reputation for learning and ingenuity, but his religion and orthodoxy were called in question. He subsequently published "The History of Poland," in two volumes, containing much novel and interesting information. Dr. O'Connor died of fever, 30th October, 1698, when he was little more than thirty-two years of age, and was buried at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. His funeral sermon was preached at St. Giles, by William Hayley, D.D., rector of the parish and chaplain in ordinary to the king. It was published in 1699.

Andrew Baden, M.D., was born in Wiltshire, and on the 5th July, 1683, was admitted a pensioner of Queen's college, Cambridge, as a member of which he

proceeded A.B. 1686, A.M. 1690. He was examined at the Censors' board for Licentiate on the 3rd April, 8th May, and 5th June, 1696, and approved. There is reason to believe that he was actually admitted a Licentiate of the College, but I can discover no record of the fact. He proceeded M.D. at Cambridge in 1697.

Denton Nicholas, M.D., of Trinity college, Oxford, A.B. 26th May, 1685; A.M. 25th February, 1687; M.B. 13th November, 1691; M.D. 7th March, 1694; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1695; and a Fellow 22nd December, 1696.

John Woolaston, M.D.—A native of London and a doctor of medicine of Utrecht of 1692 (D.M.I. de primis Vitæ staminibus, 4to.); incorporated, according to our own Annals, at Cambridge, 4th July, 1693—though I find no notice of him in the "Graduati Cantabrigienses;" was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1696.

Richard Short, M.D., was descended from a Suffolk family, but was actually born in London, and was the son of Thomas Short (presumably the Fellow of the College before mentioned, p. 377), and his wife Elizabeth Cresner. When twelve years of age he was sent to the English secular college at Douay, where he arrived 20th May, 1682. Having completed his humanities at Douay, he returned to England, and was admitted a fellow of Magdalen college on the displacement by James II of the protestant fellows, who refused to submit to the king's visitorial power. On the restoration of the protestant fellows, Short returned to Douay, where he arrived 16th November, 1688. Having spent two years there in the study of philosophy, he set out for Montpelier, in order to study physic. There he proceeded doctor of medicine 26th March, 1694, and then passed on into Italy, to perfect himself in his pro-

fession. Returning homewards, he passed some months in Paris, intent on the study of anatomy and operations. Settling in London, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1696, "became a noted practitioner, and had a special regard for the poor, whom he attended in cellars and garrets, not only in quality of physician, but occasionally administering to them both as to their temporal and spiritual necessities. His zeal at last in visiting the poor having prejudiced his health, he was cut off in his prime about the year 1708."*

Sir John Colbatch was bred an apothecary, and in that capacity practised for some time at Worcester, of the companies of apothecaries and mercers of which city he was a freeman. Bringing proof of his disfranchisement, dated 23rd May, 1696, he was examined, and admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1696. He was knighted by George I 5th June, 1716, and died at an advanced age 15th January, 1728–9. He was a voluminous writer, but not of the highest class—

"When the enervate aim
"Beyond their force, they still contend for shame;
"Had Colbatch printed nothing of his own
"He had not been the Saffold o' the town;
"Asses and owls, unseen, their kind betray
"If these attempt to hoot, or those to bray."†

The following list of his writings is the best I can supply :—

The New Light of Chirurgery. 12mo. Lond. 1695.

Physico-Medical Essays concerning Alkali and Acid in the case of Distempers. 8vo. Lond. 1696.

On the Causes, Nature, and Cure of Gout. 8vo. Lond. 1697.

Extraordinary Cure of the Bite of a Viper by Acids. 8vo. Lond. 1698.

A Collection of Tracts Chirurgical and Medical. 8vo. Lond. 1700.

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* Dodd's Church History, vol. iii, p. 460.

† "Dispensary," Canto V.

A Scheme for Proper Methods to be taken should it please God to visit us with the Plague. 8vo. Lond. 1721.

Observations on the Scheme lately published. 8vo. Lond. 1721.

A Dissertation concerning Mistletoe, a remedy in Convulsive Distempers. 8vo. Lond. 3rd Edition, 1723.

Colbatch's Legacy; or, the Family Physician. 8vo. Lond. 1733.

NICHOLAS OGLE, M.D.—A Northumbrian, then twenty-four years of age, was on the 7th September, 1695, entered on the physic line at Leyden. He graduated doctor of medicine at Utrecht 25th May, 1696 (D.M.I. de Asthmate. 4to.), and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 7th May, 1697.

WILLIAM BILLERS was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 7th May, 1697.

JOHN WORTH.—A native of Oxfordshire, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 7th May, 1697.

EDMUND HAMMOND, A.M.—A native of Norfolk, of Christ's college, Cambridge, A.B. 1662, A.M. 1673; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 21st June, 1697.

ROBERT SISTERTON.—A practitioner in Northumberland; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 28th June, 1697.

HENRY DUNNING.—A native of Dorchester, I believe practising in that town; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 28th June, 1697.

JOHN GROOMBRIDGE, A.M., of Trinity college, Cambridge, A.B. 1681, A.M. 1685; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 22nd July, 1697. He practised at Cranbrook, co. Kent.

ABEL CLARK, A.M., the son of Abel Clark, of Jersey, was admitted a chorister of Magdalen college, Oxford,

in 1676. He was matriculated there 30th April, 1680, being then sixteen years of age, and proceeded A.B. 4th February, 1682–3, A.M. 26th October, 1686. He entered on the practice of physic at Witney, Oxfordshire; and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th July, 1698.

Abraham Cyprianus, M.D.—A native of Amsterdam, a doctor of medicine of Utrecht of 1684 (D.M.I. de Carie Ossium, 4to.); and for a time professor of anatomy and surgery in the university of Franeker, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1699. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 11th December, 1700. Haller calls him "celebris lithotomus."* He died 26th April, 1718, and was the author of

Oratio in Chirurgiam. Fol. Franeker. 1693.
Epistola ad Tho. Millington Historiam exhibens Fœtûs humani salva matre ex tuba excisi. 8vo. Leidæ. 1700.

Samuel Rogers was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College October 10, 1699. He practised at Bristol.

Samuel Westwood was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 17th November, 1699. He had studied at Leyden, where he was inscribed on the physic line 1st March, 1697, being then twenty-two years of age, and he practised at Oundle.

John Campbell.—A native of Glasgow, practising in the county of Warwick; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd February, 1700. Did he not subsequently graduate doctor of medicine at Utrecht, (D.M.I. specimina continens expositionis mechanicæ Actionum Naturalium in Homine. 4to. 1705.)?

Ralph Stubbs, an undergraduate of Oriel college,

* Meth: Studii Med: vol ii, p. 760.

Oxford, practising at Reading, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 16th May, 1700.

THOMAS WILSON, an Irishman, from Antrim, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 28th June, 1700. He practised at Devizes.

ROBERT CHAUNCY, "of New England," practising at Bristol, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 28th June, 1700.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, of Bishop Stortford, Herts, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College 6th July, 1700. Dying at Bishop Stortford in April, 1717, he was buried there the 16th of that month.

EDWARD STROTHER, an undergraduate of St. John's college, Cambridge; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1700. He practised at Alnwick in Northumberland.

END OF FIRST VOLUME.

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